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TAMMANY NAMES ITS MEN

THOSE WHO EXPECTED SURPRISES NOT DISAPPOINTED.

Names It Was Expected Would Be on the Ticket Were Not Mentioned—Special Elections Will Be Necessary to Choose Congressmen to Succeed Ashbel P. Fitch and John R. Fellows, Nominated for Controller and District Attorney, Respectively.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—MILES BEACH.
Judges of the City Court—JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, LEWIS J. CONLAN.
Surrogate—JOHN H. V. ARNOLD.
Controller—ASHBEL P. FITCH.
Sheriff—CHARLES M. CLANCY.
District Attorney—JOHN R. FELLOWS.
Coroners—WILLIAM H. DOBBS, EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.

This is Tammany's city and county ticket. It was placed in nomination last night in the great hall of the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street. The hall was so densely crowded that it was nearly impossible to get into it after 8 o'clock.

People were looking for surprises on the Tammany ticket. They got them. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon no one could foretell the ticket, with the possible exception of Richard Croker.

Two of New-York City's members of Congress have been placed upon it, and two new Congressmen will have to be elected at special elections. The nomination of both Congressman Fitch for Controller and of Congressman John R. Fellows for District Attorney were rare surprises.

A striking incident of the evening was the speech made by District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll in placing the name of Col. Fellows before the convention.

Only a few years ago—in 1887—Col. Fellows defeated Mr. Nicoll for the office of District Attorney after one of the hottest contests in the annals of local politics. Mr. Fellows was then the joint candidate of Tammany and the County Democracy. Three years afterward Tammany took up Mr. Nicoll and made him District Attorney. Mr. Nicoll declined a renomination.

The convention, acting under the inspiration of the Committee of Thirty, did its work in the most correct fashion of the most perfect political machine. Men who have been distinguished as important city officials for several years, like Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom and Controller Theodore W. Myers, were quietly left off the ticket. No reference was made to them.

Richard Croker, who sat complacently and quietly watching the making of the ticket he had planned, said Controller Myers would have been renominated but for the fact that if that had been done it would have given Mr. Myers a third term. He added that Mr. Myers had made an excellent Controller.

The convention itself simply ratified the work the Committee of Thirty had done at its meeting, which began at 6 o'clock, and at which the leaders submitted the names of the men they were in favor of nominating.

There was a long discussion as to this candidate and that candidate. Among the names mentioned was that of John B. Sexton, whom so many people desired to see nominated for Sheriff. Mr. Sexton, however, said he was not a candidate.

After the committee had been in session three-quarters of an hour a Committee on Nominations was appointed to make up the ticket. This committee consisted of Richard Croker, John C. Sheehan, Police Justice Patrick Divver, Senator George F. Roesch, and Police Justice Welde. They talked the matter over and adopted Mr. Croker's suggestions. Then all was ready for the convention.

There were some important absentees from the convention. It was a matter of comment that Congressman W. Bourke Cockran was not there. His name appears upon the list of delegates to the convention from the Eleventh Assembly District, but he did not put in an appearance, and no one expected that he would. It is the first convention since the Tammany of to-day became so successful at which the voice of Mr. Cockran has not been heard from the platform.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy were also among the absentees. Mr. Grant did not desire to go upon the list of delegates to the convention. Mayor Gilroy participated in the preliminary discussions, but left for Chicago last night.

Adolph L. Sanger, President of the Board of Education, was named as temporary Chairman by James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who called the convention to order. John B. McGoldrick, Commissioner of Accounts Wahle, Willis Holly, Mayor Gilroy's secretary, and Joel O. Stevens were named as the temporary Secretaries. Mr. Sanger made a short speech when he took the chair, and spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the campaign.

The convention was then quickly organized to transact the business before it. The usual preliminary resolutions were offered and adopted; Committees on Permanent Organization and upon Resolutions were appointed. These committees retired and the convention took a short recess.

When it reconvened, George Blair, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Charles F. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the reports of those committees. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization continued the temporary officers of the convention as permanent ones and named the honorary Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Reading Secretary McGoldrick read the resolutions. They heartily indorsed the State ticket, and the framers of them took particular pains to defend Judge Maynard and to make him the central figure in the resolutions. The attacks upon him were declared to be outrageous.

After disposing of this rather delicate matter the resolutions proceeded to approve and commend the wise and fearless Administration of President Cleveland. They said:

> His integrity, his ability, and his devotion to Democratic principles are assurances that the evils of Republican legislation will be remedied, that business tranquillity will be restored, and that during his Administration free popular government will be maintained under the Constitution throughout the land.

The prompt and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law was demanded, and the resolutions declared that "Delay in this vital question is a public calamity to the workingmen and ruinous to the business interests of the entire country."

Mayor Gilroy's administration was heartily commended, and the work done in the several important departments of the City Government was praised.

After Mr. McGoldrick had finished reading the resolutions, which were adopted by a chorus of ayes, Mr. Croker, who occupied a seat in the front row, rose and offered the resolution which indicated the order in which the nominations should be made.

Then Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre got the floor and was promptly called to the platform. He placed the name of Miles Beach before the convention for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to succeed himself. John J. Delaney seconded the nomination.

This, like all the other nominations, was made by acclamation.

Assistant District Attorney Stephen J. O'Hare put Judge James M. Fitzsimons in nomination for Judge of the City Court, and the nomination received an excellent seconding from Rapid Transit Commissioner Eugene L. Bushe.

William Sulzer placed the name of Lewis J. Conlan before the convention for Judge of the City Court, to succeed Judge Henry P. McGowan. Chauncey S. Truax followed with an excellent indorsement of Mr. Conlan.

Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks then went upon the platform and nominated John H. V. Arnold, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, for Surrogate.

Mr. Weeks told of Mr. Arnold's record as a lawyer. Mr. Arnold was seconded by Victor J. Dowling, the Tammany candidate for the Assembly from the Sixteenth Assembly District.

So the making of the ticket proceeded, and the nominations for the Judiciary were disposed of.

The next man to go upon the platform was Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who made the speech nominating Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller. He emphasized the point that Tammany was the only regular Democratic organization in the city. He sketched Mr. Fitch's career and told of the great pleasure it gave him to place him in nomination for the office of Controller.

"He who serves the people best is he who serves his party best," said Mr. Dayton in commenting upon Mr. Fitch's record.

The speech in seconding the nomination of Mr. Fitch was made by ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake, and Mr. Fitch was quickly nominated for Controller.

Wauhope Lynn, Civil Justice of the First Judicial District, nominated Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy of the Second Judicial District for Sheriff, to succeed John J. Gorman. Senator George F. Roesch, who is now a candidate for Civil Justice in the Fourth Judicial District to succeed Judge Alfred Steckler, made the speech in seconding the nomination. Great stress was laid on Mr. Clancy's record as a Tammany man, and he was nominated with considerable enthusiasm.

It was now time to nominate a candidate for District Attorney, and the interesting incident of the evening came when District Attorney Nicoll went upon the platform and spoke very kind words for John R. Fellows, his old rival. Mr. Nicoll used very complimentary language.

To make it certain that there should be no lack of praise for Col. Fellows, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, and Police Justice Thomas F. Grady were sent to the platform to corroborate Mr. Nicoll. Col. Fellows's name was soon upon the ticket and the work was all done except the nomination of Coroners.

Coroners Messemer and W. J. McKenna were left off the slate. W. H. Dobbs, Sagamore of the Tammany Society, and Edward T. Fitzpatrick, the Tammany leader of the Fourth District, got the places in short order.

Judge John Henry McCarthy was cheered to the echo when he named Mr. Fitzpatrick, whom Mr. Croker put upon the ticket as a reward for fidelity and hard work. Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle seconded the nomination. William Bergen put Sagamore William H. Dobbs in nomination, and so the ticket was completed.

Committees on Notification and Ratification were appointed, a vote of thanks was given the Chairman, Adolph L. Sanger, and the convention of surprises adjourned soon after 11 o'clock.

Judge Miles Beach, renominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, has been upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for fifteen years. He is a close friend of Senator Edward Murphy. He was born in Troy, and his father was William A. Beach. He was twice Mayor of Troy. He came to this city many years ago, and as a lawyer and a Judge he has always been very popular.

James M. Fitzsimons, nominated for City Court Judge, was born in New-York City in 1858. He was educated in the public schools and studied law in the office of ex-Recorder James M. Smith. He was elected an Alderman in 1888 from the Eighteenth District, serving in 1889 as Vice President of the board. He was appointed Judge of the City Court by Gov. Hill in 1890.

Lewis J. Conlan, nominated for City Court Judge, is a native of Oneida County, where he was born about forty-two years ago. He entered politics in 1885 when he was elected a member of Assembly from the old Fourteenth District. He was Deputy Collector of Customs under Magone.

John H. V. Arnold, candidate for Surrogate, was born in the Seventh Ward in 1833. He was graduated from the public schools, after which he studied law. He also studied two years in the New-York University. He was admitted to the bar in 1860. He has been a member of Tammany Hall thirteen years. He was made President of the Board of Alderman in 1889. He is a member of several clubs and a man of literary tastes.

Col. John R. Fellows, candidate for District Attorney, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1832, studied law in Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1855, was an Elector on the Bell-Everett ticket in 1860, and opposed secession until swept into the Southern army by the war feeling that overwhelmed the South. He enlisted in the First Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, served through the Virginia campaign of 1861, then served with his regiment with the Army of the Tennessee; was appointed Colonel on the staff of Gen. W. N. R. Beal; was Inspector General at Port Hudson, La., and was with the garrison during the siege and one of the three Commissioners who arranged the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks. He remained a prisoner of war until the final surrender of Lee and then returned to the practice of law in Arkansas. He was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Seymour and Blair, and since that time has been one of the most noted political speakers in the country. Gov. Seymour persuaded him to come North, and he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney of this city and served in that capacity from 1869 to 1873, and subsequently served two terms in the same capacity under John McKeon and Randolph B. Martine. Then he served two years as counsel to the Board of Excise, did notable work in the conviction of the boodle Aldermen, and served a full term as District Attorney with credit. He is now a Congressman from the Fourteenth New-York District.

Charles M. Clancy, candidate for Sheriff, was born in Western Ireland and came to this country when about two months old. He is fifty-four years old. He has been Civil Justice four times—one special and three full terms—serving in all nineteen years. He has been active in politics for thirty years.

Edward T. Fitzpatrick, nominated for Coroner last night, is an old-time Tammany man, has been leader of the Fourth Assembly District for years, and was appointed by Mayor Grant as an Excise Commissioner in 1889. He was not reappointed at the completion of his term. He was offered one or two other places by Tammany, but declined them.

William H. Dobbs, who goes upon the ticket as a candidate for Coroner, is one of the fixtures of the Tammany Society. He is an old Ninth Warder and is in the business of carpenter and builder. He is the man who carries the liberty cap and pole at Tammany's Fourth of July celebrations. He has never before ran for office.

Ashbel P. Fitch, candidate for Controller, was born in Mooers, Clinton County, Oct. 8, 1848. He attended the schools of this city, and later was graduated from Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He is also a graduate of the Columbia Law School. Mr. Fitch was a Republican originally, but changed his politics while serving his first term in Congress. In 1888 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, being elected by a majority of 9,168, and again in 1890 by a majority of 16,443. In 1892 he was elected to Congress from the new Fifteenth District by a majority of 10,977, the largest majority given any Congressman in this city at that election.

An Old Grand Army Man Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 17.—Jacob Pehl, the oldest Grand Army man in the United States, died here to-day. He was born in Germany in 1800, and was nearly ninety-four years old. He was a member of Hamilton Post, No. 20, G. A. R.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

CALISAYA LA RILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—*Adv.*

TWO "SCIENTISTS" DISABLED

SHERIFF COURTNEY MISSED A THRILLING EXHIBITION.

A "Beautiful" Contest "for Points" at the Varuna Boat Club in Brooklyn Last Night—One of the Prize Fighters Had His Wrist Disabled and Another Was Carried from the Ring Insensible While the Crowd Jeered and Demanded That He "Stand Up and Fight."

The formal indorsement of prize-ring brutality by the peace officers of Kings County is bearing fruit. Last night there was a "scientific boxing contest for points" at the rooms of the Varuna Boat Club, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in which Police Justice Tighe is the leading light. That would have filled Sheriff Courtney with delight, and that must make him forever sorry he did not take his sons to view it. They certainly missed a most telling lesson in their education from the standpoint of the Sheriff.

Six professional prize fighters battered each other before a hall full of spectators until one was punched into "a state of helpless insensibility"; another had his wrist broken, or so badly sprained that it hung useless at his side, while the others were in a condition that must have given Sheriff Courtney a spasm of delight as he reflected on their "gameness."

And to add particular lustre to the occasion, Mr. "Pete" Donohue, the apologist of the Coney Island Athletic Club's "scientific sparring matches," acted as referee for the "scientific contest" last night. Since Mr. Donohue informed the Brooklyn ministers, through his newspaper, The New-York Recorder, that "they did not know what they were talking about,"

When they condemned the Coney Island prize fights from the pulpits, his standing with his pugilistic friends has risen even higher than it was before. He showed plainly that he appreciated this, and discharged his "honorable" duties with greater dignity and unction than he ever displayed before in the ring.

Next to Mr. "Pete" Donohue himself, the particular shining light of the evening was Mr. "Billy" Vernon of Haverstraw, a professional prize fighter of much reputation, who has frequently delighted the audiences which Justice Newton assembles in Chief McKane's Coney Island Athletic Club building. Mr. Vernon demonstrated that he was worthy of the applause which greeted him as he appeared in the ring.

His opponent was one "Jack" Aikens of this city, and the couple began pounding away at each other in a way that must have brought tears to the eyes of any person who were really a scientific boxer. There was about as much skill and science in their encounter as might be found in the encounter of two bulldogs.

They were to "spar" eight rounds of three minutes each, but in the third round Vernon rallied all his brute strength and knocked Aikens half way through the ropes. With true "scientific" and sporting instincts, he was about to follow his advantage over the prostrate man, whose body hung over the ropes, being propped up by the spectators outside, but Aikens's seconds jumped to the rescue, and Vernon was stopped.

Aikens was shoved back into the ring, and staggered to his feet with an effort. Vernon at once attacked him again. The reeling, half stupefied wretch was an easy victim for "Billy" Vernon's "science," and almost without resistance the latter landed a blow that knocked Aikens through the ropes again.

This time he would certainly have fallen to the floor of the hall, three or four feet below the platform, had he not been caught in the arms of the spectators. They pushed him back once more, and there were yells of:

"Stand up and fight!" But Aikens was beyond fighting. He lay on his back like a sack of meal.

Vernon stood bravely over him, ready to knock him down once more if he managed to get up. He got no opportunity, however. Mr. "Pete" Donohue waited for some time and then called "time," and awarded the fight to the "scientific" Vernon, who was cheered to the echo.

Aikens, in the meantime, was picked up by half a dozen men and carried, still limp and inanimate, to his "corner," where his seconds, after a time, succeeded in restoring him.

Previous to this fight, the first event of the evening, an eight-round fight between "Ed" Curry and "Tom" Cooney had been brought to a sudden stop in the third round by the injury of Cooney's wrist, which prevented him fighting on. There were calls for a doctor, to determine if the bruiser's wrist was merely sprained or broken, but, as no doctor was present, he had to be half carried outside.

After Cooney and Curry came "Ed" Listman and "Jim Carey," who fought eight full rounds, to the intense delight of the audience. They were both battered until they could hardly see, but this only added to the interest, especially when they clinched fiercely and pounded each other in the stomach as long as they could hold together. Listman was awarded the fight on "points" by the learned referee.

Notes of the Campaign.

The nomination of Congressman Fitch for Controller and Congressman Fellows for District Attorney will leave two vacancies in the New-York City delegation in the House of Representatives after Jan. 1. They will be filled by special elections, and it was stated upon good authority last night that State Senator Jacob A. Cantor and Col. W. L. Brown would get the nominations. Frank Ehret was also talked of for one of the places.

The fact that Controller Myers and Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom were not nominated by Tammany Hall last night adds some interest to the mass meeting of business men which will be held in Cooper Union Thursday night if plans are not changed. Friends of both gentlemen said last night that it was not likely that they would accept any independent nominations.

The Executive Committee of the State Liquor Dealers' Association met yesterday in this city and indorsed the Democratic Assembly and Senatorial nominations. It was decided that as a business association it had no right to take any action in reference to the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. This is another way of saying that the liquor dealers will not oppose Mr. Maynard as they did ten years ago, when he was a candidate for Secretary of State.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—The Methodist Protestant Conference of New-Jersey began its annual session here to-day. The Rev. Charles D. Sinkinson of Camden presided. The session will last a week.

Second Day of Registration.

To-day is the second day for the registration of voters for the coming election. All the polling booths in this city will be open for the registration of voters from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The other days for registration are Oct. 27 and Oct. 28.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return.
Last chance via New-York, Ontario and Western on Saturday, Oct. 21. Leave Franklin Street Ferry at 9 A. M., West 42d Street at 9:15 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. Sunday. Train runs both ways via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

MURDERED BY HER BROTHER.

Jacob Winter Kills His Sister and Then Himself—Would Not Give Up Her Lover.

Louisa Winter, twenty-four years old, a comely servant in the employ of Mrs. Ellen Cahn, at 350 West Fifty-eighth Street, was shot and killed last evening in the kitchen of the house by her brother Jacob, a truck driver, twenty-eight years old. After killing his sister, Jacob shot himself in the right temple, inflicting a wound which proved almost immediately fatal. There was no one else present at the time, and what passed between the brother and sister just previous to the shooting will never be known.

Jacob had objected to the attentions a young German barber had been paying to his sister. It is believed that he shot his sister in his anger over her refusal to give up her lover, and then, realizing the enormity of his crime, killed himself.

Jacob lived in two rooms in the rear tenement at 443 West Fortieth Street. He had been out of work for several months. For three weeks Louisa, while unemployed, kept house for him. During that time she made the acquaintance of a young German barber who worked in a shop in West Forty-seventh Street, and he became very attentive to her. Jacob objected to these attentions on the ground that the young barber had already ruined two young women, but Louisa would not believe anything against him and would not give him up. The brother and sister had frequent quarrels on this account.

Three weeks ago Louisa entered the service of Mrs. Cahn. Jacob frequently called on his sister, but so far as could be learned last night there had been no quarrels between them at the house. A week ago Louisa and the young barber were out walking on Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, when Jacob met them. He drew a revolver and threatened to shoot his sister. She screamed and attracted the attention of a policeman, and, on his approach, Jacob fled.

Last evening Jacob was in Charles Lutz's lager beer saloon, at 443 West Fortieth Street. Mrs. Lutz noticed a small package in his hand, and he spoke to her about his sister and the barber, describing the latter as a disreputable fellow. From the saloon he probably went directly to the house of Mrs. Cohn. He was admitted by Mrs. Cohn and went into the kitchen, where his sister was at work. At 8:30 o'clock the cook left the kitchen, leaving Jacob and Louisa alone.

Up to this time there had been no angry words between them. Less than ten minutes after the cook had left the kitchen the people in the house were startled by a piercing scream, which was followed by two pistol shots in quick succession. In a few moments another pistol shot was heard, and then all was still.

A policeman was summoned, and in the rear of the basement he found Winter and his sister dead on the floor. They were facing each other, with a space of about three feet between them. There were two wounds in the girl's head, one in the centre of the forehead and the other in the left temple. Jacob had shot himself in the right temple. His revolver was on the floor beside his right hand.

Louisa's mother has been dead for some years. Her father married again two months ago and now lives in West Forty-fifth Street. He is a night watchman employed by Dellman & Co. in West Nineteenth Street. Two sisters of the murdered girl are servants, and a brother is a farmer in the West.

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LOOK FOR AN INCOME TAX.

This Is Expected to be a Feature of the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Chairman Wilson and other members of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day assured inquirers that the report that the committee had practically completed the preparation of the Tariff bill was incorrect. These inquirers were informed that, in the opinion of the committeemen, the bill would not be ready for report to the House until the latter part of November.

Members of the majority of the committee are reticent regarding the provisions of the bill, but the impression of minority members is that the imposition of an income tax will be recommended. Representative Clark of Missouri in debate yesterday said that he had no more doubt that an income tax would be authorized by the House than he had that the sun would rise to-morrow.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed in private a similar opinion, and said that, in view of the probability of the necessity of such legislation, he had been studying the subject with the view of preparing a bill.

BULLET STOPPED BY A BONE.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Meyer Sonder to Kill Himself.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 17.—Meyer Sonder attempted suicide this morning in his room at the Windsor Hotel. He put a bullet in his forehead, but it was flattened against the frontal bone and easily extracted. He is at the City Hospital and will probably recover. He is a dealer in tallow, and came here from New-York about a week ago.

Sonder left this note in his room:

> Notify J. Stern, foot of West Fortieth Street, New-York; I bequeath everything I have to my folks.

Sonder's bank book shows a balance of $100.

Meyer Sonder, who is about twenty-one years old, came to New-York from Meinstokheim, Germany, about a year and a half ago, and was employed as bookkeeper by Joseph Stern, a dealer in meat at 616 West Fortieth Street. Three weeks ago he went to Harrisburg to establish a tallow business of his own. His record with Mr. Stern was creditable.

Brooklyn Republican Nominations.

Brooklyn Republicans last night nominated George H. Nason for Senator in the Third District. The following Republican nominations for the Assembly were made in the various districts:

1. William J. Dwyer.
2. George W. Ryan.
3. John F. Houghton.
4. William Le Basse.
5. John H. Burtis.
6. William L. Drain.
7. F. S. Kneeland.
8. Adjourned.
9. George B. Pasfield.
10. Adjourned.
11. Henry Schultz.
12. William P. Jones.
13. F. E. Clarke.
14. James Taylor.
15. Albert A. Wray.
16. William Friday.
17. James Scanlon.
18. Julius L. Weimann.

St. Mary's at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 17.—The new St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, which has been built at a cost of $100,000, will be blessed by Archbishop Corrigan next Sunday. The morning sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. J. Dougherty of New-York and the evening sermon by Vicar General Mooney. Bishop McDonald will sing the solemn Pontifical mass at 11 o'clock A. M. and the Right Rev. John J. Conroy, Bishop of Curium, will officiate at vespers.

Horses Killed by a Trolley Current.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 17.—A trolley wire broke and fell on the car tracks of the Ocean Avenue line this morning. A horse belonging to John Dalrymple, a milkman, stepped on the track and was killed. Another horse belonging to J. E. Vanderbush, also a milkman, was so severely injured it had to be shot. Two men and a third horse were shocked by the current before the wire was removed.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $15.00.
Account of "Manhattan Day," special trains will leave Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., to-morrow, Oct. 19. Tickets good returning on special trains leaving Chicago at 2 P. M., Oct. 23 and 24, via either direct line or Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

STEAMSHIP MARSEILLE LOST

FOUNDERED ON THE WAY FROM ANTWERP TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Crew and Passengers Taken Off by the Steamship Palmos—They Will be Landed at Galveston Probably To-Day—The Marseille Belonged to the French Commercial Company—She Was a Vessel of 3,447 Tons Gross Register—The Ethiopia of the Anchor Line Disabled.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—The steamship Merrimac of the Elder, Dempster & Co. Line, Capt. Bennett commanding, which crossed the bar this morning, brought the news that the French steamship Marseille, belonging to the French Commercial Company, had foundered at sea, and that all hands on board, consisting of a crew of over fifty officers and men and a number of passengers, had been rescued by the steamship Palmos, also of the Elder, Dempster & Co. Line.

The Palmos, bound for Galveston, was overhauled by the Merrimac on Saturday. She imparted the information regarding the survivors of the Marseille by signal. The Palmos is due at Galveston to-morrow.

The Marseille was an iron screw steamship, carried four masts, and was of 3,447 tons gross and 2,730 net register. She was built at Havre in 1883, and was fitted with compound engines of 400 nominal horse power. She was a large cargo carrier and had everything on board in the way of the latest improved steam winches, pumps, &c. She was also a favorite passenger boat, and had excellent accommodations for a large number of both saloon and steerage passengers.

This is the third vessel of the French Commercial Line that has been lost in a little over a year. The Paris, another fine boat, went down about twelve months ago, and only a short time before the Nantes sank off the coast of Spain. The Marseille was bound from Antwerp for New-Orleans. She left Antwerp with a large general cargo on Sept. 22. It is supposed that she succumbed to severe weather.

ETHIOPIA SIGHTED DISABLED.

The Anchor Liner Bound from New-York to Glasgow Breaks Her Shaft.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The British steamer Cambroman, from Liverpool, which arrived here this afternoon, reports that on Oct. 13, at 5:10 P. M., while in latitude 48° 47' north, longitude 48° 7' west, she signaled the Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia, Capt. Boothby, from New-York Oct. 7 for Glasgow, with her shaft broken.

She was heading east-northeast, with all available sails set. The wind was blowing fresh from the northeast at the time.

She signaled that she required no assistance.

The Ethiopia is one of those steamships which are not wholly dependent upon their engines. She is bark rigged and spreads sufficient canvas to keep the seas for an indefinite period. If Capt. Boothby depends altogether upon his sails, it is quite likely that he will be a long time in completing his journey. But it is likely that he has hopes of effecting repairs, as did Capt. McKay of the Cunarder Umbria in similar circumstances, or of falling in with a vessel of the same line bound in the same direction as himself.

There does not seem to be much reason for apprehension concerning the safety of the passengers and crew. Capt. Boothby is known to be a careful commander, and the fact that he signaled that no assistance was required indicates that the ship was in no danger at that time.

The Ethiopia is a screw steamship of 4,005 tons. She was built by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company of Glasgow. The vessel is provided with seven water-tight bulkheads. The hull is built of iron. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 402 feet; breadth, 40 feet 2 inches; depth, 33 feet.

Besides Capt. Boothby, the other officers of the Ethiopia are John Bridges, chief officer; A. E. Fife, second officer; Robert Tonnock, third officer; William Cook, fourth officer; John Lamont, surgeon; William Bryce, purser; Thomas White, chief steward.

GOUNOD IS STILL ALIVE.

His Death, Though, Is Momentarily Expected—In a Comatose State.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—An announcement, which proved to be unfounded, was made this afternoon of the death of Charles François Gounod, the great French composer.

Just before evening the contradiction of this announcement came. He was then just alive, but, to the great surprise of his physicians, he has lingered along and is still alive.

His wife, his son Jean, his three nephews, and the Baroness Delassus are at his bed side, hoping that he may have a lucid moment before death.

Gounod was stricken with apoplexy on Monday and has been in a comatose state since midnight of that day.

An Alleged Brooklyn Foundling.

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 17.—The town of Belchertown is agitated over a domestic trouble which will doubtless soon be taken into court. Clinton, son of Selectman Nelson Randall, accuses his wife of deceiving him by foisting a Brooklyn foundling upon him as his own child. Mrs. Randall denies the charge. Unfortunately the birth of Mrs. Randall's child is not recorded in Brooklyn, where it is alleged to have been born May 1, 1891. Mr. Randall is accused of having deserted his wife through the influence of his father. Suit is threatened by the husband for divorce, and by the wife against Nelson Randall for conspiracy to alienate the affections of his son from the wife. Mr. Randall believes his wife is deranged, and she thinks the same of him. The Randalls are respected and esteemed by the townspeople.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The American Express Company is investigating the loss of nearly $50,000 cash in transit from New-York to New-Orleans. The money was shipped from New-York and consigned to New-Orleans, but when the safe reached New-Orleans the money was missing. It is believed that it was lost while in transit between this city and New-Orleans. The identity of the forwarders of the money is not disclosed, but it is believed that the consignee was the Louisiana Lottery Company.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New-York.—Fayette Settman, Columbia, and J. Q. Carpenter, Grant, both of Herkimer County; William Putt, Eagle Harbor, Orleans County; William Bauer, Fayette, Seneca County; John McClanathan, Hague, Warren County; Adelbut Drake, Ingleside, Steuben County; C. N. Day, Lestershire, Broome County; John Kingston, Moscow, and David W. Gregg, York, both of Livingston County; William B. Stewart, South Plymouth, Chenango County.

Connecticut.—Lucien W. Holt, East Willington.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

HIGHEST AWARD FOR LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES.—The World's Columbian Exposition has given Lundborg the highest award for Perfumes, Cologne, Toilet Waters, and artistic display.—*Adv.*

IDLE OPERATIVES SET AT WORK.

Resumption of Activity by Many Large Manufacturers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 17.—The Belmont Nail Works, a part of the Wheeling Iron and Steel Company, started up yesterday after an idleness of five months, and a partial idleness of a year. This will give employment to over 500 men.

The Bessemer furnace, of the same concern, will resume within a few weeks. It was closed last July and since then has been practically rebuilt, and its capacity increased nearly one-half.

The action of President Chambers of the Window Glass Trust in resigning his position and withdrawing his factory from the compact insures that the window-glass factories in Bellaire will go to work within a few weeks, almost at the old rates and terms.

The pottery industry of Wheeling has 209 more men at work than last week, and many more will find employment this week.

The industrial situation as a whole is improving rapidly.

PALMER, Mass., Oct. 17.—Holden & Fuller, manufacturers of women's woolen goods, started their mill this morning. The large cotton mill at Three Rivers also started to-day, but at a slight reduction of wages. The resumption of business in this section is relieving the distress existing among the poorer class of operatives.

GEN. SICKLES'S TWO SALARIES.

War Department Will Pay the One He Draws as a Retired Officer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The officials of the War Department will not pass on the case of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and will pay him his salary as a Major General on the retired list, regardless of the fact that he is also drawing a salary as a member of Congress.

The Constitution of the United States provides that a member of Congress, while serving as such, shall hold no other office under the Government, and the only question presented in this case is whether an officer on the retired list of the army holds an office within the meaning of that provision.

The question was recently presented to Paymaster General Smith of the army in connection with the usual quarterly payment of Gen. Sickles's retired pay. After full consideration of the question he has declined to pass upon it, preferring to leave it to the judgment of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department. The payment has been made, and its allowance or disallowance will devolve on the Second Auditor and the Second Controller.

WEDDING PRESENTS FROM ROYALTY

Marriage of Millicent Clarke to Capt. Edward William Baird.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The marriage took place to-day of Millicent, second daughter of Col. Stanley Clarke, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, to Capt. Edward William Baird, cousin of the late Douglas Baird, who was better known as "Squire Abington." The ceremony took place in St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The Rev. Frederick Hervey, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated. The Prince of Wales and many members of the highest aristocracy were present.

The bride wore a dress of white satin draped with point de gaze lace, over which hung a bridal veil of tulle. Around her head was a wreath of orange blossoms. The Prince and Princes of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Fife sent gifts of diamonds to the bride.

The Synod of New-York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Synod of New-York met in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, and was opened with a sermon by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Levi Parsons, D. D., of Mount Morris, N. Y.

The Rev. James Gardner, D. D., of Gloversville, N. Y., Presbytery of Albany, was chosen Moderator. Alfonso R. Olney, Presbytery of Albany, and Charles W. McCarthy, Presbytery of Steuben, were elected clerks. The unanimous election of Dr. Gardiner, a thorough conservative, is regarded as an indication that very little will be heard from Dr. Briggs and his friends during this session of the Synod. The attendance for the first night is unusually large. The sessions will probably continue through to-morrow and Thursday.

An Irish Magistrate's Bad Luck.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—An Irish landowner and magistrate slept at the Harrison Street Police Station last night. Since his arrival in America he has been duped right and left, and he finds himself in Chicago penniless, without a place to eat or sleep. The individual in question is Capt. William Head of Tipperary, Ireland. Capt. Head arrived in Boston Sept. 21. He carried letters of introduction to the British Ambassador in Washington, D. C. He registered at the National Hotel there and met his first introduction to American confidence men. Before he knew where he was his pocketbook, containing £500, was stolen. His watch and chain were also plucked from him, and he was penniless. He is now stranded in this city, but expects money from Washington.

Richmond County Democrats.

STAPLETON, S. I., Oct. 17.—The Richmond County Democratic Convention was held at this place this afternoon for the purpose of nominating the county ticket. Dr. John L. Feeny was the Chairman. All of the nominations were made by acclamation. Following is the complete ticket. County Judge and Surrogate—Stephen D. Stephens, Castelton; Member of Assembly—Michael McGuire, Middletown; County Clerk—John J. Kenney, Castleton; School Commissioner—Hubbard E. Yetman, Westfield; Coroner—John Kadletz, Southfield; Justice of the Sessions—Augustus Acker, Castleton.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the convention to the support of the State ticket and calling attention to the reforms begun by the Democratic Party in Richmond County.

Steamship Ciudad Condal Overdue.

The Spanish Line steamship Ciudad Condal, which sailed from Havana on Oct. 10 and which was due here Monday, had not been reported at a late hour last night. At the office of the agents it was admitted that the vessel was nearly two days overdue, but no uneasiness was expressed for her safety. "The Ciudad Condal," said Superintendent Reilly, "is the stanchest vessel in our fleet. She has undoubtedly been driven out of her course by the heavy gales, but we have no doubt that she will make port either to-day or to-morrow." The vessel carries fourteen passengers and a crew of eighty men.

To Replenish the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer at New-York, was at the Treasury Department to-day in conference with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Treasurer Meline. The continued depletion of the gold reserve, which has run down to $84,500,000, was discussed, and measures will be taken to build it up. It is noted as rather significant that, as no gold is being exported, the Treasury should have lost within the present month $10,000,000 in gold, and that Eastern banks should have increased their gold holdings by almost an identical amount.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

—Richmond County—Michael McGuire, (Dem.)
—Oneida County—Second District, Joseph Porter, (Rep.)
—Rensselaer County—Third District, Cornelius D. Vandenburgh, (Rep.)
—Albany County—Second District, William F. Wright, (Rep.;) Third District, Edward B. Cantine, (Rep.)
—Putnam County—Hamilton Fish, (Rep.)
—Westchester County—First District—J. Irving Burns, (Rep.)
—Rockland County—Otis H. Cutler, (Rep.)
—Clinton County—Everett C. Baker, (Rep.)

Manhattan Day $15.00 Excursions Via West Shore Railroad.
Through cars to Chicago in charge of attendant via West Shore Railroad 10 A. M. Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18 and 19. Tickets good to return to New-York until the morning of Oct. 26. Excursion tickets valid for ten days at $17 will be good on train running Thursday, Oct. 19. Last seventeen-dollar excursion Monday, Oct. 23.—*Adv.*

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN UNMASKED

MAN BY WHOM DAVID A. BOODY WAS NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

"CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION" IS NOW BEGUN.

The Times Accepts the Invitation to Discuss Brooklyn Men and Affairs.

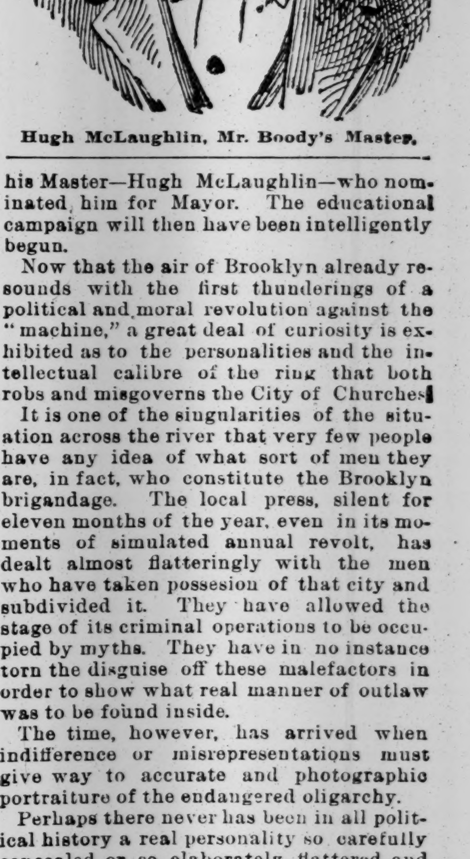
PORTRAITS HAVE TOLD UNTRUTHS.

The Real Ruler of the City of Churches is Not the Sort of Person He Has Been Pictured—Fulsome Flattery Has Presented His Visage and His Characteristics in Too Favorable a Light—When the Mask is Torn Aside, the True McLaughlin Appears to Poor Advantage—Amid Vulgar Surroundings, and Vulgarly, He Issues Orders from His Willoughby Street Headquarters—His Wealth Mysteriously Acquired and Carefully Concealed—Subscription Lists for Worthy Objects Do Not Bear His Name—His Tastes "Simple," Perhaps, but Not in the Best Sense of the Term—They Lead Him to Enjoy Prize Fighting and Brutal Exhibitions.

In opening his campaign for re-election as Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. David A. Boody, the "machine" Democratic nominee, gave out a statement to the press on Monday, of which the following is a part:

> We have had recent campaigns which we have called educational campaigns, so far as national matters are concerned. Now I hope we will have an educational campaign so far as municipal matters are concerned. I hope, when the election is over, that every citizen will feel that he knows more than he did when it commenced concerning our city affairs.

Before considering the Man—Mr. Boody—and municipal affairs, it may prove profitable to the voters of Brooklyn to consider his Master—Hugh McLaughlin—who nominated him for Mayor. The educational campaign which he invites has significantly begun.



Hugh McLaughlin, Mr. Boody's Master.

Now that the air of Brooklyn already resounds with the first thunderings of a political and moral revolution against the "machine," a great deal of curiosity is exhibited as to the personalities and the intellectual calibre of the ring that both robs and misgoverns the City of Churches.

It is one of the singularities of the situation across the river that very few people have any idea of what sort of men they are, in fact, who constitute the Brooklyn brigandage. The press, for a little over eleven months of the year, even in its moments of simulated annual revolt, has dealt almost flatteringly with the men who have taken possession of that city and subdivided it. They have allowed the stage of its criminal operations to be occupied by myths. They have in no instance torn the disguise off these malefactors in order to show what real manner of outlaw was to be found inside.

The time, however, has arrived when indifference or misrepresentations must give way to accurate and photographic portraiture of the endangered oligarchy.

Perhaps there never has been in all political history a real personality so carefully concealed or so elaborately flattered and rose-tinted for purposes of public deception as the personality of "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin—he who is the Master as the others are his men.

It has been the good fortune of McLaughlin—and, incidentally, the great injury of the city which he and his lieutenants have seized upon—that he has been constantly made to appear as a bluff, simple-hearted old man, modest to the point of diffidence, cautious and discreet, indulgent to his followers rather than their copartner in their malfeasance; an old man of artless character, with the frank, unsophisticated candor and the naive, innocent traits of an Irish gentleman.

So cleverly has this illusion been kept up that while the vulgar ruffianism, the brutal effrontery, the coarse and animal characteristics of his sept have forced themselves beyond all possible denial, there has always existed a sort of saving grace for "the old man."

He has been vaguely alluded to by people who know nothing whatever about him as a kindly, domestic man of leisure, who, possessing a large fortune made honestly, only finds diversion in the practice of politics—a simple, genial old gentleman, who regards the game of public affairs in the same immaterial and unmercenary spirit as that which makes him find delight in dominos or other small games of skill.

The uninformed have come to regard him as a sort of sometimes misguided amateur with theories of his own about popular government; an aimable old visionary, unfortunate, perhaps, in his choice of instruments and counselors, and somewhat wrongheaded in refusing to distinguish upon occasion between the hawk and the hernshaw—but, take him little and large, he has been accepted as a rather worthy, well-meaning old man given to domesticity and family pleasures, and finding occupation for his ripe old age in directing the affairs of a great American city whether it will or not.

There have been woodcuts made and

lithographs printed to give this mark of well-meaning "respectability" to the head and front of the machine. In most of these advantage is taken of McLaughlin's advancing years and the glamour of his silver hair to conciliate doubtful observers of such mendacious feats of portraiture.

Reference to these official works of art—but never to photographs—shows McLaughlin to be a well-favored man, with a ruddy, almost jovial visage, keen eyes, a rather well-bred nose, and an appearance generally of almost refined taste and education.

To match these deceptive pictures there has been constantly supplied an appropriate letter press in which McLaughlin has always been sweetened with some mildly complimentary title and in which he has been uncertainly depicted as a born politician of the better class, with a perhaps not altogether unpardonable confidence in and loyalty to a set of subordinates base and depraved at heart, as beyond question some of them are—but himself sound and honest to the core.

Now, as to the accuracy of such representations.

There is nothing short of the case of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan to compare with the infidelity to realities, either of the official portraits or of the letter-press "tributes" to Hugh McLaughlin which generally accompany them. And in view of the universal curiosity to know what manner of man it is who leads and controls the freebooters of Kings County, it is high time, before disclosing the eternal, unchangeable verities of his Men, to draw a faithful and unsparing picture of their master.

As to physical characteristics.

McLaughlin is not, in the sense of his friendly analysts, the modest, well-bred, or conciliatory man, personally, they make him out to be. The portrait of him published in The New-York Times gives a very good idea of what he looks like. So much skill and labor have been expended in giving him an altogether false physical as well as social and moral aspect, that it seems, really, a pity to have to banish the illusion and describe him as a man of the most commonplace and vulgar appearance.

His features are ill proportioned and heavy—the sort of features which are possessed by bartenders who have afterward become "bosses" of liquor saloons on their own account. His eyebrows are massive and bushy. The sharp, keen, scintillating eyes of blue which flash and flicker in their shadows are the eyes of a cunning and crafty spoilsman.

Had he not enjoyed his own way for years and then acquired a sort of masterfulness, they would be shifty and uneasy eyes.

It is almost impossible to decide whether his mouth is coarse and cunning, for it is mantled by a ragged mustache, which only permits a thick, pulpy under lip to be seen.

In his complexion what passes, at the first glance, for a high, wholesome rustic color—the red-brown of simple habits and an equable circulation—is discovered by the second observation to be a purplish tone suggestive of frequent congestions, a sluggish flow of blood, imperfect aeration, and an uneven heart action, likely at times to become spasmodic and convulsive.

It is, in short, the face of a man of rough energies, intense and unscrupulous tenacity, low tastes, coarse habits, a passionate and domineering temper, a rude love of power, and an ill-disguised pride in the results of his direction and control. Such are his facial traits.

In these respects, the real nature of the real McLaughlin corresponds with the strongly-accentuated traits of his real visage.

In no respect, either facially or temperamentally, are they at all identical with the portraits or the analyses of political fiction.

As to his personal tastes and habits.

It is as easy for those who are really familiar with him to sum them up as it was to catalogue and explain the wedding gifts which made his daughter's marriage as celebrated and as rich in moral suggestions as the famous but ill-starred Tweed-Guinness nuptials.

The head centre and undeniable "boss" of the machine, and serenely satisfied as he is with the fullest responsibility for its operations, he transacts his business of engineer in chief among almost barbaric surroundings. No dealer in second-hand furniture is less nice or particular about the squalor of his headquarters. The organizing of his band and the partitioning of its spoils take place in a sort of cubbyhole in a junk store. The scene of official and spoliatory distribution is a dingy corner in a dilapidated Sheriff's auction room.

There, amid the signs of poverty and failure and distress, in the heart of a shrine of bankruptcy and official seizure, he formulates his schemes, issues his orders in a vulgar argot, punctuates his general orders with chews of tobacco, addresses the disobedient in the curt vernacular of the fish markets of his youth, starts along channels of nicotine the mandates and threats and promises which eventually reach and compel Judges on the bench, heads of city departments, officers of the county, business men in their offices, and timid corporations that tremble at the menace of his ill favor.

There, surrounded by a horde of conscienceless followers, who live by the breath of his nostrils, and who are as much in his way and as silent and subdued as the chairs and tables that clog his miserable, dusky little presence chamber, McLaughlin "runs" Brooklyn.

As to his methods of self-entertainment:

He is, in a measure, a man of simple amusements—but the simplicity of those amusements is almost brutal. It is true that he loves the higher walks of killing. He dispatches fish and pigeons and quail and woodcock in a neat, non-professional, retail sort of way. He is particularly fond of seeing the wounded and gasping bluerock die "within bounds." And he enjoys playing with a trout.

But he also loves dominos, and, having reserved a room in the City Hall to his uses as a player, holds court and wins games from obsequious dependents night after night.

Dominos and pigeon shooting, however, are by no means his most innocent diversions. He can be seen sitting in the front row, a delighted spectator of glove fights—especially of those in which mere striplings who have profited by the kind of education Sheriff Courtney says he bestows upon his boys—contest fiercely and bloodily for the mastery.

As to his preferences:

There is nothing rural in them except his strange passion for taking part in matches wherein the weights of fatted hogs are guessed. There, equipped by long practice in political mensuration, he constantly and proudly figures as the easy winner.

He chews fine-cut tobacco in great quantities, and his language is coarse and vigorous, being adapted to the comprehension of the class of attendants who wait upon his nod and beck.

As to his taste and judgment.

He is careful not to indulge in much personal display. For prudential reasons, rather than as a matter of taste, he does not flaunt the extravagant raiment, the enormous diamonds, the startling watch chains, the inexplicable crests and liveries, or the superb equipages of some of his lieutenants.

The King of the mountains, it will be recalled, tried to pass for a gentleman of refined taste and kept his daughter at a fashionable boarding school.

But McLaughlin's affectation of simple tastes and shrinking habits was thrown aside when his daughter married. It was high-water mark that day in the history of the McLaughlin family, and it was celebrated with an opulence of more or less reluctant tribute that would have satisfied even the son of a barber who had, by continuous predatory industry, become a pasha.

Six vanloads of "gifts" swelled the grotesque and barbaric triumph. The local papers were intrusted with carefully-detailed catalogues of the splendors showered upon the daughter of the "Boss." Rivalry in their desire to be noted and approved by "the old man" set the heads of departments against each other in fierce array.

The sums spent in thus vociferously proclaiming "loyalty" were simply fabulous—especially in view of the origin, the occupation, and the ostensible incomes of the donors.

It was upon this occasion that McLaughlin tore the mask off his "modesty" and his "good taste," as he tore it off his "self-control" and his "discretion" when he brutally assailed with personalities the late Thomas Kinsella and was compelled, in requital, to meekly sign the letter of resignation from the Democratic Party which Mr. Kinsella wrote with his own hand and sent to him with a demand for his signature.

As to his means and economies:

It is another fact, that McLaughlin is a man of enormous wealth. Every stream of influence has been a Pactolus and deposited gold at his feet. There have been but two epochs in his long life—the period when he made an honest living by scaling and selling fish and the period he has been in politics.

The emoluments of the one epoch were trivial. The rewards of the other have been liberally incalculable.

And yet he was only Register, and held office for only three years.

But though no man will pretend to define how McLaughlin acquired the vast fortune which he has secreted almost beyond trace, its existence is a recognized fact in the so-called "politics" of Brooklyn.

In other words, every politician of the machine knows of and abases himself to the millions made and stored away by the "Boss."

It is a singular coincidence, and one worthy of notice at this very point in a careful analysis of the "Boss" of Brooklyn, that these following discoveries have become axioms among the politicians of that city:

Every since McLaughlin has dominated machine rule, no Democratic Sheriff, with the exception of Thomas Riley, no Democratic County Clerk, and no Democratic Register, with the exception of James Kane, has been able to place to his personal credit the entire, undivided emoluments of his office.

It is another axiom among politicians of the machine that Democratic Sheriffs, County Clerks, and Registers have, with only the two exceptions above named, been permitted to draw but a part of the emoluments of their offices.

Thomas Carroll, a Democratic County Clerk, died almost in poverty.

William A. Murtha, a Democratic Register, who held office during a most profitable term, died a comparatively poor man.

Charles B. Farley, a Democratic Sheriff, made only enough out of his position to build a few houses instead of the handsome blocks built by others.

Thomas Riley, who refused to share the increments of the Shrievalty with the leaders of the machine Democracy, was the subject of their tireless and relentless hate to the very last day of his life.

Democratic County Clerk Ranken said when he retired from office that he had made but a few thousand dollars.

All the rest paid for security and support a heavy tribute to the impalpable personality which called itself, for reasons of safety, "the organization."

As to his lack of public spirit:

Though McLaughlin has managed, by some means or another, to accumulate his vast and secreted fortune, he has been very careful to show no signs of being its possessor. No charitable appeal, no public benefaction, no munificent private almsgiving have been allowed to uncover that tremendous and profitable mystery.

Eager to advertise the interested largesse he has derived from his lieutenants, there exists no record whatever of any generosity, forced or spontaneous, of his own. No great public calamity has found the way to his coffers. No private need has infringed upon the austere seclusion of his check book.

If a terrible plague were to devastate the city out of which he has somehow obtained his wealth, or a fierce conflagration were to render homeless the patient populace he misrules, one might, in the light of his history, search in vain the list of sympathetic contributors of money or material for the name of Hugh McLaughlin.

As to his intellectual qualities:

McLaughlin is not only a millionaire who hides his millions—like the magpie which hides the spoons it becomes possessed of—he is, as well, a politician who has no politics.

An Irishman and a Roman Catholic, he sought and obtained a Know-Nothing indorsement for the ticket on which he ran years ago.

During the war, professing to be a Democrat, he in like manner obtained by trickery the indorsement of the Republican Party.

To-day, in politics, this politician who pretends to live by politics alone, is entirely indifferent to their great questions and their vital issues.

All that he aims for is the establishment of an autocracy of his own in Brooklyn, of which he, and none other, shall be the autocrat and the sole beneficiary.

He desires to wall Brooklyn into a profitable McLaughlinate and let the rest of the country go hang.

Who ever heard of McLaughlin's views on reconstruction?

Who ever heard McLaughlin express himself on the Force bill?

Who knows whether McLaughlin ever wasted a sentence, grammatical or otherwise, on free trade versus protection?

Who would ever dream of trying to ascertain McLaughlin's theory of bimetallism?

Who knows what McLaughlin thinks about the silver question?

The utmost he confesses to is a belief that the Young Men's Christian Association is a harbor for prize fights.

The greatest act of generosity recently recorded of him is his surly "Thank you" for a batch of free tickets of admission to a "battle" at the headquarters of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

A CONTRACTOR BY PROXY.

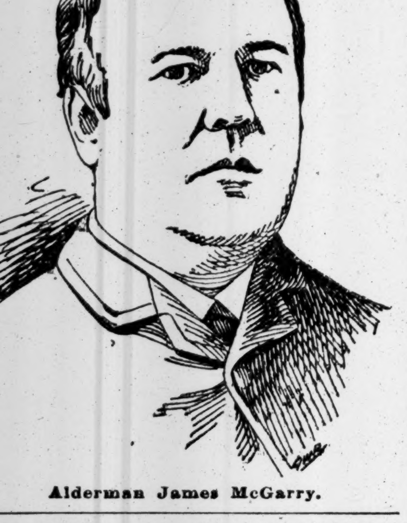
Alderman McGarry's Wife Has Street-Cleaning Contracts and Is Sued by a Partner.

Boss McLaughlin is in a disturbed condition of mind bordering upon panic. He fully realizes that the Brooklyn ring is menaced by even greater dangers than those which confronted it when Seth Low was elected Mayor.

Against Hugh McLaughlin and his cohorts are arrayed every independent organization in the city, allied with the Republicans. The "Boss" is threatened, and is alarmed by the dissensions which have broken out in the machine organization which he has ruled with an iron hand for over twenty years.

Men who have participated in the profits of the ring are quareling over a division of their spoils. The "Boss's" name has been made use of by these men in such a way as to excite his fears lest the connection of "the Willoughby Street people" with certain contracts of the City of Brooklyn may be disclosed in the courts.

This connection was more than hinted at in the suit which Henry Bereau brought some months ago against ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell of the Ninth Ward. Bereau and O'Connell received the contract for removing the city's garbage. These men quarreled over a division of the profits. When the firm dissolved, Bereau declared that O'Connell owed him several thousand dollars, which he had been induced to part with on the statement that these thousands were claimed by the "Willoughby Street people."



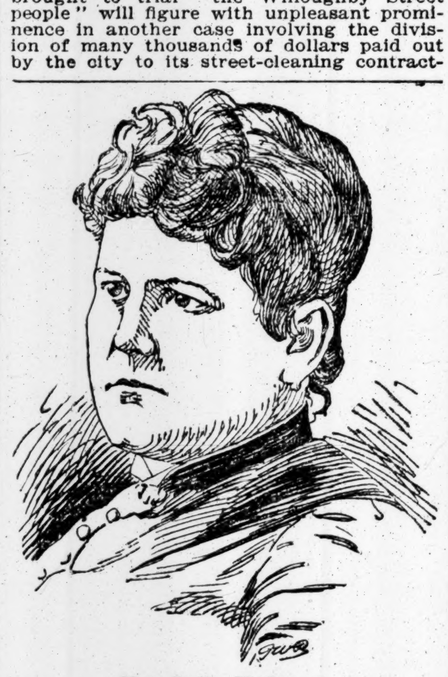
Alderman James McGarry.

Here, by way of explanation, it is proper to state that Mr. McLaughlin's political headquarters are in a Willoughby Street auction room. In this place he meets his lieutenants, arranges the plans of campaigns, issues orders, discusses contracts, and—but that is another story.

Bereau said upon the stand that he would make no claim for the money which he believed was due him from O'Connell if he could be satisfied the money had gone to "the Willoughby Street people." He offered in evidence many checks with which he made payments to O'Connell. These checks were not admitted by the court, but, on appeal, the higher courts decided that they were admissible and ordered a new trial.

In this case, for the first time in his career as a political leader, Mr. McLaughlin was forced to take the witness stand. He declared in a surly way that he had never received any of the money which Bereau said he had paid over to O'Connell for "the Willoughby Street people." The case will come up for trial again, and it is promised that more sensational disclosures than any yet made will follow the evidence submitted by Contractor Bereau.

It is not unlikely that before this case is brought to trial "the Willoughby Street people" will figure with unpleasant prominence in another case involving the division of many thousands of dollars paid out by the city to its street-cleaning contractors.



Mrs. Delia McGarry.

April last the street-cleaning contract was awarded to Robert Furey, brother of the Secretary of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County.

At the time the contract was awarded it was generally understood among politicians that Mr. Furey had silent partners in the contract. These partners may soon break silence.

One of the number, Charles Johnston, widely known as the backer of John L. Sullivan, has brought suit to recover a quarter of the profits of the street-cleaning contract, the claim being in the neighborhood of $50,000. The profits are estimated at $200,000 a year. The defendants in the suit are Mrs. Delia McGarry, James Dunne, keeper of the City Hall, and Robert Furey.

Under the law a city official is forbidden to enter into any contract with the City of Brooklyn. It is alleged that, for the purpose of evading the provisions of that law, Alderman McGarry, the arrogant boss of the Tenth Ward, made his wife one of the partners in the street-cleaning contract. Mrs. McGarry has been served with papers in the Johnston suit by the latter's counsel.

Even in Brooklyn, where the most audacious acts of the brigands who despoil the city have been borne with unparallelled patience by free-born citizens, the appearance of Mrs. McGarry as a street-cleaning contractor has exasperated and incensed every respectable citizen acquainted with the facts.

The audacity of this man McGarry has not surprised the politicians, however. His avarice knows no bounds. His brazen contempt for public opinion is unlimited. Made rich by reason of his connection with the City Government, he consented to retire from the Common Council Chamber, so that he might have more time to devote to the business interests which have accumulated greatly since his entry into office.

But McGarry has no intention of relinquishing his hold upon office. He has come to the conclusion that it would be safer for him, in the light of the approaching storm, to retain his grasp by proxy.

And so Mrs. Alderman McGarry has become a street-cleaning contractor.

And for the same reason McGarry has nominated his young son as his successor in the Board of Aldermen.

It is said that the four partners in the street-cleaning contract are Robert Furey, Mrs. Delia McGarry, James Dunne, and Charles Johnston. Johnston claims in his papers that the four partners were to receive equal shares of the profits.

Contractor Furey denies that Johnston was taken in as a partner on the last contract.

He does not deny that Johnston was one of the partners previous to April last.

He does not deny that previous to April last Johnston received his quarter of the profits.

Keeper Dunne is understood to have declared to Contractor Furey that he considered Johnston as one of the partners.

Recently Dunne, Johnston, Alderman McGarry, and Furey met in the leader's office. On this occasion Furey is said to have declined to recognize Johnston as a partner. Thereupon, as the story goes, Dunne, who is a warm friend of Johnston, to use an expression common in Brooklyn, "read the riot act" to Furey with such vigor that McGarry, who had chimed in with Furey, fled from the office.

Some extraordinary statements have been made concerning the heated conversation which took place at this meeting. It is said that the names of "the Willoughby Street people" figured in the discussion. It is further said that statements were made to the effect that the money which Johnston claimed as his had been handed over to one of the rulers of the Brooklyn ring.

It is not likely that the present Grand Jury, with District Attorney Ridgway as its adviser, will probe deeply, if at all, into this street-cleaning matter. Should Mr. Ridgway, however, determine to investigate those contracts, Senator John McCarty might be able to give him some interesting and useful information.

It was not expected by Alderman McGarry that Johnston would have the hardihood to bring suit for the recovery of the money which he alleges is due him, in the light of the fact that the names of "the Willoughby street people" had been used in connection with the case. Johnston is a machine Democrat, and so is Dunne. Yet, while they are willing to go to any length to serve the "regular" organization, they are not the sort of men to allow the rulers of that organization to pocket the money due them without making the most vigorous kind of a protest.

Keeper Dunne has declined to give reporters any information whatever concerning the case. Johnston is equally reticent when questioned by the reporters. Neither will go further than to make an admission that papers have been served on Mrs. Delia McGarry and the other three street-cleaning contractors. The facts submitted by The New-York Times have leaked out from politicians who are familiar with the facts in the case.

Alderman McGarry has for several years been a more or less prominent figure in Brooklyn politics. He is the proprietor of a liquor saloon and owner of a number of houses. Many of his tenants are men for whom he has secured positions under the City Government.

His old neighbors remember when he first started out in politics as the proprietor of a small drinking shop. From this place he made his way into office. His first appointment of any importance was that of officer in the District Attorney's office. Winchester Britton, now dead, was his chief. Mr. Britton was removed from the District Attorneyship by Gov. Dix, but that did not put an end to McGarry's political career.

It is said that ex-Congressman John G. Schumaker advanced the money which enabled him to start a much more pretentious liquor saloon than the little shebeen in which he first drew mixed ale.

Since McGarry has acquired wealth, real estate, and tenement houses, he has taken on the airs of the people who, in his lowlier estate, were known to him as "the quality." He can be seen any fine afternoon driving down the Boulevard behind a pair of bang-tail steppers, and a tiger, in full livery, cockade and hat, sitting behind him.

Why?
Pearline—the only Washing Compound ever imitated.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

MR. SCHIEREN NOTIFIED.

"Boss" McLaughlin and His Friends Nervous Over the Political Outlook.

Charles A. Schieren, the Republican nominee for the Brooklyn Mayoralty, was yesterday notified by a committee of the Citizens' Union that he would receive the unqualified support of that organization.

At a large and enthusiastic mass meeting held by the Citizens' Union last week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Mr. Schieren was named as the citizen whom, after W. J. Gaynor, the thousands present would prefer to see lead the Republican and Independent hosts in the campaign for the overthrow of the "ring."

Mr. Schieren was notified of his indorsement by the Citizens' Union yesterday in his office, Ferry and Cliff Streets, this city, by Leonard B. Welles, C. O'C. Hennessy, and Eliphalet B. Terry, representing the General Committee of the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Welles, after expressing the satisfaction he felt at tendering Mr. Schieren the support of the Citizens' Union, said:

"The Citizens' Union is composed of men of varied political opinions, but who are united on the subject of a pure administration of the Government of Brooklyn. They are for reform, not only in promises, but for reform in action. They believe you fully represent their views, as outlined in their platform, and that you will, if elected, so administer the affairs of Brooklyn as to meet, not only their approval, but that of all good citizens.

"Believing this, they will give you their earnest support, and, with the aid of the citizens of Brooklyn, elect you as Mayor."

Mr. Schieren thanked the committee for their tender of the support of the Citizens' Union. He added:

"I have always believed that only a general uprising of the people of Brooklyn against the power that has so long misruled our municipal affairs would accomplish its overthrow. I am rejoiced to see the crisis has come, and it is an inspiration to me to use my utmost efforts to accomplish that result.

"Should the citizens of Brooklyn honor me by the election to the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate, I will endeavor to give them an administration founded on business principles, and to be true to the interests of the people, and all the people, of Brooklyn."

Mr. Schieren is receiving many personal letters of congratulation from prominent citizens of Brooklyn, both Republicans and Democrats.

Col. Harry Michell, who was nominated by the Kings County Republicans for Supervisor at Large against George Kinkel, the present incumbent, and the Democratic candidate for re-election, yesterday withdrew from the race. He sent a formal declaration of his withdrawal to Henry A. Powell, Chairman of the Republican County Convention.

"Boss" McLaughlin has been unnerved by the political developments in Brooklyn. It was announced yesterday that Mayor Boody would call David B. Hill to his aid in his campaign for re-election. Ex-Police and Excise Commissioner James D. Bell, who was "turned down" by the Chapin administration and has since been in retirement, is also, it was yesterday announced at Democratic headquarters in Willoughby Street, to be called on for help in the crisis.

W. J. Gaynor has not yet given any public sign of his attitude in regard to the nomination to a Supreme Court Judgeship, tendered him by the Brooklyn Republicans. Correspondence relating to the Judgeship, between Mr. Gaynor and the Committee of Nine of the Citizens' Union mass meeting, was yesterday made public.

The correspondence embraced a letter to Mr. Gaynor, dated Oct. 16, from the Committee of Nine, telling him that the people would be strengthened and the cause of reform furthered by his acceptance of the Republican judicial nomination, and expressing the hope that he would see his way clear to accept.

In his reply, dated Oct. 17, Mr. Gaynor thanked the committee for its letter, and expressed satisfaction that the embarrassments which had confronted the writer had been understood by the committee. Mr. Gaynor did not say what his decision would be.

There will be an important meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club to-night at the Real Estate Exchange. A full attendance is expected, as resolutions are to be discussed relating to the present political condition in the City of Churches. The meeting will be of general interest to all Democrats who belong to this large and independent organization.

The Republicans and Independents have secured the Clermont Avenue Rink for a mass meeting to-morrow night. The Democrats have secured the Academy of Music for a similar purpose. Senator Hill and Mayor Boody will be the principal speakers at the Academy meeting.

The Young Republican Club will meet to-night in the Johnson Building. Mr. Schieren, Seth Low, and Francis H. Wilson will deliver addresses.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

INDORSED SCHIEREN AND KINKEL.

Brooklyn Citizens' Committee of One Hundred Prepares for Work.

Charles A. Schieren and George Kinkel were indorsed last evening for the respective nominations for Mayor of Brooklyn and Supervisor at Large by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, which met in the Directors' Room of the Academy of Music. The committee's proceedings were secret. Dr. George W. Brush offered the following:

Resolved, That in the selection of Charles A. Schieren as candidate for Mayor the Republican City Convention has realized our most sanguine hopes and given us a man that all citizens, irrespective of party, can conscientiously support, as his election gives us the promise and assurance of a new era of prosperity for our city and a deliverance from ring rule.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to secure his election, and we call upon all lovers of good government to throw aside all selfish considerations and partisan prejudices and to unite with us to this end.

The resolutions were adopted without dissent. Thomas G. Shearman then offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the nomination of Mr. George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large be approved by this committee and that, in view of his past faithful services, all citizens are recommended to vote for him.

Mr. Shearman also offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the support given by so many independent Democrats to a Republican candidate for Mayor, the Republican Party be urged to support suitable independent Democrats in sympathy with our movement, in a fair proportion of the Assembly and Aldermanic districts.

On motion of Edward H. Hobbs the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee of One Hundred constitute itself a campaign committee to promote the election of Mr. Schieren, and that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chairman of this committee as an Executive Committee, of which Executive Committee the Chairman and the Treasurer of this committee shall be ex officio members, to have the immediate and active charge of the work of the committee, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to act in harmony and co-operation with other organizations supporting the election of Mr. Schieren.

The Executive Committee was instructed to invite ex-Mayor Seth Low to address a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, Thursday evening, either at the Rink or the Academy of Music.

Isaac H. Carey, one of the Republican candidates for Alderman at Large, is a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and it was proposed to indorse him, but it was argued that it would not do to indorse one without indorsing the others, and the idea was abandoned.

FLINT'S FINE
Furniture

No reason why you shouldn't buy Furniture of Flint & Co., but many reasons why you should. When a firm makes their furniture, they are not going to trifle with the making. Wouldn't pay. Besides this they naturally offer goods below the usual retail price. Again, they manufacture according to trade demands. No overloads of undesirable stock in such a place, but always the latest style and newest ideas, not to be found in ordinary stores, and therefore not in everybody's house.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

A. JAECKEL
FURS
11 East 19th Street.
Bet. 5th Ave. & Broadway.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

MAY INDORSE GEORGE KINKEL.

Republicans Likely to Place Him on Their Ticket in Place of Michell.

The Republican General Committee last evening decided to reconvene the Republican County Convention at Everett Hall, Bridge and Willoughby Streets, at 3 o'clock this afternoon to nominate a candidate for Supervisor at Large in place of Col. Harry W. Michell, who declined. It is believed the convention will indorse George Kinkel, the Democratic nominee.

Col. Michell was nominated Saturday because no one else would run against Mr. Kinkel. It is said the Republican Convention would have nominated Mr. Kinkel Saturday, but the delegates were afraid the Democrats would name him at the last minute for Mayor, in which case they would have been placed in an embarrassing position. So they nominated Michell, whom they knew could not win. Jesse Johnson is credited with the responsibility for Michell's resignation from the ticket.

The following Republicans were nominated last evening for Assemblymen: First District, William Dwyer; Second District, George W. Ryan; Fifteenth District, Albert Wray; Sixteenth District, William H. Friday.

Mayor Boody Opens His Campaign.

Mayor Boody opened the local campaign last evening in a speech before the Seventh Ward Democratic Club at Kent and Myrtle Avenues. On the platform were Assessor Patterson, candidate for Sheriff; President Bouck of the Board of Education, Police Commissioner Hayden, and other office holders. Mayor Boody's speech was apologetic throughout, except when he referred to the Republican platform, which he ridiculed. He said the platform was dictated by men outside the Republican Party; men who belonged to no party and claimed to be better than any party. The speech was acknowledged, even by Mayor Boody's partisans, to be a particularly weak effort at self-vindication.

Big Brooklyn Registration Expected To-day.

In view of the fact that the nominations in Brooklyn have been made, and that public interest in the elections is aroused as seldom before in the history of the city, it is expected that the registration to-day will be unusually large. The registration on last Tuesday was 61,746.

Boody "One of the Boys."

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Under the skillful guidance of Thomas J. Kenna, Candidate Boody "visited" several breweries and made his Eastern District headquarters in a notable wineshop. The rumor spread that he left several of the boys under the table. That was not true, for with only a little assistance the boys reached home, a little late, to be sure; but they were all right the next morning. After that Mr. Boody had no more trouble. He drowned the calumny, which, however, died happy, because it was saturated in sugar, lemon, and pleasing fluid ingredients. Thomas J. Kenna had a great head, but Mr. Boody's head was perfectly level. The boys made no mistake about him. He has made no mistake about the boys, at any public dinner from that day to this.

Champagne frappe is his preference.

McLaughlin's Contempt for the Clergy.

From The Brooklyn Citizen, the Boss's Organ.

Mr. Schieren appears to be pre-eminently fitted to excite the admiration of these kinsmen of Chadband and Pecksniff. He has made haste to let us all know that he is an earnest friend of Sunday schools, a zealous worker in the field of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the "unco guid," who are consumed with a desire to purify the whole body of society, and, withal, a person of the very highest social standing. In other words, there is nothing low or Democratic about him.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL HOUSE.

A Museum of Relics that Will Interest Every Patriotic Citizen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Ceremonies of a most interesting character to which Vice President Stevenson, Senators Cullom and Palmer, and others of the Illinois delegation in Congress and other prominent public men lent their active participation were held this evening to mark the formal opening of the newly-established Lincoln Memorial House in Washington.

Through the patriotic efforts of a number of prominent citizens, forming the Lincoln Memorial Association of the District, the unpretentious three-story brick house on Tenth Street, into which Lincoln was carried after the fatal shot was fired in the old Ford's Theatre opposite, and where he died on that April morning, twenty-eight years ago, has been secured on lease, and has been made a museum of Lincoln relics and memorials. The collection, which is not yet complete, embraces all the interesting relics which Capt. O. H. Olroyd has been collecting since 1860, and which up to last Spring were retained in the house at Springfield, Ill., where Lincoln resided when he was elected President. This property came into the possession of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, who presented it to the State of Illinois.

There are between 2,000 and 3,000 articles formerly in the Springfield collection, of the most interesting character, which are now transferred to Washington, and many more are to be added. The Lincoln Memorial House will henceforth divide with Mount Vernon the devout pilgrimages of patriotic visitors to Washington.

Commander in Chief Adams Very Ill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Capt. J. B. S. Adams, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is seriously ill at the Hotel Imperial in this city. Capt. Adams and his wife arrived in the city last Saturday and went immediately to the suite of rooms they had engaged in the hotel, adjoining that of G. S. Merrill, a friend of the family. Capt. Adams came here to see the World's Fair. For many years he has been suffering from two bullet wounds, which he received during the war of the rebellion. An operation was performed on Capt. Adams at 12:30 o'clock to-day by Dr. W. Lewis Tallman and Dr. O. Ferger, which the physicians pronounced most successful. No attempt was made to extract the bullet, but several fragments of bone were removed.

Mass Meeting Should Demand Repeal.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a reader and admirer of your paper, may I be allowed space in your valuable columns to offer the following: In view of the monetary crisis now upon us, might it not be well for some of our leading and representative business men, merchants, and others to issue a call for a mass meeting, not only to make their protest against the dilatory action of the Senate, but to petition the Vice President to use his power, as suggested and outlined in The New-York Times, to force a vote on the most momentous question of the hour, and that is the immediate and unconditional repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law of 1890?

New-York, Oct. 17, 1893. MUGWUMP.

Why Not Petition the Senate?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Why is it that none of the newspapers have made a direct appeal to the people to sign petitions to the Senate to act in some such way as suggested in your columns? I mean an appeal such as you made when the Speedway bill was passed, requesting the people to sign the coupons printed in the paper. If the press should undertake this work, it seems to me, it would soon create enough commotion to compel that body to transact business. C. PARDO.

150 Fifth Avenue, New-York, Oct. 17, 1893.

For Brain and Nerve Food
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. O. Worthly, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I have used it in cases requiring brain and nerve food as a result of overwork, attended with exhaustion and loss of strength, with impaired digestion, with good results."

PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED WRECKED

Trainmen Killed and Injured, but No Passenger—Collision at Altoona.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 17.—Four deaths resulted from a collision of the Pennsylvania Limited with a freight train in the yards of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad at Wellsville, Ohio, early this morning. Several were seriously hurt. A freight collision at Beaver Falls had blocked the main line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, necessitating a detour over the Cleveland and Pittsburg at Alliance.

The Dead.

CARRUTHERS, GEORGE, of Ravenna, Ohio, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad engineer, acting as pilot for the limited; instantly killed.

JACKSON, ROBERT A., of Allegheny, engineer of the limited, was scalded and died after four hours of terrible suffering.

JACKSON, ELMER, fireman, son of engineer.

FERREE, ROBERT, express messenger, of New-Philadelphia, Ohio; died while being taken home.

The Injured.

COUGHANOUR, DANIEL, engineer of the freight train, Wellsville, Ohio; badly hurt by jumping.

FOWLER, EDWARD, train electrician, Chicago; both legs crushed; otherwise injured.

FRASIER, ALEXANDER, Bellevue, Penn., Baggagemaster; badly scalded and hurt internally.

The passengers on the limited were badly frightened. None, however, was seriously injured.

From the meagre details received by Superintendant A. B. Starr, it appears that dense fog along the run was the cause of the accident. The crash occurred at the west end of the Wellsville yard. The freight train was crossing the track, almost at right angles with the approaching train. The crew of the freight train saw their danger in time to jump.

The employes of the freight train allege that the danger signals were set to hold the limited without the block until their train should have pulled out of the way. The supposition is that Engineer Carruthers, who was an old and faithful employe, failed to see the signal lights on account of the fog.

ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 17.—A freight engine and train collided this evening with a car containing seventy employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company returning to this city from their work in the lower yard. The car was broken up and the hot stove was overturned among the men, seventeen of whom were seriously hurt. The injuries consisted of broken arms and legs, cuts about the head and body, and painful burns. One man had a cut down his forehead through the skull as clean as though it had been done with a knife. All the injured men will recover.

CLAIMS OF A SCOTLAND FIRM.

Attachment Against L. Pinkus, Who, It Is Said, Cannot Be Found.

The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $24,945 against Leopold Pinkus, doing business as Leopold Pinkus & Co., importer of linens at 58 White Street, in favor of Jaffe Brothers & Co. of Dundee, Scotland, for money alleged to have been advanced to Mr. Pinkus and for goods sold to the late firm of Pinkus, Ayers & Co., which claim Mr. Pinkus, it was said, assumed. The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Pinkus had left the city or was keeping himself concealed to avoid a summons.

Several affidavits were presented, in which it was alleged that Mr. Pinkus disappeared from his office on Oct. 11, that he had not been there since, and that his house at 319 West Eighty-seventh Street was closed and creditors could not find him. Mr. Pinkus, it was alleged, disappeared just before the arrival of John Henry Luis of Jaffe Brothers & Co. from Europe on Oct. 14, that gentleman having come here to adjust the account due by Mr. Pinkus to his firm. It was also stated that Mr. Pinkus is indebted to Ayers & Wagner to the amount of $16,000 and to Norbert Langer & Sohne $2,000.

Deputy Sheriff Ferguson yesterday levied upon $40,000 worth of goods at 58 White Street, which are subject to a lien of $16,000. Mr. Pinkus was for several years with the firm of O. Jaffe & Pinkus, from which he withdrew about two and a half years ago, taking out, it is said, $20,000 cash. For a while he resided in Europe, but came back and formed the firm of Pinkus, Ayers & Co. on Jan. 1, 1893. They continued together only a few months and then dissolved, Mr. Pinkus taking up the linen business, in which, it is said, he obtained consignments of goods from Europe.

For Relief of Tournament Soldiers.

Subscriptions for relief of destitute English, Irish, and Scotch soldiers of the British Military Tournament have been received by the committee as follows: James R. Keene, $100; George Crouch, $25; Francis How, $25; Col. O'Brien, $10; Arthur Josephs, $5; cash, $2; Russe & Simoni, $2; Edward Kelley, $25; Henry Clews, $25; F. Eberlin, $2; G. P. Morosini, $2; E. La Montagne, $5; Bank of Montreal agents, $15; Clara M. Walker, $2; James Gamble, $10; J. Yalden, $10; John E. MacGowan, $20; Eugene O'Sullivan, $5; George C. Taylor, $50; Mrs. B. Head, $20; B. K. Borrowe, $5; Pierrepont Morgan, $500; St. George's Society, $500; Major Johnson, $8; Fred Hemming, $10. The total of these contributions is $1,383.

Frost and Ice on Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 17.—There was a killing frost through the northern section of Long Island last night. Slight formations of ice are reported from several localities.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The retirement of Marie Tempest from "The Algerian" company has had the effect of shortening the stay of that organization in Boston. "The Algerian" was presented at the Hollis Street Theatre in that city Monday night for a three weeks' run, but as soon as Manager Rich discovered that Tempest was not to sing, he notified J. M. Hill that the engagement would terminate next Saturday night. He has secured Charles Frohman's Comedians to present "The Other Man" during the last two weeks of the time originally booked for "The Algerian." It was reported last evening that Miss Tempest had opened negotiations with T. Henry French to sing in the new opera to be presented at the Broadway in December, but that she had failed to make arrangements with that manager. It was also reported that she had made overtures to Manager Hill, looking to the withdrawal of her resignation and her return to "The Algerian" Company.

—"Liberty Hall" has had a successful run of ten weeks at the Empire Theatre, where it ends its season Saturday night. The charming "love play" goes into the repertory of Charles Frohman's stock company, and will be seen at the Empire during the Winter at extra matinees. The Empire will be closed Monday night, and on Tuesday the stock company will appear in Belasco's new play, "The Younger Son," to open the regular season.

—Manager John T. Sullivan of the Rose and Charles Coghlan Company is determined to give a strong cast to Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance" when it is produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Dec. 4. In addition to Miss Effie Shannon of the Lyceum Company, whose engagement has already been announced, he has engaged Louise Thorndyke Boucicault to play a prominent part.

—Rosina Vokes has decided to disband her company at the close of its San Francisco engagement, Oct. 28, and it is very doubtful if she will again be seen on the stage. She is a very sick woman, and has been acting, it is said, against the positive commands of her physician. She is suffering from heart trouble. Miss Vokes is under contract to appear at Daly's this Winter.

—Gov. Flower and Mrs. Flower passed last evening at the Standard Theatre, laughing with a crowded audience at the whimsicalities of "Charley's Aunt." This farce has made such an undoubted success that Charles Frohman has decided to begin a series of Wednesday matinees at the Standard next week.

—A crowded audience attended the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Prodigal Daughter" at the American Theatre last night. Handsome bronze souvenirs representing Leonard Boyne as Capt. Harry Vernon were presented to the ladies.

—Joseph Arthur has made a number of changes and improvements in "The Corncracker," and, as now presented, the play appears to give great satisfaction to the patrons of Manager Rosenquest's Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Obituary Notes.

—Richard Penistan, who many years ago was an actor of repute, who won a half million dollars in a lottery, and who, more than twenty years ago, conducted the largest drinking saloon in Philadelphia, died at the Forrest Home for Actors, at Holmesburg, Penn., Monday. Penistan owned a two-hundred-thousand-dollar stock farm in Kentucky, but lost all of his fortune in speculation. He was sixty-four years of age.

—Mrs. Helen Washburne Clark, widow of Amos R. Clark, a New-York banker, died in Tarrytown yesterday. She was a daughter of Benjamin Washburne of Sing Sing. She leaves two daughters, one of whom is the wife of the Rev. George H. Corey, a Methodist clergyman of Washington, D. C. Her estate is estimated to be worth $800,000.

—Frederick Seymour Williman, ex-Treasurer of Connecticut, died Monday night. He was eighty-eight years old and was one of the oldest active bankers in the country. In his earlier days he was prominent in politics.

—William T. Nicholson, President of the Nicholson File Company of Providence, R. I., died yesterday. Mr. Nicholson acquired fame and fortune through the invention of a machine for cutting files.

Woodbury's Facial Soap
For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' practical experience in dermatology. For sale by all Druggists. Send 10c. for a Sample Size Cake and 150 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty, Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Superfluous Hair, and all Skin Blemishes.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42nd St., N.Y. Consultation free.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY —often need the strengthening support of a general tonic and nervine. They're tired out of "run-down." This is frequently the result of "weakness," and it makes life miserable.

Are you weak, nervous, or ailing? Then Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings you *special* help. It's a remedy prescribed for delicate women, for all the derangements, disorders, and diseases of the sex.

For regulating and promoting all the proper functions, building up and invigorating the entire system, and restoring health and strength, this is the only remedy that can be *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money will be refunded.

It has stood the test of a quarter of a century of *cures*—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's why the proprietors take the *risk*; they say: "If we can't *cure* your Catarrh, we will *pay* you—$500 in cash!"

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Everything for Housekeeping,
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As LONG CREDIT as can be given on GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES and WITHOUT INTEREST charge. Weekly or monthly payments. Extension of time in cases of sickness or inability to earn money.
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

5/A BAKER
HORSE
BLANKET
IS THE STRONGEST.
None Genuine without Horse stamped inside.
Price of 7 lb. Shaped Blanket, $4.50
" " 9 lb. " " 5.50
Ask to see the 250 other 5/A styles at prices to suit everybody. Sold by all dealers.
WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

Recommended by Physicians
FOR PRESERVING AND SOFTENING THE SKIN
LANOLINE
TOILET CREAM
From the celebrated Lanoline Works, MARTINIKENFELDE, GERMANY.
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EMMA WOODS ON THE STAND.

She Tells Her Story Graphically and Claims Lew Brown Shot Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—A crowd witnessed the incidents of the second day of the trial of Emma Woods, charged with killing Lew Brown June 2. A number of policemen and neighbors were called to testify to the events of the night of the alleged murder.

Emma Woods was placed on the stand this afternoon. She said she was born in Montclair in 1861. She first met Brown in 1892. On the day of the shooting she learned Brown had threatened to kill her. She therefore secured his revolver and left home. In the evening she was informed Brown was "all right," and she went home and sat on the stoop until he came down and let her in the house. He met her with abuse and knocked her down. She arose and went up stairs, and Brown followed her and beat and cursed her.

He took the revolver from her and held it in one hand while he held her with the other. She described the struggle for the revolver in a graphic manner, and told how the revolver went off accidentally and wounded Brown. The witness spoke in a voice broken with sobs.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

WEDDINGS THIS WEEK.—To-day there will be several large weddings. Miss Wakeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Webb Wakeman of 429 Fifth Avenue, will be married to Walter William Shaw at noon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The marriage of Miss Marion Stoddard Dart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Dart, to James Bayne Stewart, will take place at 8:30 P. M. in the Hotel Endicott. Several large weddings in Brooklyn have been set for the same date. Miss Carrie Vincent Gatenby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Gatenby of 90 Hewes Street, will become Mrs. James Lambert Suydam. Miss Maria Gill, granddaughter of Domingo Leoncio de Ruiz, will be married to James Morgan French at noon in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Miss Gertrude Hompson, daughter of Edward P. Hompson of 74 First Place, is to be married to David Curtis Grant of this city. The Friends' Meeting House, at Rutherfurd Place and Fifteenth Street, will be the scene of an interesting wedding on Saturday, when Miss Elizabeth Willetts, daughter of John T. Willets, will become the wife of Dr. Samuel W. Lambert.

A NEW-YORKER TO MARRY IN PARIS.—George Isham Scott, who is to marry Mlle. de Granville in Paris this month, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott of 28 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mlle. de Granville is the daughter of the Count de Granville, a very wealthy resident of Paris. His residence in Paris is at 37 Avenue d'Antin. Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family, which includes Miss Louise Beatrice Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas S. Grant, are now abroad. They will remain in Paris until after the wedding, when all, including the bride and groom, will come to this city.

THE MARRIAGE OF MRS. STANTON TO MR. TILLINGHAST.—The acquaintances of William H. Tillinghast have heard with great pleasure that he is soon to marry Mrs. Edmund D. Stanton. Mr. Tillinghast has been a widower for about two years. Mrs. Stanton was a Miss Babcock, and Samuel D. Babcock of 636 Fifth Avenue is her brother. Edmund C. Stanton is the son of Mrs. Stanton. Mr. Tillinghast is a member of the Century, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, and the Down-Town Clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution. His home is at 26 East Sixty-fourth Street.

OFF TO EUROPE.—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy King, Major P. J. Craigie, and Capt. R. Bruce Carvick, who came over from England to see the international yacht races; Mrs. Fairman Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Pell, Miss Edith Havemeyer, Miss Brent, who was so popular at Newport this Summer; Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harbeck, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander have gone abroad.

MISS LIVINGSTON'S ENGAGEMENT.—It was not until after the Count of Villecours had been several times congratulated over his engagement to Miss Carola Livingston, daughter of Johnston Livingston, that it became known that he is not the fortunate man, but that the Count of Laugier-Villars is. The fact that the Count of Villecours and the Count of Laugier-Villars are personal friends and much of the time together may account for the mistaken impression. The Count of Laugier-Villars comes of an old Faubourg St. Germain family that dates its ancestry back to the chivalric days of French history, and counts among its ancestors many noblemen who helped to make French history. He owns a fine old chateau near Paris. He is about forty-five years old. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Haiti, but ill health obliged him to leave his post after a short term in office. The Count is an old friend of the Livingston family. During the Commune he saved the life of a relative of his fiancée by secreting him in his chateau until there was an opportunity to send him out of the country. While not reckoned as a man of great wealth, he is said to be a man of considerable means. The Count of Laugier-Villars and his friend, the Count of Villecours, are far from being strangers in town. The wedding will take place on the morning of Nov. 15 in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony, and the Rev. Father Van Rensselaer, S. J., will celebrate the nuptial mass.

MELLO AGAIN BOMBARDS RIO

THE DAMAGE BY HIS FLEET SAID TO BE GREAT.

Residents of Brazil's Capital Flee to Interior Towns—Peixoto Continues His Efforts to Organize a Fleet to Give Battle to the Insurgents—United States War Ships on Their Way to Rio de Janeiro—The Cruiser New-York Prepared to Sail from This Port.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 17.—Advices received here are to the effect that Admiral de Mello, commander of the insurgent Brazilian fleet, again bombarded Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The damage done is said to have been great.

Many of the residents who remained in the city during the prior bombardments are now fleeing to interior cities and towns.

President Peixoto continues his efforts to organize a fleet with which to give battle to the enemy.

The Navy Department is prepared to send the big armored cruiser New-York to Brazil at the first indication that the interests of the United States require her presence there. It is said that the commanding officer of the New-York has either received preparatory sailing orders or will receive them shortly.

The New-York is at present at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Orders were some time ago issued directing that Whitehead torpedo tubes be fitted in this vessel. The work, it is reported, is now progressing rapidly. The cruiser has a full complement of men, numbering nearly 500. She is now fitted for war service, lacking her torpedo tubes. The speed of the New-York, maintained, is easily 19 knots an hour. The cruiser, in the event of serious trouble, could reach Brazil in a fortnight.

The American war ships at present in South Atlantic waters are the cruisers Charleston, Newark, and Detroit, and the corvette Yantic. The Detroit's arrival at Rio de Janeiro from the West Indies is daily expected. The Yantic is on her way from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro. If it should be deemed necessary to send war ships in haste to Rio de Janeiro the Navy Department can call upon the cruisers Chicago and Bennington, at present in the Mediterranean, and the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron. The cruiser San Francisco and the corvette Kearsarge of the North Atlantic fleet will sail in the course of a few days for West Indian waters. During the continuance of the Brazilian troubles these two vessels will keep themselves in cable communication with the Navy Department.

EARLY MOVEMENTS OF DE MELLO.

Americans Anxious to See United States War Ships—Revolutionists Act Quickly.

The Rio News of Sept. 14, a weekly paper published in Rio de Janeiro in American interests, criticises what it terms the "inexplicable neglect of the United States Government in the matter of keeping one or more naval vessels in Brazilian waters." The News complains that since the "theatrical visit of Admiral Walker in 1890," the harbor of Rio has had no United States men-of-war, except when a few ships on their way to the west coast of South America made brief calls. It is the duty of the United States, declares The News, especially during a time of civil strife, to keep a first-class cruiser in Brazilian waters, a vessel that is able to go to sea and able to command respect, in order to protect Americans in Brazil.

The Rio News also gives an interesting summary of the story of the naval revolt from the morning of Sept. 6, when Admiral Custodio Jose de Mello, ex-Minister of Marine, accompanied by various officers and members of Congress, having taken possession during the preceding night of every naval vessel in the port, threw down the gauntlet to Vice President Floriano Peixoto till the bombardment of Santa Cruz by the Aquidaban, Javary, and Republica on Sept. 13.

According to The Rio News, Admiral de Mello took possession of the Aquidaban, Republica, Trajano, and Marcilio Dias on Sept. 5 without meeting the slightest resistance. On the morning of Sept. 6 the insurgents also took possession of the naval station at Nictheroy, with all the stores, and before 10 o'clock on that day they had a fleet of twenty-four ships, including twelve battle ships and gunboats, five torpedo boats, and some coasting steamers, which they had seized and armed. While Vice President Peixoto and the Senate were preparing for emergencies, Admiral de Mello was issuing manifestos, which were distributed throughout the city, laying all the blame of the trouble on the dictatorial attitude assumed by the Vice President of the republic.

On the morning of Sept. 7 a detachment of the Seventh Infantry stationed at the Caes Pharoux fired on a launch of the Italian cruiser Bausan, killing one of the sailors. A large indemnity was at once exacted by the Italian Consul, the victim being buried with military honors and the indemnity paid on the same day.

There was some fighting on Sept. 10, the insurgents attacking the Armaçao at Nictheroy with machine guns, but it was not till Sept. 11 that they centred their attention almost exclusively upon the reduction of Nictheroy. On the afternoon of Sept. 11 the bombardment of Nictheroy was suspended, the place, according to advices received by The News at that date, being apparently unable to resist longer.

The News gives a full account of the bombardment of the city on Sept. 13, and the anxiety and panic in Rio when the guns of the insurgent fleet began their work on the war arsenal on the point of land under Castle Hill. The News exonerates Admiral de Mello from the blame of firing into a defenseless city, and declares that the shots which struck the Misericordia Hospital and other public buildings were unavoidable accidents.

The British steamship Herrox arrived in Brooklyn yesterday from Brazil. Capt. Cadogan, who is in command of the Horrox, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on Sept. 6, when the revolutionary fleet under Admiral de Mello began operations, and remained until Sept. 22.

To a reporter for The New-York Times, Capt. Cadogan said yesterday:

"It could hardly be called a bombardment. There was not enough of it to warrant the name. While I was there the rebel fleet, if it can be called such, sent half a dozen shots into the town. These were replied to at intervals from the batteries in the city, but, so far as I know, there were no serious results. I do not think anybody was killed. While my vessel was lying in the harbor, part of a stray shot came near ending my existence while I stood on deck.

"The rebel fleet was most concerned about Nictheroy, a suburb of Rio, and its stores of arms and ammunition.

"The rebels patroled the harbor and seized all boats that had not the protection of a foreign flag. The rebel fleet is not formidable. It seems as if every kind and quality of craft is represented. I do not believe there are more than half a dozen efficient vessels in the collection. Admiral de Mello seizes everything that comes into the harbor unprotected by a flag.

"I cannot form any opinion of the outcome of the affair, as I did not get near enough to ascertain anything more than could easily be seen from my vessel's deck. As Nictheroy is several miles from Rio, I am not prepared to say what the damage done there was, but I do not think there was any large loss of life."

MANY SALESWOMEN VACCINATED.

Work of the Health Board in Dry Goods Houses—Six Cases of Smallpox.

The Inspectors of the Health Department began the work yesterday of vaccinating the saleswomen and other employes of the large dry goods stores in this city. At 8 o'clock in the morning two of the largest stores in the city were visited.

The young women were found waiting for the physicians with more or less anxiety. They had been informed of what was expected of them, and were advised to submit to the operation without unnecessary complaint or excitement. Those who had recently been vaccinated were, of course, not required to be revaccinated. A few of the young women refused to be vaccinated, and they could not be compelled to submit to the operation against their will.

At one of the stores over 100 of the employes were vaccinated, and no opposition was encountered. The other large stores will be attended to in turn.

Six cases of smallpox were reported at the Health Department yesterday. The names and addresses of the patients are: Lisis Turmbrum, a Greek, thirty-five years old, of 32 Madison Street; Peter Belletrini, two and a half years old, of 36 Cherry Street; Mary Larkin, eighteen years old, of 435 West Fifty-fourth Street; Meyer Horwitz, seventeen years old, of 262 Broome Street; Fanny Stern, nineteen years old, of 77 Monroe Street, and John Blout, thirty-five years old, of 413 Wales Avenue.

To Guard the Canadian Frontier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Treasury will be prepared on Oct. 23 to put into active operation the immigrant inspection agreement between the United States and the Canadian transportation lines. To-day Superintendent Stump appointed Daniel T. Vandusen Commissioner of Immigration at Quebec, Halifax, and Point Levis, Canada, with Otto Von Eggers as interpreter, Peter E. Miller as gateman and Inspector, Frank B. Macatee Immigrant Inspector, and John Conkling Immigrant Inspector. The first three are detailed from Ellis Island. R. G. Penn, Immigrant Inspector, has been assigned to duty at Vancouver, British Columbia. He will be assisted by another Inspector not yet selected.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ELECTION.

The Stockholders' Desire for a Special Inspector—John Swope's Suit.

Counsel representing what is known as the Belmont committee of Northern Pacific stockholders, appeared before Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday to argue for the appointment of a special inspector or master to supervise the annual election of Northern Pacific Directors to-morrow.

A representative of the receivers of the company assured Judge Lacombe that the present management desired that the election should be perfectly fair and honest, and that the Directors would meet to-day and pass any resolutions necessary to convince the court and the stockholders' committee of their good faith in the matter. Judge Lacombe thereupon adjourned the case until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Col. S. W. Pettit of Philadelphia, counsel for John Swope in his suit against Henry Villard, and other Directors of the Northern Pacific Company, came to New-York yesterday, and he will remain here until after the election. He said: "My client and myself favor the Ives-Belmont committee in the fight, and we have no doubt it will win. The success of the so-called Swope suit is assured, and we shall recover $8,000,000, and perhaps $10,000,000 for the Northern Pacific Company. The men who will have to pay over the money are Henry Villard, Edwin H. Abbott, Charles L. Colby, and Colgate Hoyt. We are going on the supposition that the other Directors were deluded. The way in which money was wrongfully obtained from the Northern Pacific Company by the defendants is a matter of record, and it is on the record that we shall win."

A long letter written by Henry Villard to the Deutsche Bank of Berlin has been published in circular form. Mr. Villard says that he is not responsible for the ill success of Northern Pacific. He declares that he took no part in the company's affairs from 1884 to 1887, returned then only at the invitation of a majority of the stock, might have been President, and went in only because the company was in financial straits and it seemed his duty to help it out.

The Government and Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Committee on Pacific Railroads, of which Senator Brice is Chairman, has been making ready since the appointment of receivers for the Union Pacific Railway became assured, to undertake an investigation into the condition of the Government security.

Senator Brice has been in consultation with the Attorney General, and they have procured the appointment of Hon. George Hoadley, as special counsel to represent the Government under the Attorney-General. Ex-Gov. Hoadley arrived in the city yesterday, and has been in consultation all day with the Attorney General and Senator Brice. It is understood that they will have a consultation to-morrow with E. Ellery Anderson, a Government director, who has been appointed one of the receivers of the road, and everything will be done that will be possible to secure the Government from loss. The Attorney General's office is engaged with the question whether the appointment of receivers is valid, and what action is necessary, if any, on the part of Congress to protect the interests of the Government.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Secretary Hoke Smith yesterday rendered an important decision on the appeal of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company from the action of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of April 14, 1888, involving certain lands in the primary limits of the grant of the company. By the act of June 3, 1856, the Secretary affirms the Commissioner's decision, and holds that the executive order of May 16, 1855, reserving certain lands, including those involved therein, in view of a contemplated Indian reservation, was made with due authority and excepted all the lands embraced therein from the operation of the subsequent grant to the company.

—Palmer Campbell was elected President of the Dansville and Mount Morris Railroad, at a meeting of the stockholders at 60 Broadway, yesterday. E. A. Stevens was elected Vice President, A. S. Murray, Jr., Secretary, and August Stein Treasurer. Directors were chosen as follows: Palmer Campbell, August Stein, A. S. Murray, Jr., E. A. Stevens, F. M. Perrine, Charles Shepard, Charles R. Bangs, Charles E. Tolhurt, and George Freifeld.

—The eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the lessee of the Cincinnati Southern, was held in Cincinnati last Monday, and Directors were elected as follows: W. P. Anderson, Calvin S. Brice, S. M. Felton, W. A. Goodman, C. C. Harvey, Alexander McDonald, Charles M. McGhee, Samuel Thomas, and L. C. Wier.

—The three lines from Louisville to Chicago are cutting rates again, and if no agreement is reached at the meeting of the Chicago and Ohio River lines in Cincinnati the round-trip rate will drop to $5.

—C. B. Wright of Philadelphia, one of the largest stockholders of the Northern Pacific, came to this city yesterday to take part in the annual election to-morrow.

—C. E. Lambert, General Passenger Agent of the West Shore Road, announces that the last $17 excursion to Chicago over that road will start next Monday morning.

—The third annual meeting of the American International Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings began in Philadelphia yesterday.

—All of the Eastern trunk lines will start excursion trains out of New-York this forenoon for the World's Fair. Tickets for the round trip only $15.

—Stephen Little, the expert accountant, returns to Philadelphia to-day to resume his examination of the Reading Company's affairs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Morris and William W. Finn, composing the firm of Morris Finn & Son, cloak manufacturers at 109-111 Prince Street, made an assignment yesterday to Daniel P. Hays, brother-in-law of the senior partner. Morris Finn has been in business many years. He was formerly with Einstein, Finn & Waxelbaum, who did a business of $1,500,000 a year as the Manhattan Cloak and Suit Company. That firm dissolved in March, 1891, and Morris Finn and his son went into business, claiming a capital of $50,000. Morris Finn has been a stockholder in the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, (stage line.) The assignee said yesterday that the liabilities are about $40,000, and nominal assets about the same. The firm had some large amounts falling due and could not raise money to meet them. It has turned over all its assets to creditors without any preference.

—John M. Adler, dealer in shoes at 6 East Fourteenth Street and 976 and 1,080 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon Gumprecht, giving a preference to his father-in-law, Jacob House, for $10,100 for borrowed money. Mr. Adler has been in business about twelve years. He was formerly of A. Brill & Co., and he began on his own account in February, 1890, claiming a capital of $20,000, but he had the lowest rating at Bradstreet's. The assignee's attorney said yesterday that the liabilities are between $40,000 and $50,000, including the preference, and the nominal assets are about the same. The trouble is due to inability to raise funds to meet obligations and dull business.

—A replevin against Soher & Feder, cloak manufacturers at 316 Canal Street, obtained for William F. Clemmons, was served yesterday, and the goods were secured. An execution for $415 was obtained in favor of John B. Ellison Sons, but before it could be levied Lewis Brothers, through a marshal, it was said, cleared out the remainder of the stock. It was said that Mr. Feder, the junior partner, had disappeared. Feder came to this country a few years ago and began the present business in July, 1892. Soher came to America in April last, and soon after went into partnership with Feder, putting, it was said, several thousand dollars cash into the business.

—An attachment against William McKay Hoge, exporter and commission merchant at 85 Broadway, was received by the Sheriff yesterday for $573 in favor of Isaac Swope & Co. It is said that Mr. Hoge has gone out of the city. The Sheriff has also received executions for about $1,000. He found nothing valuable at Mr. Hoge's office to levy upon. Mr. Hoge was for several years employed by a Baltimore firm, and started in business in this city in April last, claiming a capital of $28,000, but Bradstreet's did not give him any rating.

—The Wellman Iron and Steel Company of Chester, Penn., has failed. A judgment for $64,000 was entered yesterday by the Delaware County National Bank of Chester. Execution was issued, and the Sheriff has taken possession. The suit was brought on three notes aggregating $64,000, with Richard Peters, Jr., Samuel T. Wellman, and John P. Crozer, all officers of the company, as indorsers. The concern was capitalized at $1,000,000 and has over $1,500,000 invested in its plant alone, giving employment to 1,200 men.

—The Eau Claire Pulp and Paper Company, whose paid-up capital stock is $100,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver Monday. Clarence M. Buffington was appointed receiver. The action was brought by William A. Rust, who held a note for $3,000, dated Oct. 7 and payable one day after date, and on which judgment had been confessed. The company's mills were shut down some time ago, the warehouse being full and collections slow.

—The store of David Sherman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 198 Bowery, has been closed by the Sheriff on two executions, one for $817 in favor of Marcus Roth and the other for $502 in favor of Gustave Merzbach. The attorney for the judgment creditors said yesterday that the liabilities are about $7,000, and the assets $3,000. Bad trade, strong competition, and pressure of creditors were the causes of the failure.

—Two executions against the Dale Tile Manufacturing Company, vault lights, at 398 Broome Street, for $2,216, were received by the Sheriff yesterday in favor of Charles Brox of Port Jervis, N. Y. The company has been in the business about sixteen years, and had a capital stock of $50,000, L. E. Davenport being Treasurer and W. H. Hicks Secretary.

—Two judgments against the L. & C. Wise Company, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at 396 Broadway, were entered yesterday, one for $27,042 in favor of Charles Wise, and the other in favor of Leopold Wise for $21,547. The attachments previously obtained by the Messrs. Wise against the company are now merged into the above judgments.

FANTASY'S GREAT TROTTING

SHE MAKES A NEW THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD AT NASHVILLE.

The Peerless Filly from Buffalo Went the Mile in 2:08 3-4, Lowering the Best Previous Mark by Two and One-Half Seconds—She Came Home at a Two-Minute Gait — To be Sent After the Three-Mile Record—Director's Flower Again Beaten.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—One of the most notable feats of the season by a trotter was seen here to-day, when the b. f. Fantasy broke the record for three-year-olds at either gait. She did this in the second heat of the race for her age against nine other young trotters, distance being waived that the peerless filly from Buffalo might be driven out without leaving the rest behind the flag. Knowing the great flight of speed possessed by Fantasy, Geers let her go at a moderate clip to the half, to the first quarter in 0:33½, and the next one in 0:32½. Then the big daughter of Chimes moved away from her field with a pacemaker to carry her along, and, trotting the third quarter in 0:31¾, increased this terrific clip home, coming faster with every stride, till she was going below a two-minute gait at the wire.

The mile was in 2:08¾, lowering the race record for three-year-olds, previously held by Directum, by 2½ seconds, and also eclipsing the mark of 2:10½, which Sunol made in 1889 against time, along with the same record made by Arion here last November. Fantasy finished without any special urging, and her splendid performance did not exhaust her to any apparent extent. This mile is the more creditable since the track is not at its best, the footing, though smooth, being too hard for most of the fliers.

Arion started to beat the 2:07¾ he scored at Lexington last week, but 2:08¾ was the best he could do, while Belle Vara and Pixley were even further away from their records, going in 2:10¾ and 2:11¼, respectively.

Many of the drivers declare the course here is two seconds slower than the one at Lexington, and the speed shown by the three members of Doble's stable just mentioned seems to support this contention. Fantasy has had an unbeaten career since she made her début at Pittsburg last July. There she lost the first two heats to El Frida, but since then has never been headed to the wire. Her best record before to-day was 2:13¼, made in the third heat of her engagement at Rochester early in August, but she has shown more than one mile below 2:12 in her work, including a fourth heat in 2:11½ at Lexington.

C. J. Hamlin, the Buffalo breeder, who is the fortunate owner of the wonderful young trotter, was present to see her go this afternoon, as he had been planning to have Fantasy sent nearer to her limit in her last race of the year. He was not satisfied with the track, but says if it is put in better order he will let Nightingale trot against the record for three miles, which is 7:21¼, and has stood since 1872.

The 2:40 trot for two-year-olds, which came first to-day, was a lively affair, in which Axinite proved fast and game, though he had a very narrow margin in both heats.

M. E. McHenry made one of his great finishes in the second heat, lifting Axinite home with rein and whip when Red Bud seemed to have him beaten. The winner reduced his record to 2:20½ in this mile, and Director's Flower, who was favorite, sustained her third defeat in as many weeks.

Though the 2:28 trot was a two-in-three affair it was still undecided at dark. Courier captured the first so easily that he seemed a sure winner, but a bad break left him behind the next time, when Raven Wilkes got home first. In the third heat Courier made a close finish with Parole, but could not catch the colt, so that the race goes over, with only the trio of heat winners eligible to start to-morrow.

There are four regular events for to-morrow, including the free-for-all trot, and the 2:15 pace originally intended for Friday takes the place of the 2:28 trot.

Summaries:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; two-year-olds; Melrose Purse, $4,000.

Axinite, blk. c., by Axtell-Seldom, by Durango, (McHenry)	1	1
Director's Flower, b. f., (Kelly)	2	3
Red Bud, ch. c., (Curry)	6	2
Chris Lang, br. c., (Goldsmith)	3	7
Cervis, b. c., (Martin)	4	4
Altoneer, b. c., (Stinson)	5	5
Perriwinkle, br. f., (McCordy)	9	6
Ortine, b. c., (Pennock)	7	9
Catherine, b. f., (Neal)	10	8
Ernsie, br. f., (Payne)	8	dis.
Mill Lady, b. f., (Ernst)	dis.	
Thelma, b. f., (Gilbert)	dis.	

Time—2:21¼; 2:20½.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; Ewell Purse, $4,000.

Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes-Homora, by Almonarch, (Geers)	1	1
Baronet, b. c., (Thomas)	2	2
Double Cross, blk. f., (Goldsmith)	3	3
Tony V., b. c., (C. P. Doble)	6	4
Jettie, blk. f., (McVey)	4	8
Red Bird, ch. c., (Cromie)	5	6
Greenlander Girl, blk. f., (Shultz)	7	5
Cythera, ch. f., (Dickerson)	8	7
Anteeoyne, b. c., (Ernst)	10	9
Athelia, b. f., (Payne)	9	10

Time—2:16½; 2:08¾.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000; two in three heats, (unfinished.)

Parole, b. c., by Patron, (C. C. Fuller)	2	2	1
Courier, b. s., by Crittenden, (Settle)	1	4	2
Raven Wilkes, blk. s., by Guy Wilkes, (Jones)	5	1	3
Estelle, b. m., (Abeel)	3	3	7
Charley C., br. g., (Kelly)	6	5	4
Fred H., gr. g., (McAdam)	4	6	5
Isabelle, br. m., (Thomas)	7	7	6
Warwitch, b. m., (Eastman)	dis.		

Time—2:17¾; 2:18¾; 2:17¾.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

TROTTING AT BELMONT.

Poor Work in the Judges' Stand Mars the Sport.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 17.—The wind-up of the Quaker City's trotting season began at Belmont to-day. The track was in fine shape, and the 2:15 trotters lowered the track record twice. Slovenly starting and the failure of the judges to apply the rules robbed Bush of a race which she fairly won twice over. Bellini was a top-heavy favorite, and the first half of the race was a splendid fight between the favorite and Bush. She led Bellini by a short head at the finish of the first mile in time that knocked two seconds from her record and one second from the track record. Then the big black stallion from New-York reversed the placings in time that equals his mark at Pimlico and that still further reduced the track record.

The finish of the third mile was almost as close, but the fight had wearied the stallion and dulled the speed of the mare. Charley C., an aged gray, whose limit at a square trot is about 2:17, managed by handy gaining breaks and the aid of a peculiar gait (trotting in front and running behind) to finish in front three times. Aline should have had one of these heats and Bush either of the two last, but, though under some judges Charley C. would have been sent to the stable or at least to the rear, to-day's amateur officials placed him where he finished and awarded him first money. The other drivers called the attention of the stand to Charley C.'s runs, but in vain, and another scandal is added to the many that handicap harness racing in the Quaker City.

Summaries:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Charley C., gr. g., by Sam Purdy, (Demarest)		6	3	3	1	1
Bush, blk. m., by Alcyone, (Burch)	1	2	1	4	2	2
Bellini, blk. s., by Artillery, (Turner)	2	1	2	6	7	3
Aline, b. m., (Elliott)	3	7	6	2	3	ro.
Happy B., br. m., (Martin)	5	4	5	3	6	ro.
Bert Sheldon, blk. g., (Smith)	4	5	4	5	4	ro.
Billy A., b. g., (Odell)	7	6	7	5	5	ro.

Time—2:14¼; 2:12¾; 2:11½; 2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:16½.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Hadley, Jr., b. g., by Little Dave Jennings, dam by Bullet, (Neil)	1	4	7	1	1
Dalgetti, b. g., by Thorndale, (Curran)	6	1	1	3	3
Welter, b. g., (Cook)	4	2	3	2	4
Brown Frank, br. g., (Dempsey)	3	3	5	4	2
Budd Doble, b. g., (Hunter)	8	6	2	5	6
Patti, br. g., (Dodge)	2	5	4	6	5
Syndicate, br. g., (Collins)	7	7	dr.		
Ben D., ch. s.	2	dis.			

Time—2:15¼; 2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

2:29 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500. (Unfinished.)

Overholt, b. s., by Pilot Medium, (Neil)	1
Daylight, b. g., (Turner)	2
Stormking, b. s., (Swain)	3
Gilmore, b. g., (Demarest)	4
Orlando, ch. g., (McCoy)	5
Robert A., b. g., (Clark)	6
Apollo Wilkes, bn. s., (Rogers)	dis.

Time—2:19.

Racing at Linden.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hugh Penny, 117 pounds, (McCafferty,) 5 to 2, won; Will Elliott, 110, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, second; Uncle Jess, 108, (Doggett,) 10 to 1, third. Midnight, Our Maggie, Mary S., Middleton, Woodban, Sam Weller, Sandowne, Hiram, and Japonica also ran. Time—1:01½.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Raceland, 120 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 3, won; Terrifier, 86, (J. Lambley,) 4 to 1, second; Picknicker, 107, (Pickering,) 6 to 1, third. Onetella also ran. Time—1:54½.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Nahma, 98 pounds, (Penn,) 9 to 10, won; Pirate Chief, 93, (Reiff,) 7 to 2, second; Ironsides, 112, (Taral,) 10 to 1, third. Gertie and Bessie Smith also ran. Time—1:08½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Melanie, 99 pounds, (N. Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Tom Skidmore, 93, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; Flatlands, 98, (Penn,) 12 to 1, third. Watterson, Billy S., Lallah, Captain Wagner, Azrael, and Red Light also ran. Time—1:15.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Trinculo, 118 pounds, (Clerico,) 12 to 5, won; Sprinkle, 100, (Brooks,) 4 to 1, second; Factotum, 118, (Sims,) 6 to 1, third. Big Mid, Bowers, Enfield and Ornus also ran. Time—1:15½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Stonenell, 126 pounds, (Sims,) 3 to 5, won; Vestibule, 118, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, second; Comanche, 109, (Midgely,) 4 to 1, third. Hindoomere and Aloha also ran. Time—1:27¼.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Fatality, 115 pounds; Dr. Garnett, Penniless, and Foxhound, 110 each; Token, 103; West Park, 102; My Girl colt, Little Pirate, Faustina colt, and Equation, 100 each; Bessie Smith, Blossom, Rebecca Rowett filly, and Eleanor B., 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Banquet, 118 pounds; Beansey, 105; Soundmore, 104; Candelabra, 102; Correction, 101; Kildeer, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Minnehaha, 112 pounds; Play or Pay, 104; Reynard, Shelley Tuttle, and Darkness, 100 each; Johnetta, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Nero, 115 pounds; Tom Tough, 112; Experience, 110; Reginald, 107; Speculation, 106; Double Cross, 102; Daisyrian and Circular, 100 each; Roland Reed, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Daly, 98 pounds; Miss Galop, La Misere, Son Molheur, Florence, Iola, and Sadie W., 95 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Banquet, 123 pounds; Beansey, 113; Tom Watson, 105; Major Joe, 103; Airplant, 100; Integrity, 97; Marrigold, 96; Harry Alonzo, 95.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Notes from the Breeding Farm, Carriage Room, and Race Track.

The improvements at the New-Orleans (La.) track, costing over $20,000, are completed, and the track and appointements will now compare with the best of them. The Winter meeting, which begins Dec. 9 and lasts 100 days, will be a very pretentious one, as there will be a number of high-class horses there, including a number sent down from this part of the country. Pettengill will handle the starting flag, Col. Simmons will be the presiding judge, and R. O. Rankin will be at the head of the Board of Racing Governors.

The pacing mare May Marshall, sister to Mary Marshall, 2:12¼, is uncovering much of her latent speed. She unites the blood of George Wilkes and Mambrino Chief, and was at first put to trotting. She has shown quarters in 0:25½ after thirty days' handling.

Fiss & Doerr keep things lively at their Blue Front Auction Mart, on East Twenty-fourth Street, and the only unsatisfactory part of it is that the prices are so low. On Thursday the horses offered were very good, embracing carriage pairs, trotters, cobs, draught horses, and those intended for business, but the prices were just about half of what they should have been. A long catalogue was quickly disposed of, and the buyers, who crowded about the auction stand, evidently secured great bargains, protected as they were by the ample guarantee of the firm. Mr. Doerr said that he looked for better times, but if the present conditions continued he did not see how those interested in horses and carriages could come out whole.

Mr. Joseph E. Widener, Lynnwood Farm, Ogontz, Penn., has sold his hackney stallion Lord Bardolph, 412, to Mr. William Tibbett March, Cambridgeshire, England. Lord Bardolph, 412, is by D'Oyley's Confidence, 158, out of Sweet Briar by Ambition, 26; second dam, Sweet Meat by Companion, 118. Lord Bardolph, 412, is the sire of the noted hackney stallions Invincible, 1,806, Lord Bardolph II., Lord Donohue, 8,743, and Primrose, 826. This is the first instance of a hackney stallion being repurchased by the English breeders. The price is said to be a long one.

William B. Pond & Co. have their warerooms on Fifty-first Street and Broadway filled with the most fashionable Fall and Winter carriages. One of the newest vehicles now on the floor is a wagonette break that has a second seat, easily removed. This carriage will carry ten passengers and guard, and is trimmed in coaching red running gear with black body. Another very swagger trap is a shooting cart with high seat and finished in pigskin. Just now it is a pleasure to go into Pond & Co.'s, if only to hear Mr. Sniffen tell how he won the courted "blue" at White Plains, and as every telling means a cold small bottle, there is always found some one to listen.

Mr. Simeon G. Reed's imported Martenhurst, which cost $12,000, died recently at his place in the San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles County, Cal., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The reports from the sale of the Palo Alto stock at Lexington are far from encouraging. It would seem that money is so tight that no one cares for trotters. The average for eighty-eight head was only $357, and most of the horses offered were either by Electioneer or by sons of Electioneer.

James M. Hudspeth, one of the earliest California pioneers, died last week at Santa Rosa. In 1847 he bankrupted the natives of Sonoma by winning a quarter-mile race in a match with Don Andreas Pico, the first great race at that distance in the Golden State.

Mr. Thomas M. Draney, Secretary of the Washington Jockey Club, announces that no October meeting will be given. The association will, however, give a meeting of eighteen days, beginning Nov. 23.

A decided innovation in the feeding of military horses is the recent order issued by the German Minister of War, to have the oats mixed with Indian corn in making up the army rations. If the German Government is so far convinced of the feeding value of corn as to have a regular use made of it in the most important branch of the military service, the United States may soon look for heavy calls on its corn crop.

The American mare Nellie R., exported to Austria by Dan McPhee, has won the Crown Prince Prize in Russia, dash of four miles, in 9:55, which beats the record at that distance.

Racers Change Owners.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—W. Starkley of Philadelphia has bought of Capt. B. J. Treacy, this city, the three-year-old b. f. Clara Belle, by Leonatus, dam Countess Griselda, by Trumpeter, for $1,000. B. J. Johnson of Chicago has bought of Bashford Manor Stables the five-year-old b. h. Gascon, by Falsetto, dam Molly Wood; price, $5,000. E. C. Hopper of Latonia has bought the chestnut colt by Blue Eyes, dam Miss Tilford, for a private price.

Pony Racing at Hempstead.

Entries for the Fall races and steeplechases of the Hempstead Farm Racing Association, which will be held at Hempstead to-morrow and Saturday, have filled well, and there is promise of some excellent sport. The first day's programme is as follows:

Purse, $150, of which $25 to second, third to save stake; for ponies, weight for age. Four furlongs on the flat.

Purse, $150, of which $25 to second, third to save stake; handicap for galloways and ponies. Six furlongs on the flat.

Purse, $150, of which $25 to second, third to save stake; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile on the flat.

Purse, $200, of which $50 to second, third to save stake; handicap for horses and ponies not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. One mile and two furlongs over hurdles.

Purse, $200, of which $50 to second, third to save stake; handicap steeplechase for registered horses over the regulation course. About three miles.

Among those who have secured boxes are August Belmont, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Charles Carroll, J. L. Kernochan, H. V. R. Kennedy, O. W. Bird, Charles R. Hone, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., R. W. Ellis, E. D. Morgan, Stanley Mortimer, E. C. Potter, C. F. Havemeyer, P. S. P. Randolph, J. V. Van Schaick, Meadow Brook Club, Fred Gebhard, William A. Hazard, Sidney Harris, J. B. Wood, Louis V. Bell, T. T. Rushmore, J. C. Barnard, A. D. Lewis, and Charles Sherman.

The races will be called at 2 P. M. A special train will leave Long Island City at 1 P. M.

CANADIANS BADLY BEATEN.

The Australian Cricketers Win at Toronto by 70 Runs and an Inning.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 17.—The Australia-Canada cricket match was brought to a close this afternoon, Australia pulling off the event by an inning and 70 runs. Both in fielding and batting the visitors were indisputably superior to the home team, bowling honors resting about even. Recent rains had made the crease rather soft. The Australians went in for rapid scoring, and the results shows they got what they were after. The players scored well at commencement, in middle, and toward close of innings. Coningham topped the score with 69 runs.

The Canadian wicket-keeping was manifestly inferior to that of Blackham. Neither side had their strongest teams out, the Canadians lacking at least three of their strongest men, Gillespie, Saunders, and Terry. Cooper, the new Canadian bowler, developed remarkable qualities, and the Australian Captain gave it as his opinion that Cooper is the most remarkable bowler in America to-day. The Australian score stands as follows: Coningham, 69; Lyons, 27; Bannerman, 41; George Giffen, 18; Trott, 31; Gregory, 12; Graham, 2; Trumble, 6; McLeod, 8; W. Giffen, 17; Blackham, (not out,) 11; extras, 52; total, 298.

The Canadian inning, while not distinctly a disappointment, was somewhat remarkable for the unfortunate manner in which some of the best bats went out without making any particular addition to the scoring. Kenneth Cameron's (30 not out) was the chief feature of the inning. Wadsworth batted freely and with good judgment for his 19. Goldingham was unfortunately run out after getting well set. The following was the result: Goldingham, 14; Jones, 12; Lyon, 4; Laing, 1; Bustowe, 3; Wadsworth, 19; Cameron, 30, (not out;) Cooper, 0; Bonbanks, 1; Turton, 5; Leigh, 0; extras, 21; total, 110.

A follow-on was necessitated by the preceding score, and shortly before luncheon the Canadians went in for their second inning. It was a very solemn procession for the Canucks too, wicket after wicket going down for few or no runs, nor was it until Bonbanks and Laing got together that the score began to roll up. By 3:30 P. M. the whole team was out for 118, leaving the Australians winners by an inning and 70 runs.

Blackham's wicket-keeping was simply superb. Three wickets were taken by him in rapid succession. In the second inning, Laing undoubtedly showed the highest form. His 43 (not out) was a fine performance.

The following is the complete score of the Canadian team in this second inning: Goldingham, 3; Jones, 11; Lyon, 5; Laing, (not out,) 43; Cameron, 15; Wadsworth, 10; Bustowe, 0; Bonbanks, 7; Leigh, 2; Cooper, 0; Turton, 8; extras, 14; total, 118.

Coached by the Cripples.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—Capt. Hinkey's band of Yale football braves were strengthened to-day by an important addition—Clarence De Witt, last year's substitute half back. He was obliged to leave college at the beginning of the present term because of the death of his father, who was killed in the Chester railroad accident, and did not expect to return till December, but Capt. Hinkey has succeeded in persuading him to reinforce the football squad and, perhaps, form one of the eleven who will face Harvard in November. De Witt will not don his uniform till Thursday, but will commence practice then in earnest. Two of the cripples who have been in the hospital list for a fortnight wore football clothes to-day at the last practice before the Amherst game to-morrow. They were Quarter Back Adee and Full Back Butterworth. Adee simply practiced passing the ball after the field practice, but Butterworth took his position behind the line and punted in his old-time form. Owing to his weak ankle he was not allowed to run with the ball. No graduates have yet appeared to coach the team, and Capt. Hinkey is in despair. The candidates who are on the hospital list, Adee, Stillman, and Cochrane, coached the team. They formed a unique sight, these battered veterans, directing the work of their old comrades. No team which was coached by cripples ever won the championship at Yale yet, but perhaps Capt. Hinkey will prove an exception. Rhodes, Captain of the 1891 team, will arrive in a day or two, and is expected to remain till the close of the season.

Princeton's Improved Playing.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 17.—The practice to-day was the most brilliant witnessed here this season. Rosengarten made a beautiful run of sixty yards around the end for a touch-down. Holly also made a forty-yard run. Two touch-downs were made by Wheeler. Hall appeared in his position the first time since his injury last week, but was soon forced to retire, again sustaining a severe wrench of his knee, which will probably keep him from the game a couple of weeks. Summers took his place. The team will play Lawrenceville here to-morrow. George, '89, and Marsh of Lafayette will play with Lawrenceville. The Fall handicap games will take place at 3 o'clock. The interesting feature will be the sophomore and freshman cane spree.

Gossip of the Football Players.

—When the Cornell football team lines up against Princeton's team at Manhattan Field next Saturday, it will mark the first appearance of the Ithacans in New-York as far as football is concerned. No college in the country has made such rapid strides in the great Fall sport as has Cornell. Four years ago they knew nothing of the game at Ithaca, and not until Carl Johanson put his shoulder to the wheel did they succeed in turning out a team worthy of representing the great university. Two years ago the eleven took a journey to Princeton and, to the surprise of everybody, succeeded in holding the Tigers down to six points. Cornell has turned out a fairly strong team this year, and Johanson, who is coaching, feels sure the game with Princeton next Saturday will be close, and that the Tigers will be scored against more than once.

—The Volunteer football team have been playing great ball since they opened the season, having won two and lost two games, being defeated by the University of Pennsylvania last Saturday and by the Orange Athletic Club. Taking into consideration the disadvantages under which they train they have one of the best teams in the country. They have the following dates open: Oct. 21, Oct. 28, Nov. 4. On Nov. 7 (election day) they play the Elizabeth Athletic Club at Elizabeth, N. J.; Nov. 11, Troy Polytechnics at the Polo Grounds; Nov. 18, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; Nov. 25, Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston. Communications should be addressed to R. B. Mamlok, manager, 73 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

—Lovers of football in this city and vicinity will have plenty of chances to see the game Saturday. Cornell and Princeton meet on Manhattan Field; Yale plays the Orange Athletic Club team at Orange, N. J., and the University of Pennsylvania will meet the Crescents at Eastern Park, Brooklyn.

—Brewer of Harvard in several practice football games has kicked goals from the forty-yard line.

—Yale is paying special attention to interference.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
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LASKER WON FIRST PRIZE.

A New Record for International Chess Play—Albin Second Man.

The thirteenth and final round of the international chess tournament was played at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. Lasker defeated Gossip in a Ruy Lopez game after fifty-five moves. This completes the Anglo-German's remarkable run of successive wins. He has, by winning thirteen straight games, created a new record for international tournament play. Of course, Lasker wins first prize, with a score of 13 wins.

Albin won a Sicilian defense game from Pillsbury in 57 moves, and by so doing secures second prize with a score of 8½ wins, 4½ lost. Delmar, Showalter, and Lee will divide third, fourth, and fifth prizes with a score of 8 wins, 5 lost.

The other games played resulted as follows: Showalter won from Taubenhaus a 42-move Ruy Lopez game. Hanham lost to Lee a P to Q4 opening in 49 moves. Ryan beat Olly a Ruy Lopez in 33 moves. Delmar won from Schmidt a Four-Knights game in 19 moves. The Pollock-Jasnogrodsky game was adjourned.

The total score follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	13	0	Taubenhaus	6	7
Albin	8½	4½	Ryan	5	8
Delmar	8	5	Schmidt	5	8
Lee	8	5	Pollock	5	8
Showalter	8	5	Jasnogrodsky	4	9
Hanham	7½	5½	Olly	3½	9½
Pillsbury	7	6	Gossip	2½	10½

The games between Lasker and Gossip, Hanham and Lee, and Delmar and Schmidt are given:

RUY LOPEZ.

GOSSIP. White.	LASKER. Black.	GOSSIP. White.	LASKER. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	P—Q5	Kt—B3
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3	B—K Kt3	Kt (Q3) K5
B—Kt5	P—B4	R—K	KtxB
P—Q4	PxK P	PxKt	Q—Q2
KtxP	Kt—B3	Q—K6	R—Q
B—Kt5	B—K2	R—Q Kt	P—Kt3
Kt—Q B3	B—Kt5	QxQ	RxQ
Castles	BxKt	R—Q	Kt—K5
PxB	Castles	R—K	KtxB P
Q—K2	Kt—K2	R—K8 ch	K—R2
P—B3	P—B3	R—Q3 ch	P—Kt3
B—R4	P—Q4	R—K6	RxP
B—Kt3	P—K R3	BxP ch	K—Kt2
B—Q2	B—K3	R—K8	R—Q7
PxP	KtxP	P—R4	Kt—K7 ch
RxR ch	QxR	K—R2	Kt—Q5
R—KB	Q—K	K—K3	R—K7
P—B4	Kt—B4	RxR	KtxR
P—B3	Kt (B4) Q3	B—Kt5	Kt—B6
B—K	R—B	B—Q7	K—B3
B—Q B2	P—B4	K—R3	P—B6
B—Q Kt3	Q PxP		and wins after 55 moves.
KtxP	BxKt		
BxB ch	K—R		

P—Q4 OPENING.

HANHAM. White.	LEE. Black.	HANHAM. White.	LEE. Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	P—R3	Kt—Q4
P—K3	Kt—K B3	KtxKt	PxKt
B—Q3	P—K3	Kt—B5	Q—Kt2
Kt—K B3	B—Q3	K R—Q	P—Q5
Castles	Q Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt5	B—Q3
P—B4	P—B3	Kt—K4	R—K2
Kt—B3	Castles	Q—Kt3	B—R4
P—Q Kt3	P—Q Kt3	Kt—Q2	B—Kt
B—Kt3	B—Kt2	R—K	K R—Q B
PxP	K PxP	PxP	K PxP
R—B	R—K	R—K2	Q—B
Kt—Q2	R—Q B	R (B)—K	B—Q3
Q—B3	P—B4	Q—B3	Q—B2
Kt—Kt5	B—Kt	Kt—B4	B—B
PxP	PxP	P—K Kt4	K—K3
B—B5	B—B3	Q—Q3	BxKt
Q—R B4	P—Q R3	PxB	R—Kt5
Kt—R3	P—Kt3	R—Q B	R (B)—Kt
BxKt	KtxB	R (B)—B2	P—Q6
Q—R3	Q—K2	Q—K4	PxR (B7)
Kt—B3	P—B3	B—K5	R—Kt8 ch
Kt—B2	Kt—K4	QxP	R (Kt)—Kt6
Kt (B2)—K	B—Q2	K—Kt2	Q—Q Kt2
Q—R6	Kt—Kt5	Q—K4	
Q—R4	Q—B2	Resign.	

FOUR-KNIGHT GAME.

DELMAR. White.	SCHMIDT. Black.	DELMAR. White.	SCHMIDT. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	B—Q3	B—K2
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3	Q—B2	P—K Kt3
Kt—Q B3	Kt—B3	B—R6	R—K
B—Kt5	B—Kt5	Q R—K	B—B
Kt—Q5	KtxKt	B—K Kt5	B—K2
PxKt	Kt—Q5	Q—K2	K—R
KtxKt	PxKt	B—R6 ch	K—Kt
Castles	Castles	P—Q6	PxP
P—Q B3	PxP	B—Q B4	Resigns.
Q PxP	B—Q3		

Tarrasch Wins from Tschigorin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—Tarrasch won the fifth game of the chess match which was opened by Tschigorin to-day, the winner adopting the French defense. The game lasted for fifty-nine moves. Score: Tarrasch, 4; Tschigorin, 2.

Jamestown Wants the Regatta.

At the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held at the Gilsey House on Saturday night, application was made by Mr. W. S. McKean on behalf of Jamestown, N. Y., as the place for the holding of the national regatta of 1894. Jamestown is rather early in the field, but she is determined to have the event of 1894 on Chautauqua Lake, if prompt and energetic action can get it. The national regatta of 1887 was held at Jamestown, and was pronounced by all who were interested one of the most satisfactory regattas as to the arrangements attending it ever held by the National Association. Chautauqua Lake is conceded to be as fine a body of water for rowing regattas as exists in the country, and the ease of access from every section whence oarsmen come cannot be surpassed. The invitation now coming from the citizens of Jamestown met with great favor among the members of the Executive Committee. Mr. McKean managed the regatta of 1887 for the citizens of Jamestown.

To Bowl as Well as Wheel.

A meeting of the Social Intercourse Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be held this evening at 122 West Forty-fifth Street, at 8:30, for the purpose of formulating rules to govern the Metropolitan Association bowling tournament this Winter. The Metropolitan Association League succeeds the Wheelmen's Bowling League. The first prize in the tournament will be a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup given by the Madison Square Garden Company. New clubs will be welcome to join the association and compete in the bowling as well as the cycling events.

Long-Distance Runners to Compete.

On Saturday next the Amateur Athletic Union will hold its annual supplementary championships on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J., commencing at 3 P. M. The events are two-mile steeplechase and ten-mile run. They promise to be very interesting races. George W. Orton, who is now at the University of Pennsylvania, has entered in the two-mile steeplechase and will positively compete. Among the other entries received are those of W. D. Day, E. C. Carter, A. J. Walsh, W. O'Keefe, and H. Jaehne. A great many will be disappointed to learn that Tommy Conneff, champion five-mile runner of the Metropolitan Association, has decided not to compete in either of the events. This will leave them open races and should prove highly exciting. "Willie" Day has decided to compete in the two-mile steeplechase, and the race between him and Orton will be worth the journey to see. The 2 o'clock train from the foot of Liberty Street on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will land passengers at the club station.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—An effort should be made to induce "Tommy" Conneff to enter one of the big universities. Now that George W. Orten is a student at the University of Pennsylvania the long-distance runs in the intercollegiate games will be at the Canadian's mercy.

—University of Pennsylvania will have Fall field games on Oct. 27. A one-thousand-yard run has been added to the events.

—Charles Hollister has been chosen Captain of the University of Pennsylvania baseball nine.

DE ORO INCREASES HIS LEAD

THE POOL CHAMPION IS 64 POINTS AHEAD OF ROBERTS.

The Cuban's Display Is Said to be the Best Ever Witnessed in a Match Game—De Oro Made a Bank Combination Shot on the English Table that Caused Prolonged Cheering—Last Night De Oro Made More Points on the English Table Than Roberts—Some Pretty Shots.

Alfredo De Oro, the graceful Cuban pool player, is still ahead in his match with John Roberts, the English champion, and he looks like the winner. When the game ended on Monday night De Oro was 20 points ahead, but he added 44 more last night, and now his string shows 64 more buttons than that of the Englishman.

When the match was made Roberts admitted that the Cuban was the better player on the American table, but he felt confident that he could offset this advantage by his superior work on the English table. In the first night's play he beat De Oro 31 points at the English game, but last night the Cuban not alone defeated Roberts at our game, but at the foreign style as well, his string for the contest at which his opponent is champion showing 70 buttons to 65. This was a big surprise to those present, and when the spectators left the hall nearly all agreed that with a little practice on the big table De Oro could give Roberts a start at his own game.

On both tables De Oro showed some wonderfully clever work. His position play was a treat to lovers of the game, and his combination shots caused them to applaud frequently. He makes what appear to be impossible shots, picking balls out of the pyramid and depending on a series of combinations and "kisses" to pocket them. In past exhibitions the spectators could ordinarily pick out the shots that a man was going to play, but with De Oro it is different. Several times last night he paid no attention whatever to balls that could be pocketed easily, but preferred to execute a combination that would scatter the balls all over the table.

One shot on the English table caused Roberts to utter a deep sigh. He had just made one of his numerous safety plays and left the one ball up against the lower rail near the left-hand corner pocket. The red balls were in a zig-zag condition up near the spot. De Oro, after studying them for a few seconds, banked off the right hand with a strong reverse "English," striking the cushion about a sixteenth of an inch from the side pocket. The ball took a gentle curve, struck the pyramid, there was a scattering of the ivories, and the ball that he had been figuring on fell gently into the left-hand corner pocket. The spectators held their breath as the ball rolled slowly toward the opening, and as it fell they jumped to their feet and cheered the Cuban as perhaps he had never been cheered before.

Roberts watched the shot very carefully and when the ball dropped he was seen to color somewhat, but he walked to his seat and agreed with the referee that it was a wonderful piece of nerve and skill. De Oro simply smiled and kept pocketing the balls until he had twelve to his credit, missing on a difficult long rail play.

On the American table he made another clever shot. The one ball was against the lower cushion, and in order to make a point the object ball struck the side rail and made two "kisses" before it dropped into the corner pocket. Roberts rarely tries a hard shot, depending on safety plays when the balls are in a difficult position. On that account De Oro's brilliant work makes a good showing in contrast to that of his opponent. Once, however, the Englishman picked out a triple combination; pocketed the ball and sent the spheres all over the table. On his second shot, however, he missed an easy play and the Cuban cleared the table.

The best score on a pyramid at the English game thus far in the match was 14 to 1 in favor of De Oro. This was made in the fifteenth game last night. By a strong "follow" he pocketed the ball struck and broke the bunch. Then by a series of pretty open-table shots he made 14 to the Englishman's 1, a score rarely seen at this style of game between two first-class men.

The best showing made thus far at the American game by Roberts was in the fifth game of last night's series. De Oro had missed after breaking the bunch, and Roberts by skillful manipulated pocketed fourteen balls, missing on a difficult side pocket shot. Below is the summary:

ENGLISH GAME.

De Oro—5, 12, 2, 8, 13, 8, 14, 3, 5. Total—70. Total for two nights—137.

Roberts—10, 3, 13, 7, 2, 7, 1, 12, 10—Total—65. Total for two nights—163.

AMERICAN GAME.

De Oro—14, 10, 12, 1, 8, 12, 12, 10. Total—79. Total for two nights—164.

Roberts—1, 5, 3, 14, 7, 2, 3, 5. Total—40. Total for two nights—74.

Grand Totl—De Oro, 301; Roberts, 237.

On Monday afternoon and evening Roberts will be given a farewell testimonial in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. The entertainment will consist of American balk-line, English spot-stroke, and spot-stroke-barred billiards on American and English tables. In the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, Roberts will play De Oro two games, 500 points each, spot stroke barred and spot stroke in, conceding 300 points each game. They will play two similar games in the evening. George F. Slosson and Maurice Daly will play a 200-point balk-line game, beginning at 10 P. M.

To-night the match will be continued, starting at 8 o'clock on the American table.

RECEPTION TO LORD DUNRAVEN.

Members of the New-York Yacht Club Entertain the Earl at their Home.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven, the Ladies Wyndham-Quinn, and the Hon. Charles Kerr will leave to-day on the steamship Britannic for England. The last day in this city was a busy one for the Earl. In the morning he went down to Bay Ridge to see the Valkyrie, and then went with the yacht to City Island, where it will be hauled out to-day at Hawkins's yard for the Winter. In the evening Lord Dunraven was entertained at dinner at the Knickerbocker Club by Mr. C. Oliver Iselin. Among those at the dinner were Col. Arthur Paget, Mr. Charles Kerr, Mr. J. V. S. Oddie, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Mr. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. Philip Sshuyler, Mr. J. Fred Tams, Mr. S. Nicholson Kane, Mr. Irving Grinnell, Mr. Chester Griswold, Mr. J. G. Beresford, Mr. E. Willard, and Mr. W. E. Iselin.

Later in the evening an informal reception was given to Lord Dunraven at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse. This reception was only arranged for on Monday, but was a very enjoyable one. The members met in the model room and were presented to Lord Dunraven by Vice Commodore W. Butler Duncan, Jr. The ground floor of the clubhouse was tastefully decorated. At the entrance to the billiard room the colors of the Vigilant and Valkyrie were draped over the burgees of the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron. The flags of the United States and England formed a background.

The members of the club turned out in force and were at the clubhouse early in the evening. Lieut. Henn, who brought the Galatea over in 1886, spun yarns for a long time, and interested a crowd by telling his experiences catching tarpon. Speaking of the Valkyrie, he said he thought Lord Dunraven would race the boat here next Summer and try to recapture the Brenton's Reef Cup.

Lord Dunraven, Col. Paget, Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, and the rest of the party arrived about 11 o'clock. After chatting with the yachtsmen for some time, all adjourned to the billiard room, where a collation was served. Among those present were J. Edward Ackley, Dr. Morris J. Asch, Samuel H. Austin, Jr., J. Beavor Webb, August Belmont, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Perry Belmont, E. C. Benedict, J. G. Beresford, Edmund Blunt, F. G. Bourne, W. Gould Brokaw, Percy Chubb, F. M. Cronise, Leon F. D'Onemieulx, W. Butler Duncan, J. P. Earle, William Gardner, E. J. Greacen, Irving Grinnell, Chester Griswold, E. B. Haven, Theodore Myers, Russell H. Henderson, John Hyslop, Adrian Iselin, C. O'D. Iselin, W. E. Iselin, C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Delancy Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, H. Maitland Kersey, A. T. Ketchum, W. N. King, Jr., Gouverneur Kortright, Frederick Lovejoy, C. Barnum Seeley, Capt. J. McGowan, United States Navy; J. V. S. Oddie, Stephen Peabody, Lloyd Phoenix, Frank T. Robinson, A. H. Sands, F. P. Sands, Charles T. Minton, Philip Schuyler, Ernest Staples, Lieut. Henn, C. L. Tiffany, J. N. Winslow, George Work, Edward Willard, T. Ratsey, George L. Watson, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Archibald Rogers, L. Vaughan Clark.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The members of the Press Cycling Club offer to back J. W. Linneman, the winner of the famous Princeton-Newark road race, against J. Goehler of the Ramblers' Bicycle Club for $500 or $1,000 a side.

—James Gregory, the winner of the ten-mile bicycle race last Saturday at the Irvington-Milburn course, has challenged any member of the Century Cycle Club to run a ten-mile race for a gold medal, three days' notice to be given. Yesterday the Century Club, on behalf of J. M. Baldwin, accepted the challenge and posted $10 for a medal as a guarantee of good faith. If Gregory does likewise the race will take place next Saturday.

—The cup presented to the old Business Men's Cycle Club by Mr. Peter Murray will be contested for on Saturday afternoon on the Irvington-Milburn course. Men who were members of the old organization at the time of its final meetings before disbandment will be allowed to compete, no matter what organization they are connected with now. The distance will be ten miles, and if only one man starts it will be declared a race. E. L. Blauvelt has won it twice, and it will become his property if won by him again.

—The New-York Wheelmen will have a road run to Roslyn, L. I., on Sunday. The start will be from the clubrooms, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, at 9 A. M. Unattached wheelmen are invited to join in the run.

—Events at the club races of the New-York Wheelmen on election day on the Englewood-Tenafly course will be one-quarter and one-half mile races, (scratch;) one, two, and five miles handicap, and one-mile consolation. Handsome prizes will be given the winners.

—The New-York Wheelmen are arranging a stag to be held at the clubrooms, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, shortly after their election day club races.

—Only riders of Long Island who use Credendas will be eligible to take part in the twenty-mile road race under the management of the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing on election day at 2:30 P. M. The first prize will be a Credenda racer; second, field telescope; third, gold watch; fourth, revolver; fifth, sweater. Entries close Nov. 2 with J. Van Herwerden, 102 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I.

—The third annual races of the Belleville Wheelmen will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The events will be one-mile novice race for men who have never raced on a track, one-mile, two-mile, and five-mile handicaps. Entries will close on Nov. 2, the fee being 50 cents.

GIVE THE EXHIBITORS A CHANCE.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin in Favor of Remitting All Duties on Exhibits.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin has returned from Chicago with the impression that the Government should do the generous thing by the exhibitors from abroad by remitting all duties upon goods owned by them, and which they may be able to sell in preference to sending them back to the countries from which they were exported.

The value of the goods that were brought here for exhibition may be $15,000,000. Some of the goods would be free, some would be subject to high duties, but most of them would have to pay low duties. The total amount of duties estimated to be assessed against them for collection in case of sale is not more than $5,000,000—$7,000,000 at the outside. In some cases the goods cannot be sold, but must be returned.

The Ways and Means Committee has unanimously reported a bill to reduce the duties on exhibitors' goods 50 per cent. That is but a half-way favor. The people who have exhibited have been at great expense and trouble to get their goods to this country, and any visitor to the exposition can tell whether the foreign exhibitors contributed anything to the success of the display. Without the foreign exhibits the show would have been much less interesting. Indeed, without the participation of the foreigners it would have been a failure. It is the Assistant Secretary's personal opinion that it would be a decent thing to do to remit all the duties upon the foreign exhibits. To take off 50 per cent. seems like letting a man off with one whack on the head when you might have given him two whacks. The idea of injury to domestic producers, in Mr. Hamlin's estimation, is not worth consideration, as the quantity of articles that would be admitted free would not be sufficient to be appreciated by anybody.

MARTHA HUERE HAS RETURNED.

Once Prevented from Landing Here—The Viennese Singer Keeps a Vow She Made.

Commissioners of Immigration may have their will, but Austrian concert-hall singers are prone to have their way. This has been illustrated in the case of Martha Huere, the young Viennese songstress, who recently made a visit to the shores of this country. She was a second-cabin passenger on the steamship Augusta Victoria, and in the ordinary course of immigration affairs would have passed unmolested. But Commissioner Senner had a cablegram from her father telling of his daughter's escapade, and asking that she be detained and sent back to the parental roof.

Dr. Senner accordingly ordered one of his Inspectors to intercept the young lady and take her to Ellis Island. She was accompanied by one Max Lindelbaum, and in the examination it was brought out that she was not his wife as had at first been claimed. Therefore, it was decided to debar Miss Heure and send her back. And back Miss Heure went after registering a vow that she would return.

She redeemed the vow yesterday when the Ems arrived in port with Miss Heure as one of that vessel's passengers. Dr. Senner said he had received another communication from the father of the girl, asking that she be allowed to land and stating that a home had been provided for her among relatives in this city. Dr. Senner said she would be released and allowed to join those relatives to-day. The story of how the young woman succeeded in reversing the parental decision about coming to America has yet to be told.

SENATOR GIBSON TAKEN ILL.

Attacked with Heart Trouble While in His Seat—Condition Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator Gibson of Maryland was taken ill this morning in the Senate with another attack of heart trouble. For several days Mr. Gibson was confined to his room at the Shoreham with the same trouble, and only returned to the Senate when the test of physical endurance was inaugurated. He was at that time not well, but remained at his post as long as was advisable. He appeared to feel no ill effects from the siege and has been fairly constant in his attendance at the sessions of the Senate since.

This morning while sitting at his desk he became faint. Touching his colleague, Mr. Gorman, he arose, motioned him to follow, and slowly walked to the cloakroom. Mr. Gibson said he was fainting, and asked for a stimulant. This strengthened him, and he was able to walk slowly on the arm of Mr. Gorman to the adjoining room of the Committee on Appropriations, where he sat down on one of the large sofas, being unable, when seized with these attacks, to assume a reclining posture.

Dr. Strickland was first to arrive, and other physicians were hastily summoned. Dr. Walsh, Mr. Gibson's family physician, arrived subsequently and said that the Senator's condition was not serious.

It appears that Mr. Gibson has been attending the Senate sessions against the advice of his doctor. Senators Voorhees and Gorman pleaded with him not to stay at the Capitol, assuring him they would protect his pair, and, if need be, make a public statement. But Mr. Gibson worried over the criticism of certain newspapers accusing him of forsaking the cause of repeal, and stuck to his post.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

Staten Islander Shoots Himself.

ST. GEORGE, S. I., Oct. 17.—William Brown, twenty years old, who lives with his parents in Franklyn Street, West New-Brighton, shot himself in the left side. The bullet lodged in the left lung. Brown was removed to the Smith Infirmary in a critical condition. His parents say he shot himself accidentally. There were rumors that he had attempted suicide.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer in Eastern Maine and northern portions of New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Eastern New-York, light, variable winds.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer in the District of Columbia and the interior of Virginia, light, variable winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, northeast winds, fresh on the coast. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness and in west portion rain, northeast winds, fresh to brisk on the coast. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, brisk and high east to northeast winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, northeast winds, probably increasing in force.

ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally cloudy, with rain, northeast winds, increasing in force. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness on the coast, cooler in northern portion, fresh to brisk northeast winds on the coast. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, followed in extreme Eastern Arkansas by rain, east winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, followed in extreme Western Tennessee by rain, warmer in eastern portions, east winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, warmer in West Virginia, light, variable winds shifting to east. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in northern portion, southeast winds, fresh in northern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, fresh southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy, but probably without rain, fresh east winds.

WISCONSIN, fair, cooler, fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, except showers in extreme northern portion, cooler, winds shifting to northwest. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, cooler, except nearly stationary temperature in southern Missouri, southeast winds becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded in northern portion by rain or snow, cooler in eastern and warmer in western portion, northwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, cooler in eastern and warmer in extreme western portion, variable winds.

KANSAS, fair, cooler, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler in eastern and warmer in western portions, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, westerly winds, becoming variable.

SIGNALS are displayed at Key West.

RIVERS.—The Ohio below Cincinnati and the Tennessee below Chattanooga will rise.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The disturbance in the Northwest is dissipating. Reports indicate the presence of a storm over the Gulf of Mexico, west of Cuba. The barometer continues high east of the Mississippi River, and an area of high barometer is advancing east from the North Pacific coast.

The temperature has risen slightly over the eastern part of the country and has fallen decidedly in the Northwestern States. Showers are reported in Montana, North Dakota, and over the Florida peninsula, and heavy rains have fallen in extreme Southeast Louisiana.

Fair and slightly warmer weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. In the central valleys and the lower lake region the weather will be fair and cooler. Rain is indicated for the Middle Gulf States, and showers will be followed by clearing weather in the Northwest.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	57°	36°	3:30 P. M.	67°	[illegible]
6 A. M.	56°	36°	6 P. M.	64°	[illegible]
9 A. M.	59°	41°	9 P. M.	60°	[illegible]
12 M.	64°	48°	12 P. M.	59°	46°

Average temperature yesterday [illegible]

Average for same date last year [illegible]

Average for same date last fifteen years [illegible]

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Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinee.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley. Matinee.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Cornercracker. Matinee.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Rigoletto.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Midnight Alarm. Matinee.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking. Matinee.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St — 8:30 — The Scarlet Letter.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Grasswidow and Der Sechste Sinn.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, (Recital Hall,) 57th St-7th Av—10:00 to 6:00—Painting: The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars. Matinee.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, slightly warmer weather, light, variable winds.

Senator VILAS is an optimist. He expresses the hope "that a few more days of filibustering by the handful of silver Republicans and Populists may so disgust the Democratic majority that the latter will be ready to resort to almost any reasonable means to show the country that the dominant party proposes to control the business of the Senate." If disgust had been a practicable emotion with the Democrats of the majority they would long since have manifested it by squelching the anti-repealers. For weeks they have allowed the silver obstructionists to trample them in the dust, to insult them, defy them, and in every possible manner show their contempt for them. They have behaved very much as the Northern Democrats did in those ante-bellum days when the Southern Senators and members cracked the whip of control over both houses of Congress. Mudsills, we believe, was the name the Southerners occasionally applied to them. The Democrats may, even within a few days, be ready "to resort to almost any reasonable means" to enforce their control of the Senate, but they will not become so through disgust. It is only through courageous and aggressive leadership that this meek majority can be persuaded to use its strength. The Vice President, or some Democratic Senator from the floor, must assert and enforce the will of the majority. Senator VILAS himself, we doubt not, has the nerve and the backbone to lead such a movement. Why does he delay? Senator HILL of New-York has of late shown a restiveness that indicates that he would be glad to lead in such an enterprise, and his brilliant achievement yesterday in sending Senator MORGAN sprawling amid the ruins of his own exploded assertions will be likely to encourage his ambitions. There are other Senators who would not be indisposed to head the charge. Why don't they get about it? A summary procedure leading to a sudden triumph, even if it were slightly overdone, would be vastly better than chicken-hearted inaction.

One of the most important and far-reaching of the rulings made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the question of unjust discrimination in railroad freight rates has just been sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals in this city. It has been the practice of some of the long lines of railroad engaged in inter-State traffic to forward and deliver freight on through bills of lading between foreign ports and interior places in this country, charging rates for the inland transportation far below those exacted for carrying the same kinds of merchandise between the same points when the traffic originates in this country. For instance, goods arriving from Liverpool on through bills of lading have been carried from New-York or Philadelphia to Chicago and other Western cities for half the rates charged for carrying goods of the same class from the Eastern to the Western points, when not imported. From New-Orleans to San Francisco the discrimination has been much greater than this. In the last four years many cases have been brought before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it has ruled that this is unjust discrimination and forbidden by the law. It has decided that the rates for inland transportation must be the same, whether the traffic originates at the domestic port or at a foreign port, and is carried on under through bills of lading. This is the decision which is upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and its importance is obvious.

We are quite safe, at this distance, from infection by the enthusiasm of the demonstration at Paris in honor of the Russian officers. But there is no disputing that such demonstrations have a serious political value. Everybody here in New-York who witnessed the naval pageant here last April would hear with more regret now than he would have heard before that we were going to war with any of the powers that were represented on that occasion. The Parisian demonstration will have some effect in cementing the "understanding" between France and Russia, but it cannot be regarded as a guarantee for the peace of Europe. On the contrary, it can have no other than a disquieting effect on the nations that have territorial or naval interests in the Mediterranean. It is to be hoped that the demonstration may conclude without any overt acts of hostility or defiance to the representatives of the powers that are not included in the understanding. There is always a lurking tendency on the part of a Parisian crowd to mob the German Embassy, but this tendency can be counteracted by vigilance and vigor on the part of the police. If the demonstration had taken place a few weeks ago, when Lord DUFFERIN was accused of having corrupted with British gold some of the brightest minds of the Parisian press, the British Embassy might also have been in danger. But that danger has probably been averted by the subsequent disclosures in court, and especially by the acquiescence of Great Britain in the French proceedings in Siam.

To-day will be the second day for the registration of voters in the City of Brooklyn. The candidates are up, the canvass has begun. It will be short, sharp, and decisive of the welfare of the City of Brooklyn for years to come. Every voter should register, and make it his duty to persuade some indifferent friend or neighbor to do the same. We hope that even those citizens who now intend to vote for Mr. BOODY will register without fail. Before election day we are convinced that many of them will decide to vote for Mr. SCHIEREN.

THE SENATE'S RIGHT TO LIFE.

Whether the Senate of the United States can be practically abolished by a minority of its members is an interesting question. It might be said to be a vital question if there were not every reason to believe that in some way, sooner or later, the people will abolish the resistance of the minority and give to the Senate the life that it was meant by the Constitution to have, and the power it was meant to use as a part of the representative system of the Nation. But now, while the question is forced by the minority, while the majority sit resolute but baffled before the abuse of their own rules, while the great body of the people stand anxiously waiting for the solution which is their right, it is the duty of every one with any part in the exercise of the powers given to the Senate by the Constitution to seek diligently a lawful way to bring those powers into action. Of all the men so placed, none has a higher function under the Constitution, and on none, therefore, rests a greater or more direct or clearer responsibility, than is the case with the presiding officer of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States. As is shown by precedents, and by what is of more worth than precedents, the principle that every legislative body must have an inherent right to use the powers given it in order to perform the duties laid upon it by the Constitution, the Vice President is the direct representative of the majority in the regulation of its proceedings and in securing the fair and orderly and effective application of its powers. If in the face of open, avowed resistance to the lawful will of the majority, expressing and embodying the known will of the people, Mr. STEVENSON should refuse to any obstructionist the recognition by which alone he can continue obstruction he would perform a great and lasting service to the country.

The objection that he ought not to exercise so decisive a share in the proceedings of a body of which he is not an elected member is utterly fallacious. The Vice President is elected by the people of the United States as President of the Senate. For the performance of the duties and the exercise of the powers of that office he holds a mandate from the whole people, a mandate more authoritative and of greater dignity than that of any Senator on the floor. The Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States. The people, even of their own States, do not pass upon them, and do not commission them. Their President takes his place by the action of all the people and holds his commission from the Nation at large. Any Senator may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the Senators. The Vice President cannot be removed save after impeachment by the House of Representatives, the House directly representing the same constituency as himself. While he stands thus peculiarly eminent in the particular duties of the office to which he is chosen, he has also a voice in the action of the Senate far greater than that of any Senator, for when the Senate is equally divided he may absolutely determine its action. He has the casting vote. So, on occasions that may frequently arise, and which may be of the utmost importance, the power of the Vice President is literally the power of the majority, the power, in effect, of the whole Senate.

It is obvious that an officer so chosen, having such high and singular powers, established beyond all interference of the Senate itself, stands with reference to his functions on a plane not only as high as that of the Senators but much higher. Election to a seat in the Senate would not increase, it would lessen, his dignity. He is, in the nature of his office, in the delicate duties assigned him, in the decisive effect given to his judgments, essentially an arbiter, standing above the Senators, representing the Nation and charged with the protection of its rights. If from this post he determines to put an end to the disgraceful resistance to the law and the Constitution, the whole country will thank him and sustain him. Mr. STEVENSON stands to-day in the presence of an opportunity such as rarely comes to any man in public office. If he embraces it, he will have established himself firmly in the admiring confidence of his fellow-countrymen.

THE TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic city and county candidates are above the average of excellence. Judge BEACH has ripe learning and long experience on the bench. His renomination is a merited reward of ability and faithful service. Mr. J. H. V. ARNOLD has high character and a knowledge of the law and of public affairs to commend him as a candidate for Surrogate. ASHBEL P. FITCH is one of the best, brightest, and soundest of Tammany's young men. Every voter in New-York can vote for him with perfect confidence that he will perform the duties of Controller with strict fidelity and in a businesslike way. Mr. FELLOWS will not be so efficient a District Attorney as his predecessor, Mr. NICOLL, but it can at least be said of him that he is acquainted with the duties of the office to which he rather unexpectedly returns. We have never heard anything against Mr. CHARLES M. CLANCY, the nominee for Sheriff. He is poor, we believe, and has a large family, so Tammany generously proposes to provide for his declining years.

But while the character of Tammany's nominees is in the main excellent, Tammany itself has acted contrary to the public interest and to the dictates of a sound political policy in respect to some of the offices for which these gentlemen are named. It is no derogation from Mr. ARNOLD's personal worth and political deserts to say that not he but Mr. RANSOM should have been nominated for Surrogate. Mr. RANSOM has had six years' experience in that court. His work has been commended in the warmest terms by leading members of the bar and by prominent citizens. It was for the interest of the community that he be chosen for a second term. By every test of merit and competence he deserved it. Tammany has acted with outrageous disregard of public propriety in this case.

The practice of nominating members of Congress for local offices is altogether wrong and censurable. It is a too common custom with Tammany. Mr. FITCH and Mr. FELLOWS have been conspicuously useful at Washington. They are both admirably fitted for the labors and strifes of the House of Representatives. Mr. CROKER's organization removes them from the station where they are of greatest service just as they have fairly entered upon their terms, and, while conferring upon them offices for which other competent men could easily have been found, puts the city to the expense of special elections in their districts. It is bad policy.

Besides, Mr. MYERS should have been renominated, and Mr. NICOLL also, in spite of his declination, for he has been a highly efficient and driving District Attorney; or, if he were immovable in his determination to refuse a renomination, his assistant, Mr. WELLMAN, who has contributed so much to the success of his chief, should have been promoted.

SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

It is too soon to say whether the civil war in Brazil can be called a revolution or only a revolt. But it is not premature to say that the success of the revolt would mark the entry of Brazil upon the rough and troublesome way that has been traversed by all the other Latin-American republics. It is in most cases futile to inquire into the origin of a South American revolution, and nobody has offered any reasonable or even coherent explanation of the rising in Brazil. It seems, however, to be true that it did not originate in a popular grievance, but in personal ambitions. Revolutions of this kind have their compensations, since they do not affect the mass of the people, and, indeed, are for the most part confined to the army or navy, the control of the army being the objective point of the revolutionists, or rather an indispensable means to the control of the Treasury, which is the real objective.

So far from a condition of chronic revolution being a sign of political activity, it is a sign of political apathy on the part of the masses of the people. In countries where population is scattered, communication slow, and the art of reading rare, there can be no politics in our sense. Governments are set up and pulled down by a junta, or group, of politicians at the capital, and the people do not know the difference between them through any amelioration or any aggravation of their lot. In the latter case there would doubtless be a popular uprising if the aggravation were very great, but it would be very difficult to select from the innumerable revolutions of Spanish America one that could accurately be called popular. This, in itself, is a very good thing. There is not often very much bloodshed, and it is much to be hoped that the present bombardment of Rio may not make an exception to the rule. As soon as the Government is defeated, it runs away with whatever it has been able to save, and there is peace until the next ambitious intriguer appears—the people in the meantime paying about the same amount for the support of the army as they are in the habit of paying. In other words, a South American revolution is as far away as possible from such a conflict as our own civil war, in which the whole population on each side was warmly interested; and a South American revolution is, accordingly, a much less serious affair, amounting sometimes to not much more than a "Cabinet crisis" in countries in which politics are more highly developed. The main difference is that the crisis does not occur until it is plain that the country is with the opposition, while in the revolution it is commonly necessary for the opposition to make at least a show of actual force before the administration consents to decamp.

THE TIMES has already given the reasons that should secure the sympathy of Americans for PEIXOTO as against MELLO. Brazil has been so much more steadygoing than the other countries to the south of us that this revolution excites unusual surprise, but it is evidently a revolution of the usual South American kind. It is possible that the institution of royalty did something to prevent revolutions. Brazil is so vast a country in area, and the population is so scattered, that it seems inevitable that patriotism should there be merely local and that there should be little Brazilian feeling. Imagine what our condition in this respect would be if we had no railroads, and if communication were as slow and precarious with us as it is with the Brazilians. Even with our advantages the Senators of the silver States are as great marvels to us as if they were Hindus. With a people so loosely united as those of Brazil, a dynasty may serve something of the same purpose as a flag in stimulating a national against a provincial spirit, though this is of course a trifling consideration against the arguments in favor of a republic. If DOM PEDRO had been of another disposition the "revolution" by which he was dethroned would not have been, as it was, the mildest revolution in all history, but he was willing, and even eager, to abdicate a Government that bored him, and it would be a monstrous solecism to give him a successor. If by any misfortune the rebellion should succeed, Brazil, before it could arrive at a suitable and stable Government, would have to pass, as her sister republics have passed, "through great varieties of untried being."

BROOKLYN'S OPPORTUNITY.

One of the most interesting and important features in the candidacy of Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN for Mayor of Brooklyn is the evidence it affords that the Republicans in that city have thrown off the yoke of the machine and asserted their independence as citizens and voters. It was undoubtedly the expectation of WORTH and his allies in the Republican and in the Democratic Party that the Republican City Convention would turn out a candidate of their choice, one whom it would be almost impossible to elect, and one who, if by the force of the popular uprising against BOODY he should be elected, could be relied on to serve their purposes. Had this plan succeeded, either BOODY would have been reelected or the Republican machine, closely bound in all its individual and collective interests to the Democratic machine, would have come into power. Either result would have been fatal to the cause of honest and efficient government. Indeed, WORTH for MCLAUGHLIN would have been to some extent King Stork for King Log, for he represents quite as great greed and rather less responsibility.

It now becomes the duty of every citizen who cares for the repute and well-being of the city to use every possible effort to secure the election of Mr. SCHIEREN. There is no room for doubt as to the choice between him and BOODY. What Brooklyn needs is honest, energetic, and intelligent management of its affairs in the interest of the citizens, of all the citizens, and not of any party or any machine. That Mr. SCHIEREN may be counted on to give. Mr. BOODY cannot give it. He could not even if he wished to, and there is no reason to suppose that he would wish it. He belongs, literally—as in old times a slave belonged to his master—to MCLAUGHLIN and the gang that MCLAUGHLIN leads and controls. He gave himself into their hands at the outset of his term. We do not pretend to know why, or on what conditions, or through what mixture of motives. But from the moment that he reappointed to office in the city departments every man who had shown himself under Mayor CHAPIN to be the tool of the ring, the Mayor's utter and shameful surrender was as plain as the sun at noon. There was no other interpretation of his action. He knew these men to be both unfit and unfaithful. He knew that they had mismanaged their work. He knew that they were incompetent or dishonest, or both. If he meant himself to be Mayor he knew that he must change them, and he kept them. From that moment he ceased to be Mayor and became the mere bondman of MCLAUGHLIN.

Since then all that has happened has been in direct consistency with his first and decisive step. No one can look back over the history of his term and discover the first faint gleam of anything like independence of the machine. Not a pet of the machine has been disturbed, not one of them has even been restrained. On the contrary, the sway of the machine has grown steadily more powerful and less disputed, and it has gone on from one outrage to another, from one scandal to another, each more outrageous and scandalous than its predecessor. Should it triumph now there would be no bounds to its insolent corruption. The renomination of BOODY, so far from giving any hope for reform, is, in effect and intent, a defiance to the decent voters. It is Boss MCLAUGHLIN's way of asking in the famous and infamous words of TWEED: "What are you going to do about it?" The answer must be given at the polls.

THE HARTFORD BRIDGE.

The payment of $34,000 by five towns in Connecticut to procure the easy passage by the recent Legislature of a bill transferring from them to the State the burden of maintaining the old wagon bridge across the Connecticut River at Hartford has now become the subject of very lively discussion throughout the State, and it is probable that the job will be ventilated by official investigation. This bridge had been maintained by the five towns that were directly interested in the use of it—Hartford, containing the capital city, and South Windsor, on one side of the river, and East Hartford, Glastonbury, and Manchester, on the other. The control of it was vested in a board of five persons, composed of the first Selectmen of the five towns.

The taxpayers of these towns were very willing that the State should take the burden from their shoulders, but a majority of them were surprised when the bill slipped through with scarcely any opposition. When the annual reports of the five towns were submitted, however, it appeared that the legislation had cost $34,000, which was entered under the head of "legal expenses." Although this sum was paid by the five first Selectmen to a firm of attorneys, no one appears to assume that it was spent for legitimate purposes.

The matter was first brought to public attention at the town meeting in Manchester, where one of the town's Representatives in the House attacked the Selectmen and demanded an investigation, only to be defeated by a great majority of the voters, who agreed with certain prominent taxpayers in the opinion that it was better to say nothing about the expenditures, although they had been made without authority of law. At the annual meeting of the town of East Hartford, whose share of the lobby fund was $11,000, those who asked for investigation fared no better, but one of them has since procured an injunction restraining the Selectmen from paying a part of the money which the board had not collected.

The town meeting in Glastonbury was held on Monday last. This town's share of the fund was about $4,000, and its first Selectman was Chairman of the bridge board. A curious feature of this meeting was the defense of the Selectmen and the board by the Rev. S. G. W. RANKIN, pastor of one of the local churches, who said: "The action of the Selectmen was perfectly legitimate. It seems to me that while other towns have got into a muddle over the bill there is no need of our town getting into a muddle over it. We are relieved of an annual burden, and also relieved of liabilities in connection with the old bridge that were liable to amount to enough to bankrupt the town." He offered a resolution declaring that while the voters did not approve of "the exorbitant expenses incurred" they did "accept the result gladly," and "exonerated their Selectmen from any blame."

But there were prominent residents who could not follow the Rev. Mr. RANKIN. One of them wanted to know how poor men could procure legislation if the passage of a bill cost $34,000. Another said: "If you approve of these methods where are you going to stop?" "We are face to face with a matter," cried another, "that ought to shake the State House until the lobby is shaken out. Now is the time to investigate." Although the Rev. Mr. RANKIN urged his fellow-citizens to "let the matter drop," they passed unanimously a resolution appointing a committee to make an investigation and to take measures for the recovery of the money if it should appear that it had not been expended for the "maintenance and care" of the bridge.

The change in the attitude of the taxpayers has been caused in part by the press. The Hartford *Courant* has criticised the action of the Selectmen and the bridge board with great severity. It sees a dark "shadow on the State House," and demands a relentless investigation, pointing out that the very defenders of the expenditure confess that "the money went to the General Assembly." The *Courant* repeats some of the many stories in circulation as to the corruption of members, who "named unblushingly," it asserts, "the price of their advocacy of pending measures."

> "One man tells of an important measure, well presented in committee, which stuck there. On inquiring about it one of the committee, so goes the story, said it was too big a thing to go through unless its way was greased. 'Grease' was applied and it was reported favorably. Then it stuck again in the Senate and had to be regreased. After that difficulty was over, it met a third hitch in the House, and that had to be paid for. And then and so the thing became law. Think of it.
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> "It is easy to hear more detailed stories of much worse character. They should shame the State. The pure white building, with its shining dome of gold, stands all the while under the shadow of this growing disgrace. It is time to clean house and whitewash will not do it."

The same paper publishes a curious calculation as to the possible distribution of the money. Having pointed out that a majority of the Legislature was 138, it says:

> "It did not need one vote beyond those 138. Suppose each of these members was paid $100 for his vote. That would take $13,800. It would leave $21,079 to be accounted for.
>
> "Now it is preposterous to talk of paying $100 for every vote the measure got. Its advocates included some of the best and straightest men in the General Assembly—men who couldn't be induced to take pay for any vote. Others who voted for it are reported, perhaps unjustly, as having said it was 'one of the twenty-five-dollar turns.' Assume that only a quarter of the votes were cast free and that another quarter cost $25 each. Then the remaining sixty-nine might have had $200 apiece and still there would have been left more than $20,000 for the third house.
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> "Nobody believes there was so much bribery as that implies, or that votes cost anything like so much on the average. And so there is all the more desire to know where the money went and who got it."

The *Courant* has been advised to "let the matter drop," but it remarks that "the honor of Connecticut is dearer to Hartford than the old bridge is, and if there was bribery in the interest of Hartford all the more should it be resented here." It declines to be restrained by "the plea that 'some very good people will get burnt if the fire is allowed to burn,'" and suggests that the good names should be brought out to "sanctify the whole proceeding." Public interest in the topic grows from day to day, as it becomes more difficult to cover up the facts.

It has been the custom of the authorities in some parts of Europe to attempt to conceal the beginning of a local epidemic of cholera by calling the disease cholerine, or an ailment "of a choleraic nature." The facts indicate, however, in the case of the epidemic in the Greenwich workhouse, that the disease prevailing there is properly called "a choleraic disorder," and is not Asiatic cholera, for, although there have been 220 cases, only 8 of them have been fatal, and 170 patients are convalescent. Dr. KLEIN is one of the best authorities in such matters, and he reports that while the bacilli found at Greenwich resemble those of Asiatic cholera, they are not those which characterize that disease. If he should find the real cholera bacillus there hereafter, in fulfillment of his expectation, the bacteriological history of this workhouse epidemic may tend to explain some things that are obscure, relating to the development of the disease, and be of much value.

THE SENATE.

The Weakest and Most Dangerous Feature of Our Government.

From Harper's Weekly.

It has now been demonstrated that the Senate is the weakest and most dangerous feature in the Federal system. The framers of the Constitution regarded it as a most meritorious device. It was to be a conservative check upon the possible excesses of the popular branch of Congress, and a defense of the new democracy against autocratic and monarchical tendencies on the part of the President. It had not existed eighty years before it proved that one part of its supposed mission was a failure. It was not a check, but a menace, to the Executive. Now, at the beginning of the second century, it abundantly proves that excesses are to be expected from it, rather than from the House of Representatives.

It was in President Grant's time that the "Senatorial cabal" was formed, with Roscoe Conkling, Oliver P. Morton, and some other keen Republican politicians at its head. This cabal, acting in concert with the President, distributed the Federal patronage. In return for favors thus bestowed, the Administration had always a band of faithful followers to support its measures and to confirm the President's appointments.

It is from Gen. Grant's time that the Senate began to demonstrate the essential weakness of the plan on which it was constituted. Its descent was rapid. By easy steps the appointing power of the President ceased to be his own function. First, the offices were shared as plunder between him and a company of his friends in the Senate, and then the Senators asserted the right to dictate appointments.

The natural consequence of this is war between the Senate and the Executive; and, in fact, there has not been a President since Gen. Grant went out of office, in 1877, who has not been bitterly opposed by a considerable body of Senators in his own party. During the present extraordinary session the two New-York Senators, both of whom are machine products, have been permitted, by what is called the "courtesy of the Senate," to postpone confirmation of the President's appointments because they were not consulted in making them. At the same time, although the President is commanded by the Constitution to take a certain part in legislation, the mere expression of his opinion concerning the silver question was resented as an insult to the Senate, and the silver Senators now threaten to block, not with argument, but with their powers of physical endurance, all financial legislation during Mr. Cleveland's term of office.

The danger of this state of mind in the Senate is enhanced by reason of its intellectual deterioration. While the country has been growing in intelligence, the Senate has been becoming radical, communistic, dangerous. Two more than half of the Senators come from the far West and the South—the sections now in alliance on monetary questions; the sections in which the Populists are powerful, and, in some instances, dominant. But these States elect only 137 Representatives, while the more populous, the richer, and the more intelligent States elect 219 members. The admission of new States, with their shifting, restless, uncertain, and speculative people, has increased the number of Senators, who represent thinly-settled parts of the country, that have a temporary advantage to gain from measures of legislation that weigh heavily upon the settled and conservative sections, disturb their trade, and threaten both their accumulated wealth and their active capital.

It is probable that some of the Senators who have been revolutionizing the methods of procedure in the Senate by preventing it from action, by making it an obstacle instead of an aid to intelligent legislation, do not represent their constituents. It nevertheless remains true that, whenever dangerous radicalism gains temporary power in this country—and probably its gain will always be temporary—it will be more numerously represented in the Senate than in the House; and so long as its present constitution is continued, so long as machine politics triumph, so long as the President's power of appointment is claimed by Senators as their right, so long as rich men buy seats of Legislatures and small politicians acquire positions by the art of manipulation, we shall often see a helpless Senate, at war with the President, and hostile to the real welfare of the whole country; for no State or section, however considerable, can gain a true advantage at the expense of the States that have, by long settlement, by position, and by other natural advantages, gathered the larger part of the wealth of the land.

What It Will Come To!

The Senator rose, with a "hem" and a "haw,"
He'd papers, and books just to guide him,
Of manuscripts piles, statistics galore,
And a glass of iced water besides him.

He talked for a day, and he talked for a night,
For twenty-four hours without ceasing,
And when they all thought he'd relinquished the fight,
His verbosity still was increasing.

For days and for months, nay, for years he talked on,
To stop him in vain they'd endeavor,
In fact, they conceived, now a decade had gone,
'Twas likely he'd gabble forever!

So they hit on a plan with well-devised snares,
On his talking to put an embargo,
In a glass case they popped him, when quite unawares,
And shipped him straight off to Chicago!

And there in that great exposition of fame
He stands, as a useful instruction;
"Silver Bill" he is labeled, though William his name,
Sic semper! who deal in obstruction!

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.
1,751 Madison Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

—R. C. Kerens of St. Louis is at the Holland.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—State Controller Frank Campbell of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon.

—Gen. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island and John P. Sanborn of Michigan are at the Fifth Avenue.

Col. McClure's Condition Improved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The condition of Col. A. K. McClure is somewhat improved to-day. His physicians feel hopeful.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Rev. C. H. Hobart of Oakland, Cal., recently asserted in a sermon that the doctrine of evolution taught by Prof. Joseph Le Conte in the California State University tended to turn out an annual crop of agnostics. This was received with much indignation by some of Prof. Le Conte's students, but the professor himself remains undisturbed, and says he wishes the reverend gentleman would come and see him and find out his views. "The theory of evolution," he said the other day, "is not a religious question; it is a scientific theory." As for himself, he added, far from being an agnostic, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, although perhaps not one of the most orthodox.

—In a recent address before the Minnesota State Bar Association, Judge C. E. Flandrau of St. Paul, its President, claimed to be the oldest practicing lawyer in the State, but this title to distinction is disputed by the Hon. William Pitt Murray, who says that the Hon. Henry N. Setzer of Stillwater is entitled to the honor, he having settled in the State in 1847. It may be possible, concedes Mr. Murray, that it will be claimed that during the earlier years of Mr. Setzer's residence in Minnesota he was engaged in driving logs and lumbering, but that may be offset by saying that Judge Flandrau was at one time Indian Agent, Judge, and out West mining.

—A portion of the fund remaining from the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Haverhill, Mass., is to be spent in placing a marble tablet to mark the birthplace of John G. Whittier. Seventy-five members of the Haverhill Whittier Club held an informal gathering at the homestead one afternoon last week. A granite monument is to be erected to Whittier's father, mother, and brother Moses in the little lot in which they lie buried just beyond the apple orchard. There are now no gravestones, but the lot is surrounded on three sides by a stone wall.

—The Rev. J. M. Palmer told the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association in Philadelphia last week that as the word Adam meant clay, or red earth, he was of the firm belief that the first man had a complexion between that of white and black. He also said that the Bible made no reference at all to white men. Nearly all his hearers seemed quite eager to agree with him in the opinion that the colored man can boast of an ancient ancestry.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking of his visit to the new Court House in Boston, said that perhaps the most interesting object he saw was Judge Shaw's old rocking chair, and the most interesting thing he did was to sit in it himself. Judge Shaw, he thought, was the first Judge to use a rocking chair at his duties on the bench.

—J. W. Stoughton of Grand Rapids, Mich., went to the Chicago fair a week ago and chanced to meet a lady whom he knew in his youth. A few days later he sent a telegram to the School Board of Trinidad, Col., which read: "Hire another teacher. Miss Clarke was married to me to-day."

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) would be pleased to be informed what there is so remarkable in an ordinarily healthy man standing on his feet fourteen hours, with brief intermissions for rest and "tea," dribbling out platitudes, reading books, and waiting while the Clerk reads others. If Allen had stood on his head for fourteen hours, it thinks that feat would have been more remarkable, just as sensible, and certainly as consistent an illustration of the "dignity" of "the most august deliberative body in the world," as was his long talk.

—In the sensible view of the Buffalo Courier, (Dem.,) if discussion is not restricted by a sense of duty and honor, by the "courtesy" of the minority or its respect for the rights of the majority, it may rob the Senate of its freedom and capacity for action and destroy its usefulness, and that, if such a condition of things should arise, the "courtesy" of the Senate will have to be regulated by restrictive rules.

—The Rochester Union and Advertiser (Dem.) says that there is one way, and a proper way, to unblock the wheels of government and set them in motion again, and that is for Vice President Stevenson to take the responsibility and bring the Senate to a vote on the pending bill to repeal the Sherman silver law. The time has come, it continues, when Vice President Stevenson should take the responsibility and act.

—The Kansas City Star (Ind. Dem.) declares that the attitude of the United States Senate is in violation of all decency and all precedent, and that the will of the American people and the cardinal principle of American government demand that the majority shall be allowed to declare itself and shall rule.

—The Baltimore Herald (Dem.) speaks the thought of many sensible men when it says: "That speech of Senator Allen's against time was a record breaker, and that is all it was. It was not eloquent, logical, convincing, nor entertaining—a mere waste of words and time."

—The Dallas (Texas) News (Dem.) inquires: "As the Democrats are now in the majority, why don't they go ahead and do what they promised to do? What are they waiting for?"

—The Buffalo Express (Rep.) defines the leading local issue to be home rule against Albany rule, and the Buffalo Courier (Dem.) says that the truth is thus happily and forcibly put.

SMALL TALK.

—A woman fifty-six years of age is applying for a limited divorce in West Superior, Wis., from her husband of sixty, her petition being that she be granted a divorce for a term of twenty years, with $50 alimony. Another woman, in Topeka, who went from Tennessee to Kansas three or four years ago at the persuasion of her husband, who promised to follow quickly, says that he did not keep his promise, but remains at their old home, and she asks for a divorce on the plea of desertion.

—Many years ago Mrs. Mansel Talcott presented to the Chicago Orphan Asylum a fund sufficient to bring in an annual income of $300, stipulating that the amount should be spent in the purchase of new shoes for all the inmates each year on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the birth of her husband. This year 232 children received new footwear on that date.

—A lady, eighty years of age, who went to New-London, Conn., from England in 1852, says she has never since been out of the town, nor ever set foot on steam or sail boat or railroad or electric car. That is a negative sort of a brag, but it is one that satisfies some minds.

—The midwinter fair in San Francisco is to have a Ferris wheel, but it is to be only 60 feet in diameter.

NUGGETS.

—Wiggs—What's the trouble, old fellow?

Waggs—Oh, I'm suffering from a bad attack of indigestion, that's all.

Wiggs—Been indiscreet about your diet, eh?

Waggs—Yes; I had bread and milk at the restaurant for lunch, and the man who sat opposite to me at the table had plain lobster soused in vinegar. I've been suffering pangs of agony ever since.—Somerville Journal.

—Hamlet was undoubtedly off his base. He soliloquized on the after-death place as "a bourne from whence no traveler returns," and the key to all his action he gets from a miserable ghost who ought to be in his grave instead of chasing the young man around at unseasonable hours giving him pointers to do up the King.—New-Orleans Picayune.

—"You are not an alumnus of Yale, are you?"

"No. I didn't stay there long enough to get into any of those Greek letter societies."—Truth.

—"They have thrown me overboard," said a disappointed politician, "but I've strength enough to swim to the other side."—Texas Siftings.

THE BALL IS IN MOTION NOW

SENATOR HILL GAVE IT THE NECESSARY IMPETUS.

MR. THURMAN COUNTED A QUORUM.

An Epoch-Making Day in the United States Senate.

WARM MEDICINE FOR MR. MORGAN.

The Alabama Senator Thought to Have a Fling at Mr. David B. Hill, but Presently Discovered that He Had Awakened the Wrong Passenger—He Brought Out a Speech Which Promises to Precipitate Action on the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill—Senator Sherman Broke His Silence and Declared that the Bill Had Proved a Failure—He Did Not, However, Propose to Absolve the Democratic Majority from Responsibility for the Existing State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Unconditional repeal is not merely possible in the Senate, it is probable, and the character of the proceedings to-day point to its passage as imminent.

Oddly enough the way was to-day pointed out by Senator Hill of New-York, who is to-night talked of as the leader in a Senate movement that will make repeal possible, and that will render impossible in the future any such disgraceful and senseless filibustering as that conducted by a few Republicans and Democrats for the last eight weeks.

At last the Senate has awakened, under the goad of criticisms, to a sense of its own importance. It realizes the absurd light in which it has been exhibiting itself to the country, the danger to which it is exposing future legislative propositions by refusing to assert the right of the majority to stop filibustering after ample debate, and it looks as though in a day or two at the latest it would drop discussion and come to action.

Not for many years has there been in the Senate a debate more interesting, from beginning to end, than that which was heard to-day. And it was all upon the proposition to vote, although there was no such motion directly before the Senate.

There was not a speech upon the Silver bill. The Senators have suddenly been aroused to realize that obstruction has forced them into a position in which to accept a compromise would be to acknowledge that the minority may rule, and that the majority was wrong from the beginning in venturing to agree with the Administration.

As the passage of the repeal bill becomes more imminent, Mr. Morgan of Alabama is seen in his true colors, which are many colors, and none of them the colors of his friends. He is accredited with the greatest stock of phrases of invective of any Senator, barring Ingalls, who ever occupied a seat in the chamber.

He opened a vial or two on Mr. Hill to-day, apparently conjecturing that Mr. Hill would not venture to reply.

If he did not realize it, everybody in the Senate, except Mr. Morgan, was aware before Mr. Hill got through with him that the Alabama Senator had "tackled a buzz saw."

For having kicked over Mr. Morgan's preachy talk about the constitutional impropriety of compelling anybody to vote who was disinclined to do so, he knocked him speechless and flat by quoting ex-Senator Thurman as having, while presiding over the Senate, counted silent Senators to make a quorum.

And ex-Speaker Reed, who had heard Mr. Hill clear through, smiled exhaustively, and wondered why he had not discovered that instance of Democratic support of his contention.

The vote in the Senate for unconditional repeal will be secured, it is probable, without change of the rules. Such Senators as Mr. Gray may hesitate to vote for a resolution asking for an immediate vote, regarding a plan of that kind as too heroic to comport with the dignity of the Senate. But Mr. Mills and Mr. Hill both consider it dignified for the Senate to do business.

No one here relies upon the Vice President to force action. That course would be resented by some of the Senators, who would vote for a resolution offered by a Senator to proceed at once, or after a specified interval, to vote upon the bill and all amendments thereto.

Go where one will to-night, politicians are talking of Mr. Hill's speech as the event of the Senate silver debate. Among the silver leaders from the South, who had been regarding him as their ally, he has at once lost all popularity.

Peffer is amazed. He and Hill are altogether "out." Some of the repealers are suggesting that Mr. Voorhees shall let Mr. Hill become his assistant on the floor and take charge of the attempt to secure a vote. The silver men are not at all confident now that they can hold the majority by the throat and compel a compromise. As a matter of fact, they are contemplating the inevitable defeat that awaits them if the friends of repeal are courageous.

ALLEN G. THURMAN AS AUTHORITY.

He Counted a Quorum of Senators in the Forty-sixth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The meeting of the Senate to-day was marked by exciting features from beginning to end. Not once since the extraordinary session began has the debate been of such absorbing interest. The Senate has been forced to see itself as others see it. The shameful position it occupies in the eyes of the country has been clearly set forth.

Mr. Hill of New-York easily carried off the chief honors of the day. Ever since it became apparent that the Senate majority was, under the rules, at the mercy of the minority, Mr. Hill has been conspicuous through his efforts to amend the rules.

Several times in the last week he has taken the floor for the sole purpose of securing admissions from the Chair and the parliamentarians of the body that the rules, as now construed, give the minority the power which properly belongs to the majority.

To-day, in a brilliant and forceful speech that stirred the galleries, Mr. Hill took the ground that this construction of the rules was faulty, and that the Chair had the power and right to count for the purpose of making a quorum Senators who were in the Chamber and refused to respond to their names.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama had just before ventured to speak sneeringly of the New-York Senator and of New-York politicians generally, and had referred to Allen G. Thurman in his contention that the minority had the right to perform as it is now performing.

Mr. Hill not only met all the insinuations of the Alabama Senator in masterly manner, but caused a genuine sensation by quoting from the Senate Journal of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress to show that on June 19, 1879, Allen G. Thurman, who, for the time being, occupied the chair of the Senate, counted Senators who were present and not voting in order to secure a quorum.

This declaration, which came in the nature of a revelation to most of the Senators, gave the strongest possible point to Mr. Hill's argument. No one ventured to dispute its accuracy. The statement previously made in favor of a continuation of the present foolish system passed for nothing.

Following the speech of Mr. Hill came one by Senator Sherman, charging the Democratic majority with responsibility for the present situation, and giving it fair warning that the country would hold it to that responsibility.

The series of strong speeches was closed by Senator Mills, who told the majority that the Senator from Ohio had "shot straight home," and that the time to assert its authority had come.

The Senate was very much excited at the last, and there is no telling what might have happened had not Mr. Voorhees made the proposition, which was accepted, for a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

It was apparent early in to-day's session that the repeal bill proper would receive little consideration at the hands of the Senate. At the very outset Mr. Dolph of Oregon moved to amend the Journal by adding the name of Mr. Allen of Nebraska to the list of Senators named as composing a quorum last night when the filibusters were doing their utmost to keep up the roll calls on Mr. Voorhees's motion to suspend proceedings under the call of the Senate. Mr. Allen had been present and had not voted.

In taking this course Mr. Dolph must have known that he was giving the filibusters a first-class opportunity to kill time. Several other moves made by him since the beginning of the repeal struggle have provoked the suspicion that he is not altogether sincere in his support of unconditional repeal.

However that may be, it is certain that he helped the cause of repeal to-day in making his motion to correct the Journal. He supported the motion with a speech. It was high time, in his opinion, that the Senate should show that it had some "back bone." A Senator who was in the Chamber when a vote was taken and refused to vote should have his name entered on the Journal at the instance of the Chair.

There was a spirited exchange of compliments between Mr. Dolph, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Butler, the latter asserting that if the Senator from Oregon attempt to apply the lash he would find resistance in a quarter where he least expected it.

Mr. Hill of New-York secured the floor at this point and made a breezy declaration in favor of the counting of a quorum. In his opinion the Chair should exercise the full powers granted him by the rules. If a Senator sat mute in front of him when the roll was called for the purpose of ascertaining if a quorum was present, it was his duty to see that that Senator was recorded as present.

Nobody would be wronged by such a proceeding. It would only run counter to some old traditions of the Senate, which never had any good basis for existence. If it was the duty of Senators to sit in their seats, it was their duty to take part in the transaction of public business. Mr. Hill continued in this strain, and made a marked impression.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama little thought when he arose to reply to Mr. Hill that he was soon to be placed in the most awkward position he has occupied since he began his career as a Senator. By this time the galleries were crowded, and nearly every seat on the floor was occupied by Senators, who saw plainly that there was excitement ahead.

The Alabama Senator made no effort to conceal his contempt for the utterances of the New-York Senator. He was not surprised, he said, that the Senator should have shown a tendency to follow in the footsteps of Thomas B. Reed. If he was not mistaken, the Senator had been guilty of the "heresy" he now desired the Senate to adopt when he was President of the New-York State Senate.

It did not surprise him in the least that "a politician" reared in New-York State, where arbitrary force was the desideratum of the machine, should have such faith in the power of the majority. The Senator would find, however, that the plan he proposed would not meet the views of the Senate.

Having reduced Mr. Hill to a proper state of subjection, as he thought, Mr. Morgan proceeded to assert that the present movement in favor of unconditional repeal was the result of a coalition between Democratic and Republican Senators who were obeying the behests of "a cordon of national banks."

He then read from many volumes which had been piled upon his desk in support of his foolish contention that the rules were drawn with the idea of providing the minority with an effective weapon against oppression at the hands of the majority. It was perfectly proper to resort to obstructive tactics, he asserted, and he was heartily in favor of the course now being pursued.

Mr. Morgan became very tiresome toward the last, and there was genuine pleasure when Mr. Gray took him to task for his remarks about the alleged coalition. Mr. Gray protested in vigorous fashion against the imputations so freely made by the Senator. He was urgent for the passage of the repeal bill, he said, not because bankers might want it, but because the present condition of the country was, in his opinion, due to the effects of the provisions of that bill which were now sought to be stricken out.

While he was not seeking a grievance, it was patent to all that the Senators who stood for repeal had been forced to hear many uncomplimentary remarks from Senators who opposed them. He did not propose to sit quietly while such imputations were made. He failed to see any provocation for the heroics of the gentleman from Alabama. Vituperation was not argument. The fact that newspapers assailed Senators for their position did not give these Senators the right to assail in turn their associates in the chamber.

Mr. Morgan had not been looking for such a vigorous retort. In a tone which was decidedly meek he assured the gentleman from Delaware that he had no doubt that gentleman was acting from honest motives. He did not withdraw his assertion about a "coalition," however, and this led to a lively tilt between himself and Mr. Washburne of Minnesota.

"I desire to say," shouted the latter, "that I know of no agreement of any description between Senators in this chamber. So far as the Republicans of this body are concerned, they stand where they have stood for thirty years, in favor of sound money. Moreover, they are in this chamber at present conscious of the fact that the country is behind them in their efforts to bring about the passage of the bill now before the Senate. The Senator does a very grave injustice to every man on this side of the chamber when he says that we are parties to any agreement."

"You had better sit down," retorted Mr. Morgan, with calm rudeness. "I did not have you in mind at all when I made the remark, for I did not consider you as a Republican leader."

"You have insulted me, however, and I do not propose to stand it."

"Sit down, then."

In this quarrelsome and bullying way the Senator from Alabama proceeded with his remarks, at one time intimating that he might "have it out" with Mr. Washburne somewhere else.

He concluded with this bumptious statement: "I defy you to pass a closure rule. I do not propose to follow the rule of any man who desires the Senate to do his bidding." This last remark was taken as a gratuitous insult to the President, for whom Mr. Morgan declared only the other day that he had the "deepest regard."

It was at this point that Mr. Hill made his remarkable speech. While the debate had proceeded, he had gone across the chamber to shake hands with Mr. Reed, and had then arranged some papers on his desk. It was plain to all who saw him that he was very much in earnest. His face was pale, as it usually is when he is face to face with an important question.

He spoke with great distinctness, and not a word that he uttered was lost on the assembly. When he made the assertion that there were no politicians in Alabama, that "all were statesmen" down there, there was a roar of laughter.

Mr. Morgan acted at first as if he would like to interrupt the New-Yorker, but after Mr. Hill's reference to the Kolb-Jones election he sank back in his chair and did not make another utterance during the day.

There was applause when Mr. Hill reached his climax, the revelation concerning Mr. Thurman's action in counting a quorum. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I do not intend, so far as I can reasonably avoid it, to reiterate any of the statements or arguments I had the honor of suggesting during the early part of this debate. We have drifted somewhat from the real point of dispute. Permit me to say, however, at the outset, what I said before, that I do not regard the precise question which we have been debating as involved in the motion of the Senator from Oregon, and that, so far as I am concerned, I am content to allow the Journal to be approved as a correct statement of what actually occurred on yesterday.

But this brings us to the whole question involved, as to the propriety of changing the rules, and as to the question as to what the rules themselves are. I do not expect to convince any Senator here who has made up his mind absolutely in regard to this question, first, that there is a constitutional question involved; and secondly, if there is none involved, as a matter of propriety, the rules ought not to be changed.

We have different views in regard to the Constitution. The distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. Morgan] held a certain view of the Constitution three years ago. He holds the same opinion still. He has not changed. He never changes.

Since then, however, the highest court in our land has passed distinctly and directly upon the very question involved and discussed in his letter to Mr. Crisp, which was read three years ago, and has again been incorporated in the records of this body.

He then took the broad position that the constitutional method of ascertaining a quorum was prescribed by the calling of the yeas and nays and by the responses made thereto, and that that was the only method.

The Constitution of the United States is not what the Senator from Alabama believes it to be. The Constitution of the United States is not what the Senator from New-York believes it to be; it is not what any Senator around this circle believes it to be.

The Constitution of our country is what the highest court in the land declares it to be. That is the end of the question, but I do not expect to convince Senators around me who have no respect for that high tribunal, or who are not willing to bow to its unanimous decision.

I asserted at the outset of this debate that three years ago a foundation for the criticism of the right of the presiding officer to count a quorum was the fact that there was something in the Constitution which prevented it. I have read here the decision of the highest court of the country, which says that that right exists; that is, that any method which either house determines is the proper method and that the Constitution does not require responses by yeas and nays as the only method of determining the presence of a quorum. As to the next question involved here, to which the Senator from Delaware has alluded, I have only to say that I am not disposed to oppose any change in the rules in the way suggested by him. I introduced an amendment to that effect the other day, and various amendments the object of which is to accomplish the same purpose have already been introduced by other Senators. They are proper amendments, germaine to this question, reasonable in form and shape, and ought to be adopted. There is nothing inconsistent in the position I assume.

Notwithstanding that the rules themselves ought to be amended to make the power absolutely certain, nevertheless I submit to the Senate that, under a proper construction of the rules, the right to count a quorum exists now. I prefer that some amendment should be drawn up something like the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, my own, or that of the Senator from Nebraska, but in the absence of any amendment adopted we have a right to insist upon the right to count a quorum, and I think it can be clearly demonstrated that the power already exists. We say the Constitution of the United States speaks of the calling of the yeas and nays, which, of course, can only be done by roll call; but we said three years ago and we say now that that was not the only method prescribed by the Constitution to determine the presence of a quorum, but that we had a right by any other method to ascertain whether Senators were present or not.

Upon the first question as to whether a quorum is present, when it is suggested that a quorum is not present the roll is to be called. The mere fact that the rules say that the roll is to be called determines nothing upon the precise point in dispute. Of course, the roll must be called. There is no other way to proceed. The rule says: "Whenever upon such a roll call it shall be ascertained." Does it say by responses? No. Is there any method or manner provided as to how that shall be ascertained? I concede the customary way has been here of taking the responses, but when you are construing a rule you should make a broad and liberal construction in the interest of the facilitation of public business. I say—and here is the point in dispute—that this rule specifies no method for that ascertainment. It therefore could be done by responses; it could be done by the presence of the members, determined by the eye; or it could be ascertained by the ear. I think that is a sound construction. The Senator from Delaware concedes that his construction of the rule leads to absurd results.

But here I want to read to the Senate from the same decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. "The Constitution says a majority of each [house] shall constitute a quorum." Here is the judicial construction of that provision of the Constitution. I read: "In other words, when a majority are present, the House is in a position to do business; its capacity to transact business is then established, created by the mere presence of a majority, and does not depend upon the disposition or assent or action of any single member, or fraction of the majority present." All that the Constitution requires is the presence of a majority, and when that majority is present the power of the House arises.

Mr. Gray—I will ask the Senator from New-York whether the question raised in that case was whether a bill had become a law without the vote of a majority?

Mr. Hill—Yes.

Mr. Gray—Now I ask the Senator whether he considers in his high place here he is not as much bound to consider the Constitution of the United States, so far as it relates to his duty as a Senator, as the Supreme Court of the United States is bound to consider it when called upon to construe it with reference to a case between citizen and citizen.

Mr. Hill—I will answer the Senator. The Supreme Court of the United States, being vested with the power to construe the Constitution, it being the final tribunal which can determine these questions, its decisions are binding upon every other department of the Government. I expect always to be bound in my private and public capacity by the decisions of the highest tribunal in the land. I ask the Senator another question. While he may think this question was not directly involved, as he intimated, I think he said it was, and so claimed. No matter what view he may personally take of the Constitution, the Senator will be frank enough to say to the Senate that what I have read from this decision corroborates the argument which I make; does it not?

Mr. Gray—Certainly; it corroborates it by very high authority.

Mr. Hill—I do not want any other corroboration than that now.

Mr. Gray—But I wish to say that the Constitution of the United States requires the Senate to make its own rules, and when I ask the Senator if he has a distinct notion, as I have, that the Constitution does not warrant this body in prescribing that less than a majority shall give the sanction of law to a measure, whether he considers the Supreme Court of the United States could control his conscience in that respect?

Mr. Hill—It is hardly a question of conscience. It is a question of construction; it is a question which depends upon the intellect. All great legal questions arising out of the construction of the Constitution must be submitted to some tribunal. Is each individual Senator to set up his conscience upon a construction of disputed constitutional questions of this character? I think not.

Mr. Gray—Can we not make our own rules?

Mr. Hill—You can make your own rules, but whether your rules conform to the Constitution of your country depends upon the decision of that tribunal designated by the Constitution which has power to determine the question. So much for that. All the point that I desire to elicit I have elicited, and the views which I have presented here the Senator concedes are sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. With that I am content.

Look at the situation which will be found by these rules. The yeas and nays are ordered upon a question. The roll is called. Forty-two Senators answer one way or the other, and another, a forty-third Senator, asks to be excused from voting. The record shows the fact. The question is put to the Senate as to whether this forty-third Senator shall be excused. A roll call is had upon it. He is excused from voting or he is not excused, and a certain disposition is then made of the question. What do you say? You say that there is an absurd result that there was not a quorum present when forty-two Senators have answered to their names, and there is another Senator present who was excused from voting. Are you to say that by some sort of legerdemain this forty-third Senator was not deemed in law to be present? Why do Senators take such a strained construction which makes our rules and our proceedings ridiculous? I trust I am not reflecting upon the Senate by that suggestion. I am adopting the argument to some extent of other Senators. I say under your rules here, if you excuse a Senator, or if his pair is announced, in all such cases the record of your proceedings shows that that Senator is present. If his name be added to those who actually vote, there is a quorum present, and it seems to me the Constitution is complied with.

Bear in mind, I have not contended in this debate, and do not contend now, that you can count any Senator for the purpose of adding to the vote given. Upon that there is no dispute. A Senator can remain in his seat and be silent, and, of course, you cannot count him as voting upon one side or the other when he does not vote. All we contend is that, so long as he is here, as long as the physical fact exists, he shall be counted to make a quorum. We contend that he shall not be here and place himself in a position where he cannot be reached by the decree or action of this body. That is all. What is the objection to that? I have as much respect for the rights of minorities as the Senator from Alabama or the Senator from Delaware. I cannot, however, agree with them that the construction for which I contend wrongs any Senator.

I cannot see in the light of common sense why we should contend for absurd literal constructions. It is not a question of minorities or majorities. Men are not deprived of any right when they are given an opportunity to participate, and when they voluntarily refuse to participate in our proceedings what right can they urge when they defy our rules? What position can they take here when they attempt to obstruct the business of this body?

Mr. President, I have thus contended for a plain, common-sense, reasonable construction of these rules, a construction which makes them consistent throughout, which avoids the reaching of absurd results. I heard my distinguished friend from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) speak of his great respect for the Constitution. He has no more respect for that instrument than I have; but I cannot see that any Senator has a right to shield himself behind the Constitution when he seeks to obstruct the public business of this great legislative body. I shall have no personal controversy with the distinguished Senator from Alabama, although I think, from some of his remarks—possibly from some of his little flings—that he courted it. I know he spoke, perhaps contemptuously, of the politicians, as he called them, of the great State that I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor. There are politicians in the State of New-York, and there are good politicians there. There are men whom we have honored for many years, and they do not deny that they are politicians in the highest and best sense of the term. I suppose there are no politicians in Alabama, that they are all statesmen down in that country. [Laughter.]

My friend said he did not care to have the politics of New-York initiated in this Chamber. I do not know what he meant by that fling—some reflection, possibly, upon the Democratic Party of the great Empire State. I tell him, Sir, the elections in our State are as honest as they are in the State of Alabama or elsewhere. It does not lie in the mouth of that Senator, if what was said as to the election last Fall in the great Gubernatorial contest in his State of Kolb vs. Jones be true, to speak of elections in the State of New-York. [Laughter.] But I shall not go from the principal point involved in this controversy. The Senator from Alabama spoke—yea, boasted—of his life-long devotion to the Constitution of the United States. It may be so. I supposed that for a very brief period my friend was supporting another constitution; but I may be mistaken. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.]

The Senator spoke of the wrongs that were about to be perpetrated by this body in the passage of the pending bill. If his contention about these rules is correct, then there is no possible danger of any wrong being perpetrated, because if the view taken by him is correct there seems to be no method provided by which we can reach a result. Therefore if that is true he can with the utmost safety repeat the statement in imitation of another distinguished Senator from that State that if we pass the pending bill in the manner suggested by me and permitted under our construction of the rules, we must walk over his dead body. I do not believe it. It is an idle threat. I have heard of statesmen before who were going to die in the last ditch, but there are some of them alive now. [Laughter.]

I did not cite the decision of the Supreme Court for the purpose of antagonizing the views of the Senator from Alabama. I simply cited it for the purpose of showing how they differed. I am a good deal in the position of the lawyer who was arguing a case before a Justice of the Peace, and the Justice was very obstinate in maintaining his view of the law. Finally the lawyer read a chapter from Blackstone, and then apologized for it by saying: "I do not read this for the purpose of showing that your Honor is wrong, but for the purpose of showing what a fool Blackstone was." So I cite this decision, not to show that the Senator from Alabama is wrong—because he is always right, and everybody else is wrong, but for the purpose of showing what a fool the Supreme Court of the United States has made of itself in making this decision, which the Senator from Delaware says he concedes sustains the position I have taken upon this floor.

I submit that the time is soon coming—it ought to be here now at the close of this great debate—when the majority in the Senate, composed of Democrats and Republicans in favor of the passage of the repeal bill, must see what they can do in regard to its passage must determine upon some course here by which a vote can be reached.

We are told by these gentlemen that we are powerless. It may be so. I think that this debate is a proper one; that we seek to determine what course we can take within the rules and under the Constitution and under the ordinary principles of parliamentary law to pass this repeal bill.

I heard the distinguished Senator from Alabama paying his just tribute to the distinguished Senators who occupied seats in this Chamber in years gone by. He spoke affectionately and eloquently of the Grand Old Roman from Ohio who occupied a seat in this Chamber for so many years. He cannot say anything that I would not indorse in regard to that Democratic statesman who possesses the confidence and respect of the Democracy and the people of the Union. I suppose when the Senator paid this tribute he had in view all the record made by Mr. Thurman in this body. I suppose he did not intend to pick out a few things which he did, but that he had reference to all of them. Sir, the course toward anarchy, which the Senator from New-York is said to be marking out, is the very course which Allen G. Thurman pursued in this body; and if the Senator from Alabama has that respect which he professes for that great statesman, then I ask him to follow the line which he marked out in the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress. I hold in my hand the record of those proceedings.

It is true there was some filibustering in those days as now. At the particular time to which I refer, the filibustering seems to have been practically upon the Republican side. On pages 235, 236, and 237, June 19, 1879, the Senate was going through the same proceeding which we were going through last evening—that is, having roll calls for the purpose of ascertaining whether a quorum was present. The following record is taken from the Journal of the Senate Thursday, June 19, 1879:

The President pro tempore called the Senate to order and stated that, owing to the length of the session of yesterday, the Journal had not been completed, and asked that its reading be postponed until it was finished. Mr. Conkling having objected, the President pro tempore stated that so much of the Journal as had been made up would be read, and the Journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read as far as it was written up, the President pro tem. announced that the presentation of petitions and memorials was in order, when Mr. Conkling raised the question of order that, under the first rule of the Senate, no business could be transacted until the Journal had been read. The President pro tem. overruled the question of order raised by Mr. Conkling. From the decision of the Chair Mr. Conkling appealed to the Senate, and, on motion by Mr. Hereford that the appeal lie on the table, the yeas were 33 and the nays were 4. The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Hereford that the appeal lie on the table, the yeas were 26 and the nays were 4. During the roll call Mr. Bayard called the attention of the Chair to the fact that there were Senators present and not voting, and, having named Mr. Chandler, asked that under the seventeenth rule of the Senate he be required to assign his reasons therefor.

What an outrage on the rights of these Senators! "Whereupon the President pro tem.," Allen G. Thurman, for whom the Senator from Alabama has such great respect, "directed the name of Chandler to be called, and Mr. Chandler, declining to vote and assigning his reasons therefor, the presiding officer (Mr. Harris in the chair) submitted the question to the Senate, and, on the question, Shall Mr. Chandler be excused from voting? the yeas were 0 and the nays were 33. The number of Senators voting not constituting a quorum, the President pro tem. directed the roll to be called, and fifty-one Senators answered to their names. A quorum being present and the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Hereford that the appeal lie on the table, he yeas were 32 and the nays were 3. The number of Senators voting not constituting a quorum, the President pro tem. counted the Senate and announced that a quorum was present."

Mr. President, there is the precedent which I shall ask this body to imitate at some future day. I said the question was not really involved on the motion here this morning. Sir, such men as Thurman and others are the distinguished men whom I propose to follow, rather than the lead of the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

He had no sooner taken his seat than Senator Sherman claimed the attention of the Chair. Mr. Sherman was clad in black, and his gray hair was brushed back from his forehead in the style so familiar to people who visit the Senate. Owing to the confusion it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. When order was restored, he began a speech which developed rapidly into one of the most remarkable he has ever delivered in the chamber.

His opening remarks were devoted to the period when the rules of the Senate were first promulgated, and the absence of any desire to filibuster in the early days was commented on. It was only in the last fifteen or twenty years that the rules had been taken advantage of by Senators who seemed to forget their duty to their country.

It was the intention of the framers of the rules so to construct them that the public business could be transacted in the proper manner, and also to give the minority a free and full opportunity to debate every measure brought before the Senate.

The events in the last two months in the Senate had exceeded anything in his long experience. The Senate originally was a dignified body of twenty-six members. It had always been liberal to its members. In fact, it had gone to the verge of illiberality in according opportunity to every member to express his views.

"When did it ever happen in the olden times that a Senator was stopped in the midst of his speech in order that a quorum might be called?" said Mr. Sherman, in passionate terms.

"Never, Sir! As I have said, the first violation of the rules occurred not more than fifteen years ago. There were subsequent violations, and as the Senator of New-York has truthfully said, my former colleague, Mr. Thurman, finally stepped into the breach and counted a quorum.

"During the war and reconstruction periods, there were no such performances in the Senate as we have witnessed here in the last week. If there was ever such a performance previous to the attempt to pass the Force bill, I should like to know it.

"We have been here over two months, and nothing has been done. The House of Representatives has performed its duty, and this body staggers on its way unable to have a single vote. If this continues the Senate will be a marked body. It will no longer command respect. We must resort to some means whereby the power of the majority must be recognized.

"They say they cannot agree. They must agree, or else surrender their political power. [Mr. Sherman delivered these sentences with great force and animation.] If the Senate of the United States, as it is now organized, cannot make laws without this prolonged debate; if it is unable to meet together and formulate some proposition, the people of the United States will take the Senate at its word—no doubt about that.

"I have sat here more than a month without opening my mouth, desiring to hear from the other side whom the people have honored with a majority in this body. The President of the United States has expressed his opinion. We, on this side, have not obstructed the opinion of the President. We do not believe in him. We do not believe in his policy; we are under no obligation to him. And yet we furnish nearly two-thirds of the vote to pass the pending bill, while the party which the President represents stands here unable to formulate a policy and to say what it desires.

"I believed in that policy and wanted to give it the longest and most beneficial experiment. We have tried it, and, according to our humble judgment, we think that, on the whole, it is not wise to continue it further. We have now $570,000,000 of silver dollars coined, or we have the bullion to coin it. We have besides $77,000,000 of silver coined and in wide circulation in what is called subsidiary coin. We have silver bullion enough to supply all that can be coined in the next two or three years.

"This is not a proposition to demonetize silver. We have more silver now in the United States than we ever had before in our whole previous history. No one proposes to disturb that silver. On the contrary, we would be glad to join with our friends on the other side of the chamber to increase the subsidiary coin."

That, I believe, is the coin which the people of this country desire rather than large dollars; and any other measure which tends to promote the use of silver we are ready and willing to help.

The President suggests, however, that the best measure is, first, to kill all the present silver-purchase laws. We think so, too. But the other side does not think so; and their vote is potent. They have the matter in their hands. Let them agree upon something.

I have seen a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that there will be a deficit of $50,000,000 this year. That is a debt that is being contracted by the people of the United States, and Congress refuses to furnish the money to meet this growing deficiency.

If Mr. Carlisle does his duty, he will at once, to-day or to-morrow, or at the earliest hour, stop the expenditure of all money where it is not fixed by law and where it is not imperative. He ought to suspend the erection of public buildings and all public improvements. The idea of going on and spending at the rate of more that five millions a month beyond our revenue is utterly indefensible in a Government like ours.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.)—I would like to know whether the Senator from Ohio will vote for the unconditional repeal of the entire act called the Sherman act.

Mr. Sherman—No, and no other man who understands the subject would do it. In my judgment, to do it would be to dishonor and leave unprotected the $150,000,000 of Treasury notes outstanding. It would be to draw out from the Treasury the great sum of money collected there belonging to the national banks for bank note redemption. There are many provisions in that law which no man would vote to repeal, and if the Senator from Alabama will read it carefully and ponder the subject, he would understand why it should not be repealed. The only provision in that bill about which there is any controversy or dispute is the provision for the purchase of silver bullion. Every other feature of it was agreed to unanimously by both houses of Congress and by the conferrees of both houses. My honorable friend would not propose to repeal it if he would study the question in all of its details.

Mr. Morgan—I have studied it, and I will offer an amendment to repeal the whole act and will ask a vote upon it.

Mr. Sherman—I will vote against it with the greatest pleasure, and I have no doubt that two-thirds of the Senators on the other side will do the same.

Mr. Morgan—Very well; we will try it.

Mr. Sherman—That is precisely what we want you to do. Why do we sit here without a single vote upon any question? If we will try it to-morrow, after all the long debate which has been had, and if we dispose of the question as we think best for the people of the United States, we will gladden the hearts of millions of laboring men who are now being deprived of employment; we will relieve the business cares of thousands of men whose whole fortunes are embarked in trade; we will relieve the farmer and facilitate the transportation of his products to foreign countries which is now clogged by the want of money. There is no money to buy cotton and corn and wheat for foreign consumption. Break down this barrier now maintained by the Senate of the United States; break up this filibustering and obstruction to the will of the majority; give the Senate force and power to pass this bill, and pass it, and in ten days the skies will brighten, business will resume its ordinary course, "and all the clouds which lowered upon our house shall be in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Mr. Mills followed Mr. Sherman with an equally vigorous speech. He declared that the Senator from Ohio had "shot straight at the mark," and that the majority must accept the responsibility placed upon it. There was no getting away from this fact. Mr. Mills quoted a famous saying of Abraham Lincoln regarding the fooling of the people in order to express his opinion that the Democratic majority would be unable to get away from the responsibility which now rested upon it. He declared that it was a reproach to the good sense of the Senate that it should sit in the chamber day after day and be unable to transact business which the majority favored. There was no reason in it, and the public could find no excuse for the men who had it in their power to end this unseemly controversy. "It is not the minority which is coming in for the general denunciation," said Mr. Mills in conclusion. "It is the majority which sits here with its hands tied and makes no effort to break the bands. The time for action by the majority has come."

"Will the Senator go into the caucus of the Democratic family and abide by its results?" asked Mr. Butler of South Carolina.

Mr. Mills's reply was not satisfactory to the Senator, who repeated his question. At this juncture Mr. Hill interposed. He said that as the action of the Democratic family of the Senate must not necessarily be binding upon the majority in the House, it was no more than right that a caucus, if one be held, should be attended by the Democrats of both bodies. He asked Mr. Butler if he would attend such a caucus and abide by its decision.

Mr. Butler retorted by repeating his question to Mr. Hill, and received Mr. Hill's first answer in reply. There were several counter propositions on the subject of a caucus at this stage.

All at once Mr. Voorhees, who had remained silent during the debate, said that he desired to pour oil on the troubled waters of the Senate, and then proceeded to move that at 6 o'clock the Senate take a recess till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. This, he said, in explanation, was due to the objection raised by many Senators that nothing could be transacted by the Senate in a night session. This motion was immediately followed by one from Mr. Butler to adjourn, which was lost, 43 to 10.

Mr. Wolcott then made the point of order that under the rules Mr. Voorhees's motion could not be entertained. At 5:10 o'clock Mr. Voorhees withdrew his motion and made another, to the effect that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. In order to filibuster, Mr. Stewart moved to make the hour 12 o'clock. The amendment was lost—46 to 12. Then the recess motion was adopted, and the exciting scenes of the day came to an end.

Before the adjournment Senator Vest began circulating a call for a Democratic caucus. He had secured eight signatures to it at the time of adjournment.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.

IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

SMOKED AND MADE A TICKET

REPUBLICANS TOOK THINGS EASY, AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

Jacob M. Patterson Mapped Out the Programme and Those Who Were to Do the Bidding Finished the Business in Thirty-five Minutes—Candidates Were Nominated by Acclamation for Such Parts as They May Play in the Local Campaign—No Enthusiasm, and Formalities Were Omitted.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—MORTIMER C. ADDOMS.
Judges of the City Court—WILLIAM N. K. OLCOTT, JOHN O'CONNELL.
Surrogate—WILLIAM H. TOWNLEY.
Controller—HENRY C. ROBINSON.
Sheriff—THOMAS W. HAMILTON.
District Attorney—CHARLES H. MURRAY.
Coroners—EGBERT P. FRITZ, PETER H. MCDONALD.

Jacob M. Patterson pencilled off the above ticket yesterday, and sent word in the afternoon to the various persons concerned that they had been selected to bear whatever burdens might fall to the Republicans in the local campaign. Those who dared decline hardly thought it worth while, and nearly all of those chosen felt they had been honored. So no erasures were necessary from the ex-judicial cuff, and when the district workers gathered in Grand Opera House Hall about 8 o'clock anybody who cared to look at the list had no trouble in doing so.

Everything being practically settled when Donald McLean mounted the platform and called the meeting to order, there was no reason why anybody's cigar should go out. Far from permitting such an annoyance, the company leaned back on the benches, availed itself of the ample elbow room at hand, and serenely puffed clouds of tobacco toward the ceiling.

Mr. McLean clearly saw no occasion to waste words in preliminaries, so he adjusted a flaring red necktie and asked William H. Bellamy, the Secretary, to call the roll. Mr. Bellamy nodded to some one near the platform, who moved to dispense with the roll call; carried. Rallying again, Mr. McLean directed that the minutes of the last meeting be read. Once more Secretary Bellamy indulged in pantomime, and a motion to dispense with that function was put and carried. Mr. McLean next called for the report of the Committee on Nominations. A period of silence followed, as if the convention awaited a motion to dispense also with that formality. Ex-Judge Patterson, however, finally took the floor, reported that the committee had done its work, and moved that the convention proceed with nominations.

"The first office to be filled," exclaimed the Chairman, exuberant over the prospect that he at least would not wholly waste his time, "is that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas."

C. N. Bovee, Jr., was recognized. He described a gentleman of Revolutionary ancestry, whose family had a representative in the Society of the Cincinnati, a New-Yorker since his birth in 1842, a lawyer learned in the branch of his profession relating to the estates of decedents, a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs and of the Bar Association, and a life-long Republican, who had never held office. This was his introduction of Mortimer C. Addoms.

It was in the Patterson programme to dispense with everything possible, and Mr. Addoms became the candidate by acclamation.

Col. Thomas F. Wentworth next nominated William N. K. Olcott for Judge of the City Court and Benjamin Oppenheimer performed a similar office for John O'Connell. Both nominees became candidates by acclamation.

Then came nominations that reminded the workers of other days of personal sacrifice. William H. Townley was offered as the candidate for Surrogate by ex-Judge Charles A. Flammer on the ground that when the party wanted a figurehead for a city Judgeship once before Mr. Townley consented to stand, with nothing to console him in disaster except a dinner at the Hoboken Turtle Club. Henry C. Robinson had also consented to let the voters make a plaything of his name as candidate for Controller. This was the third time he had submitted himself to a scorching, having run once for Alderman and again for Congress against Ashbel P. Fitch. Henry Grasse placed Mr. Robinson in nomination. Formalities were dispensed with in both of these instances. The nomination for Sheriff fell to a fresh victim—Thomas W. Hamilton. No one seemed to begrudge him the distinction.

John Sabine Smith sat through these proceedings with an expression upon his face partly diffident—for no one could warm up in such an atmosphere—and partly apprehensive. He had been put on the list to nominate Charles H. Murray for District Attorney. When he rose, his face and tone said plainly enough that if anybody meant to make a cat's-paw of him he would mark this occasion in big letters among his unsettled scores. It devolved upon Mr. Smith to justify and defend Mr. Murray's record as Supervisor of the Census. In this effort the only point he could make was that Commissioner Porter had stood by Mr. Murray. The convention blithely approved the nomination, dispensing as usual with formalities.

George B. Dean nominated for Coroner Egbert P. Fritz, over whose name he fumbled until Mr. Bellamy helped him out, and a young man named Doremus, from Harlem, named also for Coroner, Peter H. McDonald in a speech in which he admonished ex-Judge Patterson and the other ticket makers that they were growing old and must give way to those whose appetites are growing.

Lest the ticket named might lose heart as a whole or suffer defection, ex-Judge Patterson passed to the Chairman the list of a committee authorized to fill vacancies among the candidates. Announcement of a mass meeting to-night at Cooper Union, at which Charles Emory Smith and Congressman Sereno E. Payne would speak, closed the meeting, which had lasted exactly thirty-five minutes, without the slightest show of real enthusiasm.

Mortimer C. Addoms, candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, had his career fairly well sketched by Mr. Bovee, who nominated him. He was graduated as an honor man in the class of 1862 at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and studied law at Columbian College Law School, Washington, D. C., joining the bar in this city in 1866. His committee service in the Bar Association and in the Republican Club has been conspicuous. He went to Albany with other Union League members and assisted in securing the nomination of William M. Evarts as United States Senator. He resides at 73 East Fifty-sixth Street, in the Twenty-first Assembly District, where he has been a leader.

William N. K. Olcott, candidate for Judge of the City Court, is a native of this city, having been born in the Ninth Ward thirty-two years ago. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York in 1881 and from the Columbia Law School in 1883, and has since been engaged in practicing law with his brother, J. Van Vechten Olcott, at 4 Warren Street. Until two years ago he resided in the Seventh Assembly District, but since then at 58 West Eighty-fourth Street, Twenty-third Assembly District, being Chairman of the district organization. He has been Secretary of the Republican Club, and is now Secretary of the Executive Committee of that body.

John O'Connell, the second candidate for Judge of the City Court, is the office associate, at 64 Cedar Street, of Col. Thomas F. Wentworth, who placed Mr. Olcott in nomination. He saw service in the rebellion, is about fifty years old, and resides at 434 East Seventy-ninth Street, in the Twenty-second District, where he has been active. He belongs to the Republican Club.

William H. Townley, candidate for Surrogate, is a lawyer at 154 Nassau Street. He was Chairman of the County Executive Committee in 1884, ran for Judge of the City Court in a hopeless contest, and has led his party in the Fourth Assembly District. He resides at 277 Henry Street.

Henry C. Robinson, candidate for Controller, resides at 2,085 Fifth Avenue. He is prominent in the Harlem Republican Club and has always been ready to place himself on the sacrificial altar, as his candidacy for the Board of Aldermen and for Congress proved. He is in dry goods, a member of the firm of Porter, Robinson & Co., 78 Worth Street.

Thomas W. Hamilton, candidate for Sheriff, has always resided in the Twentieth Ward. He is in business with his father, a builder, at 345 West Twenty-sixth Street, and is thirty-four years old. He resides at 342 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Charles H. Murray, candidate for District Attorney, is a lawyer at 115 Broadway, residing at 25 Madison Avenue. He was born in California in 1855, and studied law with ex-United States District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney. After varied political work, he was ushered into public notice in this city in 1890 by Superintendent Robert Porter as Supervisor of Census for this district, a work he performed so badly that the city authorities directed another canvass, which proved conclusively that Mr. Murray had omitted to count about 200,000 population. He never even attempted to clear himself of the imputation that he had miscounted in order to reduce the representation of this Democratic city in Congress.

Dr. Egbert P. Fritz, candidate for Coroner, is a druggist at 753 Greenwich Street, forty-five years old. The other candidate for Coroner, Peter H. McDonald, is thirty-five years old. He is engaged with the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, was educated in the public schools, and has never held office. He resides at 314 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and is a worker in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

Otto Irving Wise's Candidacy.

The friends of Otto Irving Wise, the Republican nominee for Assemblyman in the Twenty-first District, are indignant because of the statement made in The Evening Post that he was a "hack politician." They say that such a statement is not only unjust, but untrue. Mr. Wise is well known in Jewish society and ranks high as one of its best-known young men. One of his friends said yesterday that Mr. Wise had been connected with Tammany Hall for a short time only and then resigned and affiliated himself with the Republicans. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, rabbi of the Congregation Rodolph Sholom, and brother of the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Madison Avenue Synagogue. He is the editor of The Hebrew World, Vice President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Temple, and is Superintendent of the school of the Temple Beth-El in Jersey City. His friends say there is nothing of the hack politician about him. If elected they are confident he will be found on the side of good government.

Anti-Tammany Assembly Nominees.

Albert W. Baillie was nominated for Assemblyman last night by the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District. H. H. D. Klinker was nominated for the Assembly by the independent Democrats of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. The Republicans nominated W. J. Van Pelt in the Eighteenth Assembly District, George E. Murray in the Twenty-fifth, and indorsed John J. Brady, the nominee of the Citizens' Local Party in the Thirtieth District. George W. Stephens was nominated for Street Commissioner by the Republicans of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In the Tenth Senatorial District Albert Ferguson was nominated by the Republicans. They nominated Edward C. Chrystie for Civil Justice in the Third Judicial District and Frank Paney in the Sixth District.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.

REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Pastor or Sheriff, which?
Marshal MacMahon is dead.
In gales and tumbling seas.

Page 10.

Financial and Commercial.
Financial advertisements.
Post Office notice.

Page 11.

Against Texas and Pacific.
Story of a diamond robbery.
Court calendars.
Markets.

Page 12.

Reading's collateral safe.
Legal notices.
Markets.
Shipping, Steamboat, and Railroad advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning The New-York Daily Times consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.

REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Alexander Pope, the Boston animal painter, bids fair to attract the attention of the Tammany chiefs of this city and find himself chosen, if not a Sachem in that tribe, at least its artist laureate. His painting of a royal Bengal tiger at the Plaza Hotel has long been greatly admired here, and now Messrs. Bouve, Crawford & Co. have turned their establishment, at 177 Broadway, into a sort of art gallery for the public exhibition of another tiger painting by Pope. This last representative of the Tammany emblem of power is in a cage, and, in such a condition of bondage, may not be quite acceptable to Mr. Croker and his friends.

—William W. Batchelder, sixty years old, an inventor, was found dead in his room, 361 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, having committed suicide by strangling himself with a leather belt, which he had attached to a gas fixture.

—Two hundred employes of the Central Stamping Company, North Second Street, near Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, struck yesterday because of a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

—A hearing will be held at 11 o'clock to-day in the Supervisor's room, in the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, on the question of tunneling Newtown Creek. Supervisor Lewis yesterday received a petition from business men, who favor the tunnel.

—The annual Conference of the New-York and New-England Evangelical Church began a three-days' session in St. John's Church, Bloomfield and Third Streets, Jersey City, yesterday. The only subject discussed was "Deaconesses in the Church."

—Webb's Academy and Home for Ship Builders, situated on Fordham Heights, is now open for guests. Students will be received later.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 17.—Fire started early this morning in the grocery store of Daniel Hazen, spread rapidly to R. K. Shumway's carriage and paint shop, B. B. Snow's harness shop, C. H. Snow's apothecary shop, and the Grand Army Hall Block, which includes several small stores. The fire swept away fully one-half of the business centre of the town. The town has no fire apparatus, except a hook and ladder truck, and no water system, so the citizens were powerless to check the spread of the flames. The losses aggregate over $20,000, and the insurance covers it but partially.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 17.—The three-story brick tobacco warehouse of Lemuel S. Groff, at Bareville, this county, was destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire. Five hundred cases of tobacco were burned. The fire communicated to the store and dwelling of J. D. Buckwalter, and they were also destroyed. Loss, $12,000; fully insured.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 17.—The village of St. Mary's, across the river from this city, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Twenty-two buildings, including two hotels and several stores, were burned. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Oct. 17.—The Turner Opera House Block was damaged to the extent of $20,000 by fire this morning.

MANKATO, Kan., Oct. 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the principal business block in the town. Loss, $50,000.

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ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Tuesday to 1:30 A. M. Wednesday.)
1:30 A. M.—222 West Forty-seventh Street; John Brown; damage, $100; insured; cause unknown.
2:25 A. M.—25 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; William C. Eagan; damage, $300; insured; cause unknown.
11:25 A. M.—1,410 Avenue A; United States Down and Feather Company; damage, contents, $200; building, $100; insured; cause unknown.
4:40 P. M.—418 Grand Street; Jacob Harris; damage, $15; insured; cause, can of benzine upset.
5 P. M.—123 Columbia Street; Solomon Tudor; damage, $250; insured; cause unknown.
5:20 P. M.—49 Ludlow Street; Abraham Cronovitz; damage, $100; uninsured; cause, oil stove explosion.
5:45 P. M.—304 East Twenty-eighth Street; Gaubert Seaton; damage trifling; cause, lamp upset.
9:45 P. M.—196 East Third Street; Peter Nausbaum; damage, $15; cause, lamp explosion.

—William C. Cherry, an expert telegrapher, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, of pneumonia. He was born in Montreal, Quebec, and was forty-one years old. He came to New-York about fifteen years ago, and at different times was employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, the United Press, and the New-York Associated Press.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—A large assortment of all the newest designs selling at exceptionally low prices at FLINT'S, 14th St. and 6th Av.—*Adv.*

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Improve your disposition and temper by use of
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Pain in the side comes from disordered liver, use
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
If indulging too freely, use
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

MARRIED.

POTTER—ALLIEN.—At St. Peter and St. Edward's, Palace St., Buckingham Gate, London, Oct. 16, CLARKSON ALONZO POTTER to MATILDA DOLORES, daughter of the late Henry V. Allien, Esq.

SINGER—CALLISEN.—On Monday, Oct. 16, 1893, at Larchmont, CAROLINE H. CALLISEN to CHARLES A. SINGER.

TILLINGHAST—STANTON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1893, at "St. Mary's Beachwood," Scarborough-on-Hudson, by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Mrs. LOUISE STANTON to Mr. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, all of New-York City.

DIED.

Brown, Sarah V.
Clark, Helen W.
Close, David.
Conklin, Mary.
Davidson, Moritz.
Greene, William A.
Lawrence, Ferdinand.
Snow, Edward L.
Van Buren, Louisa Dunmore.

BROWN.—In Norwich, Conn., Oct. 15, SARAH VANVECHTEN, wife of the late Rev. Samuel Gilman Brown, D. D., in the 75th year of her age.

Brief services at her late residence in Norwich on Friday, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock. Funeral at Hanover, N. H., on Saturday, Oct. 21.

CLARK.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 17, HELEN WASHBURN, widow of Amos R. Clark, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, Oct. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

CLOSE.—After a short illness, on Monday, Oct. 16, at his late residence, 118 West 43d St., DAVID CLOSE, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held Thursday, Oct. 19, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs., at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1893, MARY CONKLIN, widow of George M. Conklin, 83 years of age.

Funeral from her late residence, St. Nicholas Av., corner of 150th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIDSON.—MORITZ, beloved husband of Louisa Davidson, in his 64th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 46 East 65th St., Thursday, Oct. 19, at 9:30. Kindly omit flowers.

GREENE.—On 17th October, 1893, at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., WILLIAM A. GREENE, formerly of the City of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Oct. 16, 1893, at the Park Avenue Hotel, FERDINAND LAWRENCE, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, the 19th inst., without further notice. Please omit flowers.

SNOW.—On Monday morning, Oct. 16, 1893, EDWARD LESLIE, younger son of Michael and D. Maria Snow, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 114 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—On Tuesday noon, Oct. 17, at Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 73d year of her age, LOUISA DUNMORE, widow of William Holme Van Buren, M. D., and daughter of the late Valentine Mott, M. D.

Funeral notice hereafter.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. Among other features, it contains—

MORE PLANS OF COMPROMISE—Silver men becoming desperate, while repeal advocates stand firm.

EUROPE'S TALK AND TASKS—Questions which are causing some uneasiness among the Continent's statesmen.

BRAZILIAN BUBBLES BURST—Gamblings and scandals which have ended in civil war. (Illustrated.)

SAYS SHEEHANISM MUST GO—A revolt against bossism in Western New York.

MAYNARD AND HIS SLY TRICKS—Pages from the history of the unpopular candidate.

THE DEAN RICHMOND A WRECK—Fatalities and damage caused by the big storms of last week.

JINGO POLICY COMES HIGH—The costly departure of the Republican Party from a course of sound statesmanship.

THE STORY OF LAST ISLAND—A reminiscence of a terrible storm and tidal wave in Louisiana years ago.

WEST POINT'S NEW GYMNASIUM—The fine new structure and perfect apparatus provided for the cadets. (Illustrated.)

A NEW BICYCLE SKIRT—The feature of a page which will be found full of attraction for women.

UNION PACIFIC SUCCUMBS—Forced to ask for the appointment of receivers in order to protect many interests.

THE ISSUES OUTLINED IN IOWA—Prohibition the dominant question, to the great confusion of the Republicans.

DEAD AND DYING AT JACKSON—Many New-York State people killed or injured in a railway accident.

OPPOSED TO TRUE DEMOCRACY—Joseph Chamberlain makes a sharp criticism of the obstructive Senate minority.

CHU FONG AND HIS BRIDE—A curious Chinese reception in New-York City.

DOROTHY'S DOUBLE—The continuation of this charming and powerful story by the well-known author, G. A. Henty, which was begun in the issue of Sept. 6.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Grass and Meadows, by Henry Stewart; Feeding Cows for Milk and Butter, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, besides other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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Per Year 75 cents.

GLEASONITES AND REPUBLICANS.

Combination Ticket for Local Offices Nominated in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 17.—A combination city ticket was put in the field to-night, the candidates being nominated by ex-Mayor Gleason's party and indorsed by the Republican Convention. The ticket is made up as follows: Supervisor—Theodore Koehler; Aldermen at Large—Edward Dowling and Felix Fritsche; Justices of the Peace—Henry Buschmann and Owen Woods; Overseer of Poor—Thomas Larkin; City Constable—Joseph Baker; Game Constable—Thomas F. McKeon.

The "deal" was not a surprise in political circles, as it has been talked of for some time. Edward Dowling is President of the Lincoln Club and Republican leader in this city.

Felix Fritsche was a member of the Common Council with Mr. Gleason. Henry Buschmann is a policeman. Owen Woods was a Fire and Water Commissioner, and Thomas Larkin a Commissioner of Education under the ex-Mayor. Theodore Koehler is the present Supervisor, elected last year by the regular Democrats.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN. IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

Ching Gun May Escape Deportation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—United States Marshal Colsberry to-day received an order from Attorney General Olney to have brought back to this City Ching Gun, who, with Ah Me, was directed by United States Commissioner Edmunds to be deported to China for being unlawfully in this country. Both started on Saturday for San Francisco by way of New-Orleans. After they had gone Lawyer Thomas White made an unsuccessful attempt to have Ching Gun brought back. Judge Dallas, before whom the application was made, decided that he had no jurisdiction. Then the attorney appealed to the authorities at Washington and was there successful, as above stated. The Marshal, on receiving the order, telegraphed to Deputy Kiefer at New-Orleans to have Ching Gun locked up in prison and then to proceed with Ah Me to San Francisco, and after that to return to New-Orleans, get Ching Gun, and bring him to this city. The Chinaman is to be given a rehearing. It is alleged he can show by competent witnesses that he arrived in this country prior to 1882.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN. REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a faithful young woman as first-class chambermaid; four and a half years' reference. Inquire at present employer's, 7 East 72d St., between the hours of 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; five and a half years' reference. 39 West 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing; in private family; last employer can be seen. M. A., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with sewing if required; good city reference. S., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl lately landed; would like to do up-stairs work and would make herself generally useful; willing and obliging. 224 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid, or would go as parlormaid; has best references from last employers. L. S., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a small private family; city references. 329 West 47th St.; ring Price's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable girl as chambermaid and parlormaid or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit plain garments; city reference. K. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children; best of city reference; last employer can be seen. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, OR WOULD WAIT ON A Lady.—By a good hand sewer; twelve years' best city reference. G. L., 452 West 58th St.; ring Malkmus's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; two and one-half years' reference from last employer. 5 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. 651 3d Av.; Doyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist with grown children; city references. Miss Nelson, 308 East 65th St.; call or write Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid, or chambermaid and do sewing; has best city reference. 453 West 27th St., Nelson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; good city references. Call, Wednesday, at 249 West 31st St., care Mrs. Cootty.

CHAMBERMAID OR THOROUGH HOUSEmaid.—In private family; good seamstress; or assist in laundry; willing and obliging; best references. M. R., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in any way; eight years' best city reference. S. A., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; will wait on lady or assist with growing children; excellent city references. 16 West 5th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; best of city reference; present employer can be seen. 209 West 31st St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and nurse or waitress; best city reference. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing. 59 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. Advertiser, 394 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat girl as chambermaid in a private family. M. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman in private family; good city reference. J. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Several years' reference from last employer. 511 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS or Waitress.—By a competent young woman in private family; personal references. 236 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 339 East 85th St., Mulvey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; Protestant; good city reference. C. P., 341 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl, in private family only; has seven years' references. A. L., 509 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid and to wait on a lady; best of city references. W. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or to do general housework; can furnish good references. B. D., 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Radgie, 229 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—No objection to assist with waiting; good reference; city or country. 688 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with plain sewing or waiting; city reference. Baunon, 112 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; in an apartment preferred; can sew; city reference. M. R. K., 65 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 201 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; references. 119 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist waitress. 19 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for upstairs or light housework. 426 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Six years with present employer. 109 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 424 Park Av., near 56th St.

Companions.

COMPANION TO INVALID CHILD.—By a Catholic of refinement as mother's help, companion to an invalid child, or to do family sewing; no objection to traveling or the country. Miss Barry, 2,219 Oak Av., Baltimore, Md.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined Protestant young lady as companion or attendant to an invalid lady or child; home preferred to salary; city or country. Miss Austin, 61 East 126th St., first bell.

COMPANION.—By a well educated German young lady as companion, or to grown children. E. W., 1062 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK — WAITRESS — LAUNDRESS.—By three Swedish girls; prefer to go together, one as first-class cook; wages, $35; one as first-class waitress; wages, $20 to $22; the other as first-class laundress; $20 to $25; have first-class reference. H. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German and American cook in a first-class American family where kitchenmaid is kept; takes full charge of kitchen; wages, $50; good reference from last employer. N., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; will do the work of small family; both girls thoroughly compent; city or country; good references. 231 West 35th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; by intelligent and capable Englishwoman; city or country; hotel or boarding house; soups, meats, entrees, desserts; economical; good carver. Call, two days, at 231 East 28th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe would like to find situations for her cook and laundress; would prefer going together. Call, for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 16 West 9th St.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to obtain a situation for her cook; will do plain washing. Call at 12 West 18th St.; seventh apartment.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as good cook in a private family; by the month or by the day; good city reference; sleep home. 200 West 36th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in private family; good cook; first-class bread and cake maker; good references. M. Y., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent breadmaker; six years' city reference; understands all kinds of cooking. M. S., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and to assist with coarse washing; last employer can be seen. 247 East 37th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; $35 to $40 per month. M. P., 231 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer in all kinds of entrées, company dinners, and luncheons; has best of references; city or country. M. D., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family; makes all kinds of desserts, entrées, &c.; best personal city reference. H. M., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds good cooking, pastry, and good baker; good city reference. Call, two days, at 163 West 103d St., first bell east.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; private family; will do coarse washing if required; city reference. C. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; can make excellent soups; understands meats and pastry; good baker; in private family; good city reference. 126 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in a small private family; no washing; wages, $25 to $30; best city reference. M. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable German woman as first-class cook; competent to take full charge; wages, $35; excellent city reference. C., 109 West Boulevard, store.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands soups, meats, game, and entrées; first-class baker; best city references. 683 8th Av., hairdresser's.

COOK.—By excellent family cook and baker; soups, meats, desserts; do some coarse washing if required; English or American cooking; best city reference. M. B., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. K. T., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts of all kinds; best city reference; wages, $20. R. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook; understands her business in all its branches; wages, $25; excellent city reference. A. C., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant as good family cook and baker; soups and entrees; assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 243 East 28th St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; French and American cooking; is a good manager; economical; do marketing; wages, $35 to $40; A1 reference. C. Williams, 642 8th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; by competent girl; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; written and personal reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 980 8th Av.

COOK.—By a very good Swedish cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. 227 East 69th St. Mrs. Anderson.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Jane, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a first-class family, with kitchenmaid. Genevieve, care Josephine, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook and assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at 281 West 83d St., rear.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as excellent family cook; all branches; gets up dinners and luncheons; city reference. C. V., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; will do coarse washing; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in small private family; city reference. 7 East 77th St., present employer's.

COOK AND PASTRY COOK.—Long experience, with first-class reference; in family. O. B., 106 Trinity Place.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish woman in private family; understands French and English cooking; best city references. M. C., 805 East 60th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook in a private American family; good city references. H. B., Box 215 Times.

COOK.—By a Welsh woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good written and personal city references. 142 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl, with best of references for competent cooking in all its branches. Laura, Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as cook and laundress; has fine references from city families. L. M., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By good cook and baker in small family or boarding house and do plain washing. 440 10th Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—First-class; French; in private family; fully capable to take entire charge; good reference. 228 East 36th St., third floor; care Mrs. Pritz.

COOK.—Scotch Protestant girl as cook; good at soups and pastry; city or country; wages, $20 a month; good reference. 169 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business; best city reference. D., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference. 11 East 24th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understand all branches of cooking; wages, $40; city reference. G. B. V., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city or country; would assist with washing; good reference. 260 West 30th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best city reference. 34 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; soups and desserts; coarse washing; best city reference. 145 West 51st St., third flat, back.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook in private family; will do coarse washing; good city reference. B. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-rate woman cook; trained under chefs; high-class English and French cooking; $50 a month. S. L. Owen, 529 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; her friend as chambermaid; three and five years from London. 223 East 59th St., one flight, left.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; no washing; good reference; excellent baker. 345 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 226 East 36th St.; ring Schmidt's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; city or country; best reference. 307 East 31st St.; ring the first bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. C. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Scandinavian as first-class cook; can attend to large dinner parties; where kitchenmaid is kept; best reference. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Scotch cook where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. 964 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; excellent reference. 568 7th Av.; Carthy's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a French first-class competent cook in private family; first-class reference. J. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in small private family; city reference from last place. 246 East 57th St.

COOK.—$25 a month; lady can be seen. M. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Can give good city reference. 568 Lexington Av.; ring second bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; best reference. 216 East 57th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, French, in first-class family. C. O., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook. 424 Park Av., near 56th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook (Swedish) in private family; $30. 57 West 84th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; competent cook; private family; city reference. 213 East 27th St.

COOK.—First-class; best city reference. 40 West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—A lady going to Europe wishes situations for competent and faithful cook, waitress, and laundress, each of whom has been in her service for years. 32 West 45th St., from 10 until 2 P. M., Wednesday.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married French couple in a private family; the wife is a good cook, understanding baking and pastry; the husband is a good butler; well recommended; moderate wages; best city references. 116 West 26th St., basement.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women together, one competent cook, will do coarse washing; other chambermaid, assist in washing, or waiting; city reference; lady can be seen. 178 East 80th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer. 252 East 7th St., first bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day as excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. 215 East 80th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman to go out by the day; wash, iron, or housecleaning, or take in ladies' and gentlemen's clothes. 345 West 36th St., rear house, one flight. Mrs. Cornish.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made, moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; more engagements by the day; in first-class families; wages, $2 per day; highest reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—A reliable dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; works by the S. T. Taylor system; makes evening dresses; also tailor-made suits; can be recommended. H. L., care Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter, stylish finisher, a few customers by day or at home; dinner and evening dresses a specialty. Miss Lennon, 255 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker from Félix & Doucet; cutter, fitter; designer; private family; $2.50 day; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; from Europe; very neat worker; will go out by day or work home; reasonable prices. Address, by letter, Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker from Europe to go out by the day or take work home; very neat worker; reasonable prices. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns during dull season from $8 to $12; best of reference given. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, more customers at home or by the day. 218 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; terms, $2 a day; first-class references. 152 East 27th St. Anderson.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wants work in private family; first-class city reference. 238 East 41st St.

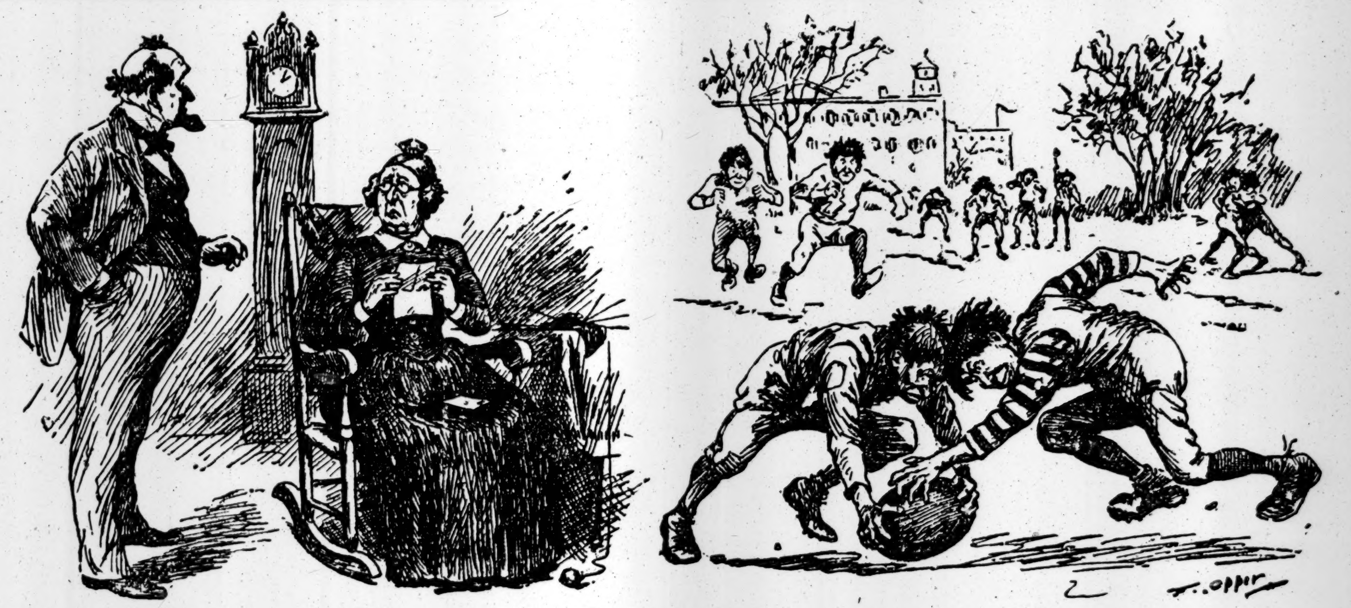
DRESSMAKER.—First-class; cut and fit; work at ladies' own houses. A. M., 143 West 14th St.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, RElined, remodeled, or made up into latest-style capes; estimates given; $3 a day. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended Swiss lady as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, and English; music; drawing; no objection to traveling. H. Forster, care of H. E. A., 200 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady as governess to young children or to assist in private school; elementary English, music. Teacher, Post Office Box 718, Trenton, N. J.



VERY WEARING.

FOND MOTHER—Here's a letter from George—he says he hasn't much time to write on account of the severe headwork he is doing. Poor boy. I'm afraid he'll study himself to death before he gets through college!

This is George, in the striped jersey, doing some of the severe headwork aforementioned.

—From this week's Puck.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady (English graduate) as visiting governess or traveling companion; highest references. Address Miss L., 219 East 72d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, trustworthy middle-aged German, entire charge of growing children, or as useful companion to lady; German, French, English; best references. M. H., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined French Protestant as nursery governess; entire charge of children; good management; good sewer; speaks no English; good reference. Moreau, 250 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French girl with the best reference; speaks a little English; good seamstress; to growing children; no objection to the country. 196 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

NORTH-GERMAN LADY DESIRES A HOME in exchange for instruction in German, music, and French; reference. Rev. Dr. E. Moldenke, 124 East 46th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By settled, sensible woman; economical; best city reference; no objection to country. 225 East 39th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSECLEANING.—By a colored girl, one or more gentlemen's apartments to clean. Call or address, for two days, 322 West 37th St., Webb's bell.

HOUSEMAID.—By an English Protestant as second housemaid or chambermaid; city references. C. C., 1,162 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable colored girl to do general housework in small private family; good city reference. Call or address, for two days, L. Johnson, 222 West 62d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed; would like to do general housework in a small family. 139 West 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 433 West 48th St.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework in a small private family. 325 West 40th St., one flight, 8th Av. side.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework and help with children in a small family; reference. 438 West 29th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant girl to do housework in a private family. 243 West 35th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young Irish Protestant girl as kitchenmaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call, from 12 to 3, at 228 West 18th St., second floor, Bell 3.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as competent kitchenmaid in private family; understands her duties thoroughly; best reference. 346 East 56th St.; ring second bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; best city reference. 442 West 39th St.

KITCHENMAID.—As first-class kitchenmaid; with chef preferred. A. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; city reference. 332 East 76th St.

KITCHENMAID.—Four years' reference. Mrs. M. Wilson, 414 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By French person; very competent in dressmaking and hairdressing; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. L. C. B., French dyeing store, 668 6th Av., near 39th St.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By French middle-aged person as dressmaker; no objection to go out by the day or month in private family; accustomed to travel; city or country; best references. Madelaine, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; well educated; understands hairdressing and packing; prefers traveling; speaks French and English. H. England, 156 East 29th St., by letter.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young lady speaking French, English, and German, as lady's maid; best references. F. Scheible, 114 East 18th St.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid for young ladies; good packer; good sewer; city reference. B. D., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid; first-class dressmaker; cuts and fits; hairdresser, excellent packer; understands her duties thoroughly; five years' city references. M. J., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced English person; is thorough in all her duties; understands dressmaking; expert hairdresser, packer, and traveler; no objection to country; best city references. C. C., 241 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To an elderly lady or take full charge of a child; by a refined North German; excellent seamstress. Thera, 22 West 37th St. Letters only.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in light chamberwork. 45 East 41st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Useful; by French Parisienne; understands dressmaking; willing to travel; good packer; best city references. Jeanne, 158 West 28th St., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By French-Swiss Protestant; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser, packer, and traveller; first-class city references. E. F., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good packer and traveler; best references. H. T., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French and German; good seamstress; or maid for growing children; best reference. Miss E. Putz, 271 7th Av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; excellent seamstress; fine needleworker; first-class references. 208 East 45th St., second floor.

MAID.—By highly-recommended Scotch girl to elderly lady; good, kind, willing, and obliging; thoroughly competent in all duties; four years' best references. Scotch Girl, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, between 11 and 1, 19 West 45th St., present employer's.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as maid and seamstress, or willing to help with other work, or care for invalid lady; best of references. 201½ West 18th St., fancy store.

MAID.—By a respectable woman as maid and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; will go a short distance in country; good city reference. 211 East 35th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person, Protestant, as maid and seamstress for growing children; first-class city references. L. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French person (Protestant) as maid and seamstress for growing children; first-class city references. 290 1st St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By refined girl as useful maid to a lady or to care for growing children; would do any light employment. Advertiser, 568 Columbus Av.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. 342 East 66th St.

MAID.—By a reliable woman to wait on an invalid lady; will do up-stairs work or any kind of sewing; best of reference. C. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR WAIT ON DELicate lady; good reference. 217 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish woman; neat and thoroughly competent; assist with no other work; excellent city reference. C. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years' best city reference from last employer. 151 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best personal city reference. 742 3d Av., near 46th St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat, smart girl in private family as excellent laundress. 1,446 Park Av., Howe's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; has best city references. 13 East 52d St.; ring first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as competent laundress; has good city reference. 453 West 27th St.; ring Nelson's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman, good laundress, for private family; $18 to $20 a month; will assist with chamberwork if required. L. O., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress and chambermaid; city or country; good reference. 688 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good laundress in private family; best city reference from present employer. M. M., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in small private family; good city reference. 206 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a small private family; best city reference; present employer. 45 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Wednesday, 335 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; excellent city reference. 260 West 17th St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in small private family; best city references. 323 East 39th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 332 East 76th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By American German, middle-aged woman, as infant's nurse or care of small children; city reference. Nurse, care of C. M. A., 466 4th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady can highly recommend her infant's nurse; an American Protestant; in American family. 183 West 49th St.; ring first bell; no cards.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl to care of one child; wait on lady or sew; no objection to traveling; highly recommended. Call, from 10 to 2, at 51 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; has best city references. M. T., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young North of Ireland Protestant girl; first-class references; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By a woman; thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; would travel; best city reference; sews nicely. 573 3d Av., store.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse in private family, or assist with light chamberwork; can furnish two years' reference. 322 East 31st St.; ring first bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced North German to take care of a baby 4 years old; willing to travel; city reference. 357 West 37th St., Laven's bell.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID, OR CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—In a small family. 234 East 37th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent nurse and seamstress; best city reference. 219 East 40th St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a young woman of refinement as nurse to children; good reference. 882 3d Av., between 53d and 54th Sts.

NURSE.—By neat young girl to take care of children; is a nice sewer; can furnish good recommendation. J. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; neat sewer; willing to travel; reference. 131 West 71st St., present employer's.

NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman; good seamstress; best city reference. 636 3d Av., corner 41st St.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do sewing. 340 East 66th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; best of city references. 247 West 29th St.; ring Doran's bell.

NURSE.—By an Irish Protestant, age 30, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge day and night; wages $20. Annie D., 106 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl; for grown children; willing and obliging. Bunout, 37 Union Square.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl of good education as nurse to an infant or grown children; five years' experience; best personal city reference. Kane, 343 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; six and a half years' highest city reference. 5 East 56th St.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American for one or two children or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. C. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a girl, lately landed, as nurse or assistant nurse; very obliging. 237 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl for growing children, or for little baby. M. A., 116 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, Protestant, as nurse for a child. G., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; has good city references. L. C., 58 East 75th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nurse. C., 225 West 32d St., second floor, back.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse. Call, for two days, at 424 Park Av.

NURSEMAID.—By refined, reliable English nurse to grown children or infant; neat sewer; good reference; city or country; no cards. 954 3d Av., corner of 57th St.

NURSEMAID, &c.—By a young girl as nurse with children; would assist with chamberwork or do plain sewing; good city reference. M. B., 100 East 29th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day or home; does all kinds of family sewing; also, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Rose Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; is a good dressmaker; would assist with grown children; has good reference. 211 East 57th St.; no cards answered.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, alterations; $1.25 per day. M. B., 213 East 84th St., Bell 18.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork. At last employer's, 560 5th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking thoroughly; cut, fit; renovate equal to new; willing and obliging; by day, week, or month. 264 West 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and maid, or would help with chamberwork; willing and obliging. 879 3d Av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Good waitress; two years' reference from last employers; no objection to the country. 126 East 34th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands cutting and fitting; can be highly recommended. K. D., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable French girl as seamstress or as nurse for growing children; good city references. G., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a very capable young woman; excellent seamstress and maid; only a permanent place accepted. W. H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; will do chamberwork or wait on ladies. E. D., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—First-class references. Call, two days, 488 6th Av., Room 5.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; understands care of silver, wines, and salads; wages, $22 per month; can give good city reference from last employer. M. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl; can fill butler's place; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. J. J., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class French girl as waitress in private family. C. M. G., 266 West 47th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By young German woman as first-class waitress in private family; city or country; fully capable in all branches; best city reference. Miss Vinn, 398 3d Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; wages $20. M. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Protestant girls; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid; in private family; good references. Wednesday, 248 West 20th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; three years' good reference from present employer. 263 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room; private family; Protestant. 210 East 57th St.; second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress in private family; good city reference. 251 East 89th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress; or would do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. 581 3d Av., corner 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced Protestant woman in private family; three years' reference from last place. 230 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress in a small private family; best reference. 346 East 56th St.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress, and would assist in chamberwork if necessary, in private family; best city references. 266 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; good city reference. 201 East 61st St.; Cummins's bell.

WAITRESS.—By an English-trained Protestant, capable of filling butler's place; highest city references. 221 West 35th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress or seamstress and maid to grown-up children. 228 East 45th St., third floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; willing and obliging; best of city reference. J. M. J., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—In private family; first-class reference. M. A. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl as waitress in a private family; no chamberwork; good references; wages, $20. F., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as competent waitress and chambermaid; city or country; best city reference. 824 3d Av.; ring Tighe's bell.

WAITRESS.—Take man's place; is respectful and capable; best city and country private family reference. 424 3d Av., third flat.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress; fully competent; good city reference. 109 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 33 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork. 208 West 61st St.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch waitress; thoroughly experienced. 351 West 50th St.; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING AND HOUSECLEANING.—By a respectable woman in private family by the day. 112 West 30th St., care of M. Plumereau.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, family washing to do at her home; best reference. J. M., 207 East 43d St.

WASHING.—By a woman to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning by the day. 220 East 29th St.

WASHING.—By a colored woman, washing at home. G. Brady, care of Harrunn, 278 West 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH BEST TESTIMOnials of character, desires a responsible position where education, intelligence, and executive ability are necessary. P., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

ATTENDANT.—By an American Protestant woman to wait on an elderly lady, and would be willing to assist with other work. 6 West 18th St.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By an educated young North German girl, English speaking, with one or two larger children in family traveling to the South for the Winter. Inquire at her parent's home, Mrs. Rubien, 140 East 97th St., near Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—By an intelligent, capable, middle-aged woman, with some business tact; is a good manager. M. E. O'Conner, 251 West 30th St.

OFFICE CLEANER.—By a respectable Scotchwoman a permanent position as bank or office cleaner; best of city reference. M. W., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By first-class parlormaid or waitress; thoroughly understands both; 11 years' best city reference from last place. E. F., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class parlormaid in private family; best city reference. 339 West 44th St.; ring bell once.

PARLORMAID OR WAITRESS.—In private family; can furnish six years' best city reference. 521 West 20th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; valets neatly if required; has excellent references; will be highly recommended by present employer; leaving on account of family not keeping house. Butler, care of Mrs. Aspinwall, Aspinwall House, Barrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By a young Alsatian as butler or valet; also willing to travel; speaks French, German, and English; best of references from Paris and city family. J. Heimbourger, 231 West 30th St.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By young man, with strictly temperate habits; is a thoroughly-competent indoor servant; city or country; good reference from last employer. L. B., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Private family; age 28; understands his duties thoroughly; good city references from leading families; last employer can be seen. J. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a colored man as first-class butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. W. C., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Single-handed; English; age, 24; Protestant; understands his business thoroughly; Washington preferred. S., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; French; thoroughly competent; personal city references. Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By single man in private family; by a German; age, 24; speaks good English and French; has good references. K. B., care of Loughran, 139 East 26th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. W. M., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French couple; excellent city references; city or country; disengaged Nov. 1. Arthur, care of Seneca, 349 West 59th St.

BUTLER.—By a respectable Frenchman as thoroughly first-class waiter in private family; industrious and obliging; good city references. A. D., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly competent; only where second man or parlormaid is kept; city and country references. A. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE HANDED.—By young man; English; understands his duties thoroughly and has good personal references. Henry, Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a first-class butler; single-handed or otherwise; best New-York references. Lautier, 904 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By reliable couple; man as first-class butler; wife as first-class French cook; in private family; best of reference. A. L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his work; age 29; single; good valet; two years' good city reference. X. X., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, age 28, who desires a steady place; understands his work thoroughly; just disengaged; best of personal and first-class city references. J. J., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duties as butler; good city references. L. L., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, experienced Englishman; height, 5 feet 9 inches; age, 38; wages, $55; good recommendations; last employer seen. D. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man; English; understands his duties and has good personal references from last employer. Thomas, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; thoroughly competent in all respects; first-class references and personal recommendations. Johnson, 408 4th Av., care of Mrs. Carlson.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent colored butler in private family; eight years' city reference from best families. A. B. J., 324 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—English; just disengaged; first-class city reference; age, 34. C. E., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a colored married man in private family or clubhouse; first-class city reference from present employer. White, 230 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler in private family; city or country; references. A. T., 248 West 12th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. 643 Madison Av.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a competent Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. Swede, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Scotch; where a parlormaid is kept; leaving through family going to Europe. J. B., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class reference. L. D., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; disengaged; first-class references from present, and last employers can be seen; has thorough knowledge of his business; no objection to country. W. P., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; careful city driver; sober, willing, and obliging; six years' first-class city references; last employer can be seen. P. M., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class family coachman; Scandinavian; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; eight years' personal city reference. Coachman, 173 East 89th St., Times branch.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 28; single; thoroughly understands his business; 18 months with last employer, four years with previous; best references. E. P., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—By a temperate, reliable man; long experience; well recommended; city or country. Christopher Quinn, 142 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By an honest, sober, reliable man; can furnish references from first-class families for 25 years; will take a good country place. P. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a German; single; understands plain gardening; willing and obliging; six years' references from last place. D. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has six years' reference from his last employer. J. K., Mr. Curley's carriage factory, Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; by competent man; ride and drive well; two years' good city reference; married; age 36; city or country. Crawley, 360 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—In a private family; by a first class coachman; highly recommended by his present employer, with whom he has been for the past eleven years; married. Keefe, 180 West 31st St., two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN ON GENTLEman's place; is single; has the best of reference; can milk, tend furnace, and be generally useful. F. H., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Perfectly understands his business; has long, satisfactory testimonials from his last and former employers; six years' from last. E. D., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent man; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; eight years' best city reference; city or country. M. G., 15 East 29th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best city and country references. 158 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; strictly sober; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of city references from first-class families. J. D., Coachman, 4 West 45th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant young man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; excellent personal city references. C. A., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. J. L., 235 East 22d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; thoroughly understands his business; four years in last place. H., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend in all respects. B., 79 Mercer St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent in every way; English; age 33; married; no family; personal reference. F. Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Married couple; no family; understand their duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class reference. A. Muller, 480 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; disengaged on account of family traveling; stylish driver; thoroughly competent; best city reference. J., 1,335 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wishes to find a place for his coachman; can highly recommend him. J. W., 57 Irving Place.

COACHMAN.—By competent city driver; has the very best reference. 382 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—German; single; age 32; city references. P. Schafer, 108 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A gentleman disposing of his horses wishes to secure a position for his coachman; single man; English; can recommend him highly as a first-class groom, careful driver, honest, and temperate; city or country. J. H. H., Glenville, Conn.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man in first class place; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; best English and American reference; height 5 feet 9½ inches; of neat, good appearance; will be found respectful and obliging; city reference. J. M., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; has been in his employ three years; leaving on account of turning out horses; is married; a good, careful, and stylish driver; honest, sober, and industrious. J. C., 11 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single man; aged 29; thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; long experience; careful and stylish; strictly sober and honest; no objection to the country; last employer can be seen. Abert, 115 West 53d St., care Anderson.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his thoroughly-experienced coachman, who has served him very faithfully for nine years. P. M., 21 Madison Square North, present employer's.

COACHMAN.—English; aged 30; medium height; weight, 150 pounds; smart appearance; leaving through family giving up horses; good references from former and last employers. J. E., care F. Lee, harness store, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a situation for his coachman, who has been in his employ for the past twelve years; can cheerfully recommend him; capable, sober, honest, civil, and obliging. M. B., 46 East 41st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a respectable, sober young married man, no family, in good private family; thoroughly understands the culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, care of lawns, walks, and carriage drives; will keep everything around place in perfect order; first-class reference from present employer. John, care of T. W. Strong, Glen Cove, L. I.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; understands care of horse, cow, attending furnace; references. Charles, Box 203 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Twenty-seven; single; with private family; willing and obliging; temperate; wages not less than $25, with board; references. E. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a young Frenchman in private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good appearance; age, 19 years. Charles, 134 West 27th St., Babel Hotel.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of horses. W. H. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—By Protestant young man; thorough horseman; neat, particular; moderate wages. A. L., 509 10th Av.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. J. W., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; has lived with first-class European families; wages, not less than $35; good reference; out of New-York preferred. S. H., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a tall young man; age, 23; in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; city references. G. F., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Where butler is kept, or would go single-handed in small family; good valet; best reference. S., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN—Swede; 24; in private family; best reference; sober and willing. Oscar, care Osterberg, 345 West 43d St.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish first-class reference. P. J., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By young Englishman; good city references. R. N., 650 3d Av.

SECOND MAN, USEFUL MAN.—City or country; by a reliable young man; highly recommended by present empoyer. Dr. Buckley's, 4 East 37th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; height 5 feet 11 inches; one year best city reference. W. M., 133 West 62d St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young, sober and honest man, speaking English, French and German, in private family; can give reference. Chas. Hahn, 223 East 40th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Irishman with gentleman in country; knows the care of cattle, horses, and sheep; can drive a team; best city reference. J. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL OR SECOND MAN.—By young man of neat appearance and good city personal reference. who understands all indoor duties; can assist with waiting. James, Box 287 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; 26; intelligent, strong, and active; work of any kind; speaks German and English. H. Spiecker, 9 Avenue A, second floor.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; tend furnace; clean silver and windows; generally useful; reference. Advertiser, 222 Madison St.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly understands his duties; Protestant; age, 24; height, 5 feet 6 inches; respectable appearance; would like to go to Washington; highly recommended. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By colored waiter, first-class, in private family; best city reference. 140 East 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN WITH MEANS, GRADUATE of technical college, with experience in office, draughting room, and on the road for a machinery concern, wishes to invest and take active interest in some manufacturing business. Address C. G. R., Box 218 Times.

A YOUNG MAN (28) DESIRES POSITION where honesty will be appreciated; applicant speaks English and German and understands some French; can furnish best of references and security. Trustworthy, Box 202 Times.

ATTENDANT, AMANUENSIS, OR NURSE.—By an experienced young Frenchman, having highest testimonials from physicians and private patients. C. D., 100 East 29th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; experienced in all branches; wages, $50 per month. A. L., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

CUSTODIAN OR JANITOR.—By experienced man; has had charge of one of the largest buildings in this city for eight years; would take charge of an office building; can furnish references and security. Experience, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—By an honest and reliable young man; can give the best of reference. Michael Jordan, 328 East 43d St.

FURNACE MAN.—A gentleman desires one or two more places for his furnace man, in the neighborhood of 50th St. Post Office Box 59.

JANITOR AND ENGINEER OR SUPERINtendent.—In a first-class apartment house. W. J., 1,076 3d Av.

JANITOR.—By husband and wife in an apartment house or single flat; or housekeeper; good reference; east side preferred. White, 203 East 48th St.

MAN COOK.—By a young German who has worked in royal and noblemen's kitchens, from whom he has the most excellent references; he is capable to take charge of cooking as well as pastry and confectionery; speaks English fairly and understands the French cuisine. B. E., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

PORTER.—By old and able, courteous and trustworthy colored man as porter or in similar capacity; six years' reference from last employer; other first-class reference. Cisco, 427 West 38th St., two days.

PORTER.—By young man, 25, Swede, as porter, watchman, coachman, or useful man. Anderson 221 East 73d St.; ring Bergstrom's bell.

WATCHMAN, &c.—By a young man as watchman, useful man, or take care of horses; honest, sober, and steady; good reference. N. Jansen, 336 West 31st St.

$25 CASH TO PARTY SECURING ME A steady position. Address K., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a responsible party, to take charge of apartment house; best of reference. Experience, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

The Trades.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER WOULD REupholster and recover fine furniture at your residence; shade and curtain work; spring and hair matresses made over; furniture polishing. Address, for 10 days, Sofa, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A FAITHFUL young woman as chambermaid. 59 West 38th St.

TWO GIRLS; ONE EXPERIENCED GERMAN nurse; one for chamberwork and waiting; half hour from city. 332 West 23d St., 9 to 11.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family in flat; must be a good cook and laundress; steady place; good wages; personal reference. McMaster, 175 West 85th St.

WANTED—A young woman as thorough waitress; good written and personal city references required. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 243 West 76th St.; car fare paid.

WANTED—Protestant cook to do coarse washing; private family; reference. Call, before 11, 58 West 47th St.

WANTED—A competent cook and laundress for private family; references. 23 East 62d St.

WANTED—A good plain cook and laundress in small American family. 59 East 90th St.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress; city reference required. 240 West 45th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN.—Residing near 73d St., East, with best of references. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. Kleeberg, 97 Greene St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Sale of the Herrmann Theatre Lease Adjourned—Other Offerings.

The auction sales of real estate in the Trinity Building room yesterday were few and not especially notable. Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, for $8,500, to Fanning C. T. Beck, as trustee, the plaintiff in the proceedings, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 48 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 99.11. It was announced from the stand that $7,500 might remain on bond and mortgage on the property for three years at 5 per cent. The plaintiff's judgment amounted to over $9,000.

Mr. Meyer also sold under foreclosure a lot, 45 by 100.11 feet, on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue. There was only one bid, by Mr. Ferdinand Kurzmann, to whom the property was struck down at $40,000.

The sale of the Herrmann Theatre lease under foreclosure was adjourned by Mr. William Kennelly to Oct. 25. Mr. Kennelly sold for $5,000 to John Stewart the three lots on Wadsworth Avenue, beginning at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, together making a plot 70 feet front by 85 and 75 feet deep.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold the three-story brick double apartment house 199 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, east side, 22 feet south of Putnam Avenue, 26 by 60 by 80. The property brings in over $1,100 per year in rent. It was sold at $10,700, to Peter C. De Wolf.

Other announced sales were adjourned or withdrawn.

The sale by Messrs. Hoffman Brothers of a building and lot in the dry goods district was made to the Weld estate. The price was $180,000. Other details are withheld for the present.

On election day Mr. John S. Mapes will hold a sale of suburban lots at the Grand Central Real Estate Exchange in East Forty-first Street. This will be the first sale at the place.

The auction sales for to-day include a long list of quite varied property. Details are subjoined:

AT 111 BROADWAY.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 622 Greenwich Street, west side, about 50.9 feet north of Leroy Street, five-story brick tenement, 25.1 by 90.6 by 25 by 89.9.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 159 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 219 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 86.8, with rights in Apthorp Lane 14 feet deep in rear, three-story basement and cellar brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, two lots, each 25 by 100, on east side West End Avenue, about 50 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 195 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 94 Wall Street, north side, 41.1½ feet east of Water Street, 21.8 by 51.3 by 21.5 by 51.1, four-story brick store. Due on judgment, $19,411.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 123 Clinton Street, west side, between Broome and Delancey Streets, 20.9 by 100, five-story tenement with store. Due on judgment, $8,228.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 211, 213, and 215 Henry Street, north side, beginning 24 feet east of Clinton Street, 85 by 70.4; also 217 Henry Street, 23.6 by 87.6, the first three four-story and the other a five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,450.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, referee, 270 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 425 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11 by 16.10 by 8.10½ by 103.7, five-story stone flat with stores. Due on judgment, $27,620.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob A. Cantor, referee, 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,470.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., referee, three parcels, 767 Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 98.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 21.0 8-10 by 100 by 23 by 100, one-story frame building, with stable in rear; 94 Lawrence Street, south side, 186.10 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building, and plot of ground on east side of Boulevard, 21 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 94.9½ by 106.5 by 72.6½ by 17.9 on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street by 42.6½, two-story brick dwelling, with frame stable.

By Smith & Ryan, partition sale, E. T. Payne, referee, two parcels, 1,201 Lexington Avenue, east side, 82.2 feet south of Eighty-second Street, 20 by 70, four-story and cellar brick and stone flat; 434 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 162.6 feet east of Avenue A, 19.6 by 100.11, four-story and cellar brick and stone tenement, with store.

By Smith & Ryan, auction sale, 666 Water Street, north side, between Jackson and Scammel Streets, 25 by 100, two-story attic and basement brick and frame house.

By James C. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, northwest corner Charles Street and Greenwich Avenue, 26.10 by 82.2 by 12 by 77.1, five-story brick flat, with store and basement. Due on judgment, $33,951.

By G. R. Katzenmayer, trustee's sale, John B. McKean, trustee, 441 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.1½.

AT 59 LIBERTY STREET.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, N. S. Walker, Jr., trustee, two parcels, 89 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 75.10 by 80, five-story and cellar brick flat, with stores, and 1,841 and 1,843 Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story and cellar brick flats, with stores, each lot 100 feet deep, the corner 25.11 and the adjoining one 25 feet.

New Buildings and Alterations.

Plans were filed in the Building Department yesterday for the following new buildings and alterations:

By Mrs. John A. Knox, for two two-story frame dwellings on the east side of Decatur Avenue, 118 feet south of Travers Street, $7,000.

By Wright & Prognell of Jennings Street, near Union Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 91 feet north of Boston Avenue, $10,000.

By Richard Riker of 25 East Sixty-second Street, for a five-story brown-front dwelling, for eleven families, at 334 West Twenty-first Street, $20,000.

By Henry Clark of 1,897 Prospect Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 233 feet west of Prospect Avenue, $2,000.

By Lyman Denison, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store at 22 Albany Street, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.

6th St, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue C, 64x97; Trustees of the Sixth Street Baptist Church to Jacob Koltek....$36,360
Same property; Jacob Koltek and another to Jacob Weinstein....44,000
4th St, 233 West; Meyer L. Sire and another to Michael Sullivan....42,500
West End Av, e s, 26.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x80; Mignon C. Elliot to William Cornell....1
67th St, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 52x100.5; George N. Laurence to Michael Duffy....24,500
West End Av, w s, 52 ft n of 93d St, 16x85; Frank Smith to William B. Smith....1
West End Av, w s, 76 ft n of 83d St, 20x100; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to Helen A. Hawson....4,450
West End Av, w s, 89 ft n of 83d St, 19x79; same to William J. Nicklas....1,000
West End Av, n s, 20 ft n of 83d St, 19x79; same to same....1,000
83d St, n w corner of West End Av, 20x79; same to same....1,000
83d St, n s, 79 ft w of West End Av, 21x76; same to same....1,000
East End Av, s e corner of 84th St, 26x89; Katharine Odenwalder to Frederick W. Nerge....1
Same property; Frederick W. Nerge and another to Katharine Odenwalder....1
Park Av, n w corner of 119th St, 25.11x100; Fred H. Crary and another to Julia S. Crary....1
135th St, 720 East; James G. Barry and another to Josephine A. Cavanagh....1
Crotona Av, e s, 75 ft n of Elwood Place, 25x100; Karolin Weyand to Frank B. Proffen....1,200
2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x75; Jonathan Masbach and wife to Louis Masbach....18,000
120th St, n s, 180 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Clara M. Underhill and husband to Henry A. Morgan and another....1
120th St, 17 West; same to same....1
129th St, s s, 300.6 ft e of 7th Av, 24.6x99.11; Mary J. Lane to Wilhelmina C. Webb....28,500
132d St, 111 West; John C. Walker to Therese C. A. Biermann....1
129th St, 140 West; Wilhelmina C. Webb to C. Kramer....1
96th St, 189 West; Alexander Cameron and wife to Rasmus Krag....30,000
104th St, s s, 180 ft e of Riverside Av, 20x100.11; Frank L. Smith and wife to William D. Peck....1
Lot 19, map of Morrisania, 23d Ward; John S. Anderson to Benjamin S. Dick....1
Lots 141 and 273, map of East Tremont; John W. Sterling and Central Trust Company, New-York, trustees, to Charles W. Smith....1,300
Lots 194 and 220, same map; M. G. Hart, referee, to Seymour P. Kurzman....2,250
King's Bridge Road, w s, 88 ft n of High Bridge Road, 25x116; Ann McMahon to Hugh James and another....5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Christman, George B., and wife to East River Savings Institution; n s of 55th St, w of 1st Av, 1 year....$6,000
Chesebro, D. P., and others to Alexander Perry; s e s of South 5th Av, s of Bleecker St, 3 years....35,000
Davenport, William T., and others to George H. Coutts; w s of Manhattan Av, n of 103d St, 1 year....1,500
Duffy, Michael E., to G. N. Lawrence; s s of 67th St, e of 10th Av, 1 year....22,000
James, Hugh, and another to Anna McMahon; w s of King's Bridge Road, n of High Bridge Road, 5 years....2,800
Krakower, Fanny, to Adam Hoppel; e s of Clinton St, s of Madison St, 1 year....5,000
Koltek, Jacob, to L. B. Hamburger; s s of 6th St, e of Avenue B, 1 year....30,000
Kip, Ira A., and wife to J. S. Stout; n s of 56th St w of 4th Av, 1 year....25,000
Loew, Edward V., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 57th St, w of 5th Av, 3 years....15,000
Menches, John, and wife to Abner K. Durcham; s e s of St. Ann's Av, s w of Westchester Turnpike, 3 years....2,500
Masbach, Louis, to Jonathan Masbach; e s of 2d Av, s of 105th St, 3 years....5,000
Ollry, Augusta, to Elizabeth Corell; n s of Cliff St, e of Concord Av, 3 years....840
Robinson, Fanny, to Jacob Hirsh; Division St, s w corner of Gouverneur St, demand....5,000
Renn, Ludwig, and wife to J. G. Seyling; 178 Spring St, 3 years....4,000
Sherman, Philemon G., to J. H. Wright and others; n s of 71st St, e of Columbus Av, 1 year....10,000
Smith, William B., to F. M. Jenks; w s of West End Av, n of 93d St, 2 years....5,000
Schoenenberger, Jacob J., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 31st St, w of 7th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)....10,000
Weinstein, Jacob, to Jacob Koltek; s s of 6th St, e of Avenue B, 1 year, (two mortgages)....69,500
Wright, Louisa L., to Flora Pressey; 135 West Houston St, 5 years....7,500
Zebley, John F., and another to East River Savings Institution; s s of 112th St, w of 3d Av, 1 year....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

106th St, s s, 255 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against Costello & McManus, owners and contractors....$292
2d Av, 485; William Shears against Morris and Louis J. Rosendorff, owners and contractors....613
27th St, East, 235; same against same....483
80th St, East, 170; Rudolph Walter against Kress Brewing Company, owners; Williams & Jones, sub-contractors; A. Brose, contractor....192
Manhattan St, 2, 4, and 6; Speishandler & Lieberman against Joseph Greenwald, owner; Wiederman & Rosenbaum, contractors....150
Stanton St, 334 and 336; John Hunter against Zodikow & Lowinthan, owners; Zehnliter & Fremel, sub-contractors....495
2d Av, 485; Bradley & Currier Co. against Louis Rosendorff, owner; Rosendorff & Sons, contractors....197
27th St, East, 235; same against same....2,341
Park Av, 1,172 to 1,176; J. Bracken against Jacob Bookman, owner; J. C. Black, contractor....106
Same property; James Walsh against same....110
32d St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 22 ft front; Edward Lampert against Mary Charles, owner and contractor....560
8th Av and 113th St, s e corner; S. Olsen & Co. against William A. Murray, owner and contractor....132
Franklin Av, e s, 210 ft s of 168th St, 25 ft front; Robert Isele against Conrad Muller, owner; Shipman, Kaiser & Dauer, contractors....43
82d St, East, 213 and 215; Williams Jones against Central Turn Verein, owners; James Sherran, contractor....2,124
Summit St, s s, 438 ft e of Anthony Av, 25 ft front; Omealey & Bolender against C. Conway, owner; Rudolph, Evans & Co., contractors....100
52d St, West, 643; A. Eisert against Canda & Kane, owners and contractors....25

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 15	Sun sets.....5 16	Moon sets..11 44 A M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k...1 03 A M	Gov. Isl....1 17 A M	Hell Gate...3 10 A M
Sandy H'k...1 25 P M	Gov. Isl....1 43 P M	Hell Gate...3 36 P M

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k...7 00 A M	Gov. Isl....7 33 A M	Hell Gate...9 01 A M
Sandy H'k...7 47 P M	Gov. Isl....8 27 P M	Hell Gate...9 55 P M

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	8:00 A M	11:00 A M
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Friesland, Antwerp	9:30 A M	11:30 A M
Miranda, Honduras	......	......
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A M	11:30 A M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, OCT. 19.		
Didam, Rotterdam	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Madiana, St. Thomas	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Norwegian, Glasgow	......	......
Russia, Hamburg	......	2:00 P M
FRIDAY, OCT. 20.		
Camden, Porto Rico	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Ciudad Condal, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
SATURDAY, OCT. 21.		
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Circassia, Glasgow	12:00 M	2:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Ems, Bremen	4:00 A M	7:00 A M
Etruria, Liverpool	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Iroquois, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Island, Christiansand	10:30 A M	......
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	12:00 M	......
La Touraine, Havre	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Lisbonense, Para	1:00 A M	......
Manitoba, London	......	......
Obdam, Rotterdam	......	1:30 P M
Orizaba, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Prins Willem II., Curacoa	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Suevia, Hamburg	......	7:00 A M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 18.—Adirondack, Kingston, Oct. 12; Caribbee, St. Croix, Oct. 2; City of Alexandria, Havana, Oct. 14; Colorado, Hull, Sept. 30; Grecian Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 1; Havel, Bremen, Oct. 10; Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 5; Obdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 5; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 12; Rhynland, Antwerp, Oct. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Oct. 6; Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 11; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 2.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.—Croma, Dundee, Oct. 5; Olinda, Lisbon, Oct. 3.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.—Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Oct. 17; City of Para, Colon, Oct. 13; Galileo, Hull, Oct. 7; Virginia, Christiansand, Oct. 7.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.—Alaska, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 12; La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 14; Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 19; Persian Monarch, London, Oct. 7.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans with mdse and passengers to E. C. Allen.

SS Leona, Barstow, Galveston Oct. 11 and Key West with mdse and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Jenkins, Bristol, via Swansea, Sept. 30, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12 30 A M.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Cadogan, Rio Janeiro Sept. 22, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A M.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Marshall, London Sept. 30 with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 45 P M 16th.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischhausen, Rotterdam Oct. 4, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A M.

SS Ardancorrach, (Br.,) Hurd, Cienfuegos Oct. 4, with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 30 P M 16th.

SS Cuba (Norw.,) Bornholdt, Kingston, &c., Sept. 17, with mdse and passengers to James Rankine. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 A M.

SS Camden, (Br.,) Bland, Fajardo, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse and passengers to Miller, Ball & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 7 15 A M.

SS Bergenseren, (Norw.,) Mortenzen, Montego Bay, &c., Oct. 8 with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 15 A M.

SS Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship Siren, (of Greenock,) Lehuray, Calcutta 110 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to H. M. Kersey.

Brig H. H. Wright, (of Portland, Me.,) Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds, with lumber to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester.

Brig Morning Light, Guphill, Barbados 17 ds, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, SW, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Columbia, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for West Point, Va.; Baku Standard, for Dover; Lahn, for Southampton and Bremen; Tauric, for Liverpool.

Brig Daylight, for Point a Pitre.

Spoken.

Ship Granite State, from New-York for Shanghai, was spoken Aug. 15 in lat 1 10 S, lon 31 14.

Bark Advancement, (Br.,) Rowlands, from New-York Sept. 6, for Buenos Ayres, was spoken Sept. 27 in lat 23 N, lon 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SS Castleventry, (Br.,) Capt. White, from Samarang Aug. 17, via Malta, for Sandy Hook, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Elsie Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Hinsch, from New-York Sept. 29 for —, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Gellert, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Oct. 1 for Gravesend and Newcastle, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Rugia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York Oct. 7 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Winchester, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from New-York Sept. 30 for Rotterdam, passed Dover to-day.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, sld. from Ceara for New-York Oct. 7.

SS Clement, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, sld. from Manaos for New-York yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 8 for New-York, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Glenmavis, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New-York Sept. 14, via Philadelphia, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Sept. 29, arr. at Flushing yesterday.

SS Ruperra, (Br.,) Capt. Bate, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jorgensen, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

BREMEN, Oct. 17.—North German Lloyd SS Saale Capt. Ringk, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, No. 681 5th Av., Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSSOHN Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

The imperious necessity of the hour is economy. The times are somewhat out of tune, and there is no knowing just what the future will bring forth. The incomes of many people have been reduced, and each man owes it to himself and his family to carefully scrutinize his expenditures and to ask in what way can I best economize? One way of so doing is by ceasing to pay rent. If you have any money in a savings bank it brings you at most 4 per cent., and you pay how much a month for rent? If you could buy two lots at Giffords-by-the-Sea for, say, $300 and build a neat, comfortable house for $1,500, your total investment would be $1,800, and the savings bank's interest on this $72. It would cost you $60 a year for a commutation ticket. Your whole expense, therefore, for house rent and travel to and from the city would be $132 per year, just $11 per month. The investment would be profitable, too. Land so near New-York, so admirably located, so easily and cheaply reached must increase in value enormously within a few years. New towns will be built on these great holdings of Mr. Wiman, whose borders have kept back the population until now, and if you buy at this first sale the value from every additional lot bought and improved will help increase the value of your property, so that you will literally get in on the ground floor.

Parties desirous of seeing the choice lots and villa plots which the trustee for the creditors of Erastus Wiman will sell at Giffords on Thursday, Oct. 19, so as to judge of its merits for themselves, can obtain on or before the date of sale with maps, information, &c., on application to David Bennett King, trustee, 44 Pine St.; H. T. Metcalfe & Sons, Auctioneers, 145 Broadway and at Giffords; Folsom Brothers, 826 Broadway; Erastus Wiman, 1 Broadway; Chris. Heiser, 59 Liberty St.

Special trains will run on day of sale, leaving New-York at 1 and 1:30 o'clock P. M.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 108TH ST.—Detached villa, lot 50x100; fresh artistic decorations; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

A HIGH-CLASS
Private house, West 82d St., 20x62xextension x102, must sell at any sacrifice. Inquire at once of DUFF & CONGER, Corner 81st St. and Columbus Av.

63D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Four-story brownstone, 20 feet 6 inches wide, for sale low; owner going abroad. ALFRED E. MARLING, Sole agent, 64 Cedar St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
The private residence No. 96 Columbia Heights, formerly owned by Moses S. Beach, will be sold at public auction at Kerrigan's Auction Rooms, No. 13 Willoughby St., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.
The lot is 28.9x150, running through to Furman St. The house is 57 feet deep, is brownstone, three stories, and contains twenty-one rooms. It is in good condition, with the best sanitary plumbing. It commands a view of the river and bay, and is in an unsurpassed location for a gentleman's residence.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
TWO CHOICE WEST END AV. LOTS.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1893,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
WEST END AV., (East Side,) commencing about 50 feet north of 98th St., size 25x100 each. Ready for immediate improvement, and situate in perhaps the finest location on the avenue. Terms liberal.
Maps and further particulars of Messrs. M., D. & E. MILDEBERGER, 80 Carmine St., or auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
622 Greenwich St.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1893,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
GREENWICH ST., No. 622—The desirable five-story double (four families to floor) improved tenement, with two stores and basement. Well rented. Maps and further particulars of auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BACON, MESS PORK, AND Lard.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bacon, Lard, and Mess Pork," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds bacon, 47,000 pounds lard, and 650 barrels mess pork. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules showing the kind and quantities, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Deliveries of the above-mentioned articles may be made either at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha—to be specified in the bid—subject to inspection at such point as may be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. All deliveries to be made within thirty (30) days after approval of contracts. Bids will be opened at the hour and date above specified, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified checks.—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, the National Park Bank of New-York City, or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Government. D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. B. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place, New-York City.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S SCHOOL.
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1638.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES; Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 1,481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,) a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A. Gymnasium. All Departments. Private Classes in Gymnastics, Languages, & Mathematics, 3 to 5 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th St., will receive a limited number of boarding pupils; exceptional advantages offered at moderate rates.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 973 Park Av.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av. 36th year begins Oct. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 43 West 50th St., will reopen Oct 3.

The Turf.

Linden Park, New-Jersey, Races!!!
Every day until Thursday, Oct. 26.
Six races each day. Commencing at 2 P. M.
Trains by Pennsylvania Railroad from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 6:30, 8:10, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 special, 1:00 special, and 1:20 P. M. special. Annex boat from Brooklyn 20 minutes earlier. Fare, round trip, including Grand Stand Badge, for Gentleman, $1.50; for Lady, $1.00.

Lost and Found.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN of a DIAMOND-MOUNTED WATCH and CHATELAINE and a PEARL AND DIAMOND RING lost on Wednesday, Oct. 11. TIFFANY & CO., Union Square.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A pair of Canadian hackney bay cobs, 15½ hands high; exceptionally stylish knee actors; brass mounted harness; livery. SLOAN, 1,242 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A pair of brougham horses, 16 hands high; a brown and a chestnut. Can be seen at FERGUSON'S STABLE, 122 West 52d St., until Oct. 22.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

COLEMAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
832 TO 840 BROAD ST.
NEWARK & N. Y. R. R. BUILDINGS.
Enlarged and improved facilities.
Unsurpassed advantages.
BEST SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL IN THE STATE.
Rate low. Address for catalogue or College Journal,
H. COLEMAN, President,
(Central R. R. Buildings,) Newark.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N.J.

Law Schools.

Women's Law Class.
University of the City of New-York, for BUSINESS WOMEN and AMATEURS. Morning and evening sessions begin Nov. 1. Free Scholarships. Address for particulars Mrs. WEBER, 25 West 46th St., or Prof. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, New-York.

METROPOLIS LAW SCHOOL.
Fall term began Oct. 2; Evening Sessions.
ABNER C. THOMAS, LL. D., Dean. For catalogues address Prof. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, 207 B'way

Teachers.

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN French by experienced, highly-recommended Parisian lady at her own or pupil's residence. Mlle. GEBY, 25 West 44th St.

VISITING TUTOR.—English university man (classical and mathematical honors) offers his services in this capacity; experienced teacher; best references. A. M. Cantab, Box 151 Times.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—Graduate of Oxford, England; many years' experience; best city references. R. JOHNSON, 42 Washington Square.

A YALE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED tutor, wishes private pupils; highest references. Address Yale, Box 130 Times.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplômée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, CONVERSATION, Literature.—Best instruction; pupils prepared for college. M. B., 68 West 19th St.

Hotels.

THE WORLD'S INN,
CHICAGO,
THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and only three stories high. Madison Av. and 60th St., (Midway Plaisance,) opposite Madison Av. entrance to the World's Fair. European. Excellent café.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.
Take Illinois Central World's Fair express train at Van Buren St. to 60th St., then two blocks west.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL
BROADWAY AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
NEW MANAGEMENT, NEW FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SANITARY PLUMBING, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
ROOMS FROM $1 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Free transfer of baggage by our own conveyance to and from GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT AND WEST SHORE RR.
N. B. BARRY, PROPRIETOR,
late proprietor of Hotel Glenham, 5th Av., N. Y.

Hotel Cambridge,
5TH AV. AND 33D ST., NEW-YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Appointments, service, and cuisine unsurpassed. Convenient to the elevated railroads, theatres stores, and all places of amusement.
HENRY WALTER, Proprietor,
late of the "Albemarle," New-York City.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE ABERDEEN,
21ST ST. AND BROADWAY.
Thoroughly renovated and under NEW MANAGEMENT. For transient and permanent guests. Special rates to families. Restaurant on top floor. Appointments strictly first-class.
GEO. F. ATHERTON.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS.
E. M. EARLE & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE JEFFERSON,
FORMERLY HOTEL DAM,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West Forty-Second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL NEW NETHERLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

HOTEL NORMANDIE,
BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"
1,037 AND 1,038 FIFTH AV., CORNER 85TH ST.
ONE ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO LET; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELEVATORS AND STEAM HEAT.
C. W. FUESS, Supt.,
ON THE PREMISES.

HOTEL
San Remo
Central Park West and 75th St.
A few very desirable apartments to rent from October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

"BEECHWOOD."—Two vacancies in this elegant apartment house, near Madison Square; eight rooms, newly decorated; steam heat, elevator, and hall service. Inquire of janitor on premises, 125 and 127 East 24th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET IN absolutely fire proof house, No. 12 West 18th St.; immediate possession. Inquire of janitor.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

AT MODERATE RENT FOR SEASON OR longer; 85 East 55th St., northwest corner Park Av.; four-story high-stoop brownstone-front house, 16.8x about 55x75. Inquire on premises.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS.
North skylight, north window light, steam heat, hot and cold water, elevator, baths, and closets; rents, $360 to $500 per annum; short block from Fine Arts Society Building.
ANDREW LESTER'S SONS,
56th St. and 8th Av.

A.—FURNISHED OFFICE AS A WHOLE OR in part. 317 West 42d St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT SUNNY, square, handsomely-furnished bedroom, with reception room as parlor, to one or two adults; references exchanged; first-class central location. Address A. A., 106 West 42d St.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

23D ST., 128 AND 130 EAST, NEAR 4TH AV.—Large parlor floor and second floor; large and single rooms, en suite or separately; good table.

33D ST., 12 EAST.—Near Waldorf; elegant family hotel suites; private baths; French and American cuisine unexcelled.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; also room for gentleman; references exchanged.

45TH ST., 8 WEST.—Finely-furnished second floor; private bath; also other room; with or without board; excellent table; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 28 EAST, CORNER MADISON AV.—Second floor, four rooms, with private bath, with board; reference.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made for the season; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two large rooms, (fourth floor;) also two sunny hall rooms; board; references.

115 WEST 48TH ST.—A private family offer, with board, a desirable sunny room to a gentleman.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third-floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT handsomely-furnished second floor, private bathroom, first-class central location, to couple or two adults; references exchanged. Address M. E., 106 West 42d St.

LADY HAVING ELEGANTLY-APPOINTED house adjoining Hotel Waldorf will cater to select parties. Address CUISINE, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; private bath if desired.

Furnished Rooms.

5TH AV., 568.—One or two elegantly-furnished rooms; all conveniences.

22D ST., 12 EAST.—Elegantly-furnished bachelor apartments, parlors; also small rooms; private baths; breakfasts optional; references.

43 WEST 18TH ST.—Handsome apartments; private bath; meals if desired; first-class parties; gentlemen preferred.

56TH ST., 201 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished, sunny front rooms; en suite or singly; owner; references exchanged.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortably-furnished front room and dressing room for a gentleman.

125 EAST 10TH ST.—Large, sunny front room, ample closets, heat, running water; private house; gentlemen.

245 WEST 11TH ST.—Private family will let large sunny front and hall rooms; references; gentlemen.

THE BURLINGTON.
West 30th St., near 5th Av. Handsome furnished apartment to let. Meals à la carte.

Excursions.

TO MANHATTAN DAY
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
WILL SELL
EXCURSION TICKETS
ON THURSDAY, 19TH,
From NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and HOBOKEN at
$15
FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
GOOD ONLY ON
SPECIAL TRAINS
Leaving New-York at 9:00 A. M., Brooklyn 8:40, and Jersey City 9:13 A. M.

RETURN COUPONS of tickets sold for excursions of Oct. 18 and 19 will be accepted for passage on the special trains leaving Chicago at 3:15 P. M. Oct. 23 and Oct. 24.

Assured Features of the Excursion.
1st. The train will consist of the company's best standard Eastlake finished passenger coaches.
2d. Special coaches will be set apart, without extra charge, for the use of ladies and families.
3d. An experienced tourist agent will accompany the party to see to their comfort en route and that they are desirably located in Chicago.
4th. ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE TRAIN.
5th. The train, which leaves New-York at 9:00 and Brooklyn 8:40 A. M., reaching Chicago the following noon, will pass through the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys and over the Alleghany Mountains, affording a view of Horseshoe Curve, Allegrippus Pass, and the Pack Saddle by daylight, and through the coke and natural gas regions in the early evening.

Tickets on sale at all Pennsylvania Railroad offices.

LAST $18 TEN-DAY EXCURSION Saturday, Oct. 21. Return coupons will be accepted for passage in coaches only on all regular trains except the Pennsylvania Limited and Keystone Express. Tickets will also be good in coaches on the latter train on payment of $2 extra fare.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
VIA
New-York Central
IN HONOR OF
"MANHATTAN DAY."

Wednesday, Oct. 18,	ONLY
Thursday, Oct. 19.	
Special trains of handsome vestibuled coaches will leave Grand Central Station at 9:50 A. M., 138th at 10 A. M., arriving Chicago about noon next day.	$15.
Stops will be made for meals at Albany and Rochester, N. Y., and Elkhart, Ind.	15.
Returning, special trains will leave Chicago, via Michigan Central, at 4:15 P. M. Oct. 24.	15.
Breakfast at	ROUND
NIAGARA FALLS.	TRIP.

Popular $20 excursions will also be run on Oct. 16 and 24, good returning within ten days on regular trains.

An experienced tourist agent will accompany each party to see to their comfort en route and upon arrival at Chicago.

These excursions afford a daylight view of the Hudson River, Mohawk Valley, Niagara Falls, and the great lakes of Western New-York.

Tickets on sale at all offices of the New-York Central.

Manhattan Day at The Fair.

Under our Special Arrangements with all Trunk Lines, tickets over every route can be obtained at lowest rates at our offices.

261 & 1225 Broadway

Pullman accommodation at regular rates, on all Trains, by all routes, can also be obtained. Also reliable information regarding HOTELS at Chicago.

Three special parties will leave New-York on Oct. 23, Oct. 30, and Nov. 20, respectively, for the principal resorts of California, the first party spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Illustrated programmes free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 and 1225 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

THE MYSTIC,
39th St. and Broadway,
adjoining Oriental Hotel.—Furnished Rooms, single and en suite; hotel service; also fully furnished apartment for housekeeping; under the management of the owner, WM. FRANK HALL.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILER, 200 West 57th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Rents, $40 to $70.
A.—THE LORING.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

CHOICE APARTMENTS TO LET
in the
MASON, 6 TO 12 EAST 58TH ST.
Rents reasonable.
FINEST LOCATION IN CITY.
Elevators, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av.

Six Friday Aft. Concerts and Six Saturday Evg. Concerts Nov. 10, 11. Dec. 8, 9. Jan. 5, 6. Jan. 26, 27. Feb. 16, 17. March 16, 17.	Symphony Society of N.Y. Sixteenth Season of 1893-1894. WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor Soloists: AMALIA MATERNA, LILLIAN NORDICA, VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN, HENRI MARTEAU, ADOLPH BRODSKY, PLUNKET GREENE. Subscribers of last season may renew their subscription at Music Hall from Monday, Oct. 16, until Saturday, Oct. 21, incl., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On and after Tuesday, Oct. 24, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers. For full particulars, address Morris Reno, Music Hall.
FIVE CONCERTS on W'dn'y Evg., Nov. 8. THURSDAY Evenings, Dec. 14, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 29.	BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Mr. EMIL PAUR.........Conductor Soloists: Mme. EMMA EAMES, Mme. LILLIAN NORDICA, Mr. FRANZ KNEISEL, and others. Subscription tickets for the series of five concerts now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Square.
On View Daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.	CARNEGIE HALL. THE LIVING CHRIST As the FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, PAINTED BY JOHN THEO. DORE BENTLEY, Admission, 50c. Sunday, 25c.

"The Choicest ever shown in this country."
Loan Exhibition,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d St. and 4th Av.
DAY AND EVENING.

HERRMANN'S TO-NIGHT
RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN
THE SCARLET LETTER.
To-morrow night, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
Monday, Oct. 23, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

CHICKERING HALL.
Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 2. Monday evening Oct. 23, at 8.
TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS BY THE
WELSH LADIES' CHOIR
Previous to sailing for their HOMES in WALES.
ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 75c. & $1.
FOR SALE WEDNESDAY MORNING at the Hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE..........4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
E. H. SOTHERN — in SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN — or,
E. H. SOTHERN — THE MAID OF BATH.
At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
THE LYCEUM STOCK COMPANY,
Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, this week,
in AMERICANS ABROAD.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
Under the sole management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
Every Evening at 8:15,
The Eminent Comedian,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
in Mr. E. E. Kidder's
Successful Comedy-Drama,
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Matinées TO-DAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH

HINRICHS GRAND OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT—RIGOLETTO.
Louise Natali, Clara Poole-King Torreani, Marescalchi, Val de Val, W. H. Clarke.
To-morrow—CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.

5TH AV. THEATRE. H. C. MINER...Prop.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
"IN MIZZOURA."

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way, near 30th St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
LOTTIE COLLINS
in her latest London successes, including "MARGUERITE," in conjunction with the NEW HOWARD ATHENÆUM COMPANY.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Evenings at 8. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
SEE THE CORNCRACKER.
IF NOT SATISFIED, MONEY GIVEN BACK.
THEATRE PACKED—ALL DELIGHTED.
NO ONE ASKS FOR MONEY BACK.

STAR THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL,
in Pinero's drama,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Evenings, 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. MATINEE SATURDAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND BALLET.
Next Week—MONS. AND MLLE. DEL-MELY

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th St.
HOPKINS TRANS-OCEANICS.
OUR OWN EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES.
Only Big Show in the City.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
FRANCIS WILSON'S | Magnificent Production, ERMINIE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Last 4 nights. Last Wed. and Sat. Mats.
LIBERTY HALL.
TUESDAY, Oct. 24—Regular Season,
THE YOUNGER SON.

STANDARD THEATRE. Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Sat. at 2:15.
Greatest Hit Ever in New-York.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Hoyt & Thomas, Sole Managers.
5TH BIG WEEK OF
HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eve. at 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. at 2.
THE MIDNIGHT ALARM.
NEXT WEEK—J. K. Emmet, Fritz in Prosperity.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Surprise Party Continuing
RICE'S Its Enormous Success. 1492
New Music, Dances, Drolleries.
150th Souvenir Performance Dec. 4.

NIBLO'S. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS | THE LILIPUTIANS IN
A TRIP TO MARS.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. Hanley, Mgr.
Houses crowded nightly | Mr. Edward Harrigan's new play, THE WOOLLEN STOCKING.
Five new songs by Dave Braham.
Wednesday | Matinées | Saturday.

CHICKERING HALL. De Pachmann.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 24, AT 3:15.
De PACHMANN.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at hall.

Delmore the Talk of the Town! | EDEN MUSEE. World in Wax
General Admission, 50c.
MATINEES DAILY AT 2:30.
EVENING AT 8:00.
Grand Vaudeville Performance.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Sat. Matinée.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

DORE GALLERY. 7th Av. and 53d St. | GUSTAVE DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
A grand double bill.
The Grasswidow and Der Sechste Sinn.

Open from 1 P. M. until Midnight. | THE CRYSTAL MAZE. | Broadway and 38th St.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.
Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. An all-round-year resort. Closes this year Dec. 5. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R. at 10:30 A. M., 2¾ hours from New-York, or 3:45 P. M., 2¾ hours from New-York.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

Religious Notices.

INTERESTING LECTURES TO-MORROW evening at the First Baptist Church, 79th St. and Boulevard. Rev. I. M. Haldeman, pastor, will deliver his sixth lecture on Prophecy, subject being "Satan—Where Is He?" All are invited. Every one welcome.

ALL PARIS IN A FERMENT

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

Greeted at the Railway Station by a Dense Mass of Cheering Frenchmen—Women Conspicuous in the Throng by Their Actions—Climbing Into the Carriages to be Kissed by the Visitors—The Guests of the Nation Received by President Carnot at the Elysee.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—After what may be termed a triumphal journey from Toulon, Admiral Avelan, commander of the Russian squadron, and the fifty officers of the fleet accompanying him, arrived here at 9:17 o'clock this morning. The square between the station and the Mazas Prison was packed with a dense mass of humanity long before the time for the arrival of the train. The crowd extended up the Boulevard Diderot as far as the Avenue Daumesnie, and down as far as the River Seine. The Rue de Bercy, the Rue de Lyon, and the transverse streets in the vicinity were also filled with enthusiastic crowds, all eager to give the Russians a true Parisian welcome.

When the train was seen approaching the station, the crowds began to sing the Russian anthem. Only a few of those present could sing the words, but nearly all knew the air, and the volume of sound was tremendous.

The Mazas Prison was hidden from view by an immense platform that extended its whole length, and which was packed with people. As the Russian officers appeared, the crowd ceased singing, and shouts of "Long live Russia!" "Long live the Czar!" were heard on every side. The women present were as eager as the men to welcome the distinguished guests, and their shrill voices could be distinctly heard above the roar of the welcoming cries.

Amid the cheering crowd the Russians, resplendent in full uniforms, passed, bowing right and left. Carriages were taken at the station, and the party was driven through the Rue de Lyon to the Place de la Bastille. Here they passed under a magnificent triumphal arch that spanned the place some distance in front of the Column of July. The route taken from the Place de la Bastille was along the Boulevard Beaumarchais, Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, Boulevard du Temple, through the Place de la Republique to the Boulevard St. Martin, and thence through the Boulevards St. Denis, Bonne Nouvelle, Poissonniere, Montmartre, des Italiens, des Capucines, and de la Madeleine to the Church of the Madeleine. The whole route was lined with spectators, who were almost frantic in their expressions of welcome.

The decorations along the route were beautiful, and appropriate mottoes were displayed from every point of vantage. The tricolor of France and the white flag with the blue cross of Russia were everywhere seen, and the combinations of these colors presented very beautiful effects. Before the guests had proceeded very far on their drive, their open carriages were almost filled with the many bouquets that were thrown and handed to them. A large squadron of cavalry accompanied the Russians.

The procession from the railway station was headed by mounted policemen and Gardes Republicains. Much difficulty was experienced in clearing a passage for the carriages, the crowd pushing forward to get a glimpse of the visitors until those in the front ranks were crowded almost under the feet of the horses. Progress was necessarily slow, and the Russians became infected with the enthusiasm that was manifested everywhere about them. As the crowd shouted "Vive la Russie!" "Vive le Czar!" the Russians sprang to their feet, and, waving their hats, shouted in reply, "Vive la France!" "Vive la Belle France!"

A noteworthy feature of the reception was the anxiety of the women to subject themselves to the embrace of the Russians, who, it must be said, were fully equal to the occasion. Handsome girls and women would, by means known only to themselves, get through the line of guards, and, with no fear of the display that might be made, spring upon the steps of the carriages, the hubs of the wheels, or any other place that would afford a foothold, and hold their faces up to be kissed. It was really a wonder that many of these girls and women were not run over by the carriages or trampled upon by the horses, but, so far as known, all escaped without accident. Once they reached the carriages, the gallant Russians saw to it that they neither fell off nor missed the kisses and embraces they sought. With much laughter and cheering from the crowd, the Russians would lean over and heartily squeeze and kiss their fair visitants, who would then, either blushingly or made red in the face by their exertions, make way for others equally as anxious as they had been to greet the visitors.

Soon leaving the Madeleine, the procession started for the Cercle Militaire. On the way there the carriages, together with the cavalry escort, were frequently compelled to stop, owing to the density of the crowd. Arriving at the Cercle, the President and members of the Municipal Council of Paris were found waiting. The President presented an address to Admiral Avelan. The latter made a very brief reply, saying he was happy to have been chosen to return the visit of Admiral Gervais to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. The weather was dull, but no rain fell.

After the reception by the municipal authorities, the officers were driven to the Military Club, where they were received by Gen. Chanoine, Gen. Baratier, and other high military officials. The club adopted the Russian custom, and bread and salt on silver salvers were offered the guests, who, dipping the bread in the salt, ate with their hosts. Gen. Chanoine, speaking the Russian language, welcomed the guests in a felicitous manner. Admiral Avelan returned thanks in the name of himself and his officers.

After the formal reception was over, the Russian officers appeared at the windows of the Cercle Militaire, where the crowd outside gave them a wild reception. Soon after a sumptuous luncheon was served, and then the guests were conducted to the rooms that had been set apart for their use during their stay in Paris.

At 1 o'clock the Russian officers were escorted to their carriages and, accompanied by the cavalry, were driven to the Russian church, in Rue Daru, where a Te Deum was sung with all the pomp of the Greek Church. Among those who attended the service were Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador to France; the municipal authorities, and many members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Upon the conclusion of the religious ceremony the party re-entered their carriages and returned to the Cercle Militaire. Thence they proceeded to the Russian Embassy, in Rue Grenelle St. Germain. Here a squadron of cuirassiers, resplendent in their gorgeous uniforms, were waiting to escort them to the palace of the Elysee. The space between the Elysee and the Palais de l'Industrie was packed with people, who cheered wildly as the prancing horses of the cuirassiers accompanying the Russians came in sight along the Avenue des Champs Elysees. As the guests passed within the courtyard of the palace they were met with the military honors due their rank and were at once escorted into the presence of President Carnot. Each of the officers was introduced to the President by Baron Mohrenheim.

After a brief reception by the President, the Russians visited the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the offices of the Prime Minister, and the Ministries of War and Marine.

The enthusiasm manifested by the residents of the aristocratic districts was equal to that displayed by those who live in the poorer parts of the city, and everywhere the excitement was intense so long as the visitors were in sight.

At the President's dinner 104 covers were laid. Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador, sat at Mme. Carnot's right, and M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, at her left. Admiral Avelan sat at President Carnot's right, and M. Casimir-Perier, President of the last Chamber of Deputies, at his left. The other places had been assigned to the Russian officers and the French officers and diplomatists in alternation. The Comte de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia, and M. Laboulaye, his predecessor at that post, were present.

After the dinner, Mme. Carnot, with Admiral Avelan, opened the ball. The whole Diplomatic Corps had been invited. The facade of the Elysee was resplendent with lights and banners.

The Paris journalists entertained the visiting Russian correspondents at dinner in the Hotel Frascati.

La Presse says that when Admiral Avelan and his staff appeared on the balconies to-day to answer the cheers of the crowd, the Admiral, after bowing three times, put the French national standard to his lips and kissed it.

The crowd in the streets this evening is beyond anything seen in recent years. The streets leading to the Place de l'Opera are full. No vehicle has passed through them for the last four hours. All the streets and public buildings are illuminated. Designs in gas jets and small electric lights and innumerable large arc lights have made the city bright as day. Long lines of masts stretch down the streets. Between them and from wall to wall hang festoons of flowers and bunting and flags. Shields and transparencies with mottoes are suspended in midair above the crowds. "God save the Czar," and "Long live the Franco-Russian alliance" are the sentiments most frequently expressed on these decorations. Nothing like the splendor of the scene this evening has been seen in Paris since the Empire. The Place de l'Opera, the Rue Royale, the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and the Rue de la Paix are magnificent.

The crush in all the handsome thoroughfares is greater than at the centennial celebration of the republic in 1889. There is a continuous and deafening din on every side in every street, but without exception the people have been good-natured and have abstained from anything like violence. On the boulevards processions are forming constantly. Men and women march and sing the national airs of France and Russia. In all the theatres this evening the orchestras played "God Save the Czar," and the audiences stood uncovered from beginning to end.

The evening newspapers are wildly chauvinistic. They comment upon the coming of the Russians as if the two nations were already together in the field and the war were half won. Several quote from foreign newspapers to show that the fetes are provoking the fury of German statesmen and editors.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

SALISBURY ON HOME RULE.

He Accuses Gladstone of Persistently Evading the Issue.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Conservative meeting was held to-day at Preston, in Lancashire, at which the principal speaker was Lord Salisbury. He delivered quite a long address, in the course of which he declared that the aim of the Unionists was to get the voice of Great Britain on the question of Irish home rule. The Government did not dare to face the vote of the country. If the electors were permitted to return representatives in Parliament on the Irish home rule question alone, the result would be a most decided pronouncement against it. The Government might try to evade a decision on the question, but it would not succeed.

Englishmen were thoroughly aroused, and would not be duped by the tactics of Mr. Gladstone, who was seeking to obscure the great issues of the home rule question by associating the fate of the Government with minor measures. Lord Salisbury concluded by saying that the coming general election must be fought on a single question—Irish home rule.

The Marquis of Salisbury criticised Mr. Gladstone's recent Edinburgh speech, which he described as "the solitary expression of Government views intervening since the wearied and jaded Parliament closed." He regretted, he said, that Mr. Gladstone had had so little to say as to the protracted dispute in the coal districts. This subject had been excluded also by the Government from Parliamentary discussion. Touching upon home rule, Lord Salisbury said that the closure had been applied to the very points most open to discussion. The Unionists felt entitled to ask, after their experiences in the last session, whether fresh legislation was to be driven through Parliament with the vigor and energy of a Sergeant Major, or a free discussion of bills would be allowed. If home rule should not be brought forward in the next session of Parliament, the Unionists must consider it abandoned. The question would not be consigned to limbo and be trotted out at Mr. Gladstone's convenience whenever he might be eager to capture doubtful votes. There was a traditional constitutional method of ascertaining the will of the people, and this method must be tried before the desperate policy of home rule should again be recommended for favor.

Some 8,000 persons were present during the address.

A DISCHARGED SERVANT'S REVENGE.

Count and Countess Blucher Shot by a Gardener, Who Kills Himself.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—A tragedy, resulting in the death of two persons and the probable death of another, has occurred on the Weitzow estate of Count Blucher, in Pomerania. A few days ago Count Blucher discovered that a man employed by him in the double capacity of gardener and gamekeeper was carrying on a flirtation with a pretty young girl employed as a maid in the castle. The Count at once discharged the man, but retained the girl in his service, she professing great repentance for her wrongdoing. The gardener was greatly enraged at his discharge, and threatened to the other servants that he would have revenge.

The Count and Countess Blucher started to-day on a walk, which led them to a wild and seldom-frequented part of the estate. The gardener had concealed himself in the woods, and, when the couple entered, he followed them. When they had reached a spot that the gardener thought fitted for the commission of his crime, he sprang out before them, armed with a double-barreled gun. Almost before the Count could utter a word, the gardener shot him in the head, and then shot the Countess in the neck. The murderer dropped his gun and ran to the castle. He entered the hall, and, as the affrighted servants gathered about him, he drew a revolver from his pocket and shot himself dead.

Some gamekeepers in the vicinity of the scene of the crime heard the discharge of the gun and ran to the place, thinking that poachers were at work. They found the Count lying unconscious upon the ground, while close to him was the Countess. The latter told as well as she was able the story of the shooting, and then both she and the Count were conveyed to the castle. Medical aid was hastily summoned, but nothing could be done to save the life of the Count, and he died shortly after the physicians arrived.

It is reported here that the Countess also died this afternoon, but the report has not been confirmed. She, before her marriage to Count Blucher, was Baroness Neetzow.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

FREE FIGHT WITH ANARCHISTS.

A Political Meeting in Rome Ends with the Burning of a Theatre.

ROME, Oct. 17.—A political meeting was held at the Circo Reale Theatre, in this city, last night, which resulted in a free fight and the destruction of the building. Signor Barzilai, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was addressing the meeting. His remarks did not please the Anarchists, many of whom were present, and he was frequently interrupted. He attempted to reply to the Anarchists and a wordy war resulted, Signor Barzilai and his friends attempting to out-talk their opponents.

Finally a blow was struck, and in a moment a free fight was on. Chairs and pieces of wood were used as weapons, and several of the combatants were severely wounded. Some of the more quietly disposed persons in the crowd made for the doors, and they were followed by the shouting and fighting mob until the street was reached. Here the fighting subsided somewhat, but the noisy squabbling was continued.

Early this mornig the theatre was discovered to be on fire, and it was rapidly consumed, the firemen at no time being able to check the flames. There is no question as to the incendiary origin of the fire, and it is generally attributed to the Anarchists. The loss entailed amounts to $60,000.

An Accident to Dr. Helmholtz.

BREMEN, Oct. 17.—Prof. Dr. Hermann Helmholtz, the famous physicist, injured himself to-day by falling down the cabin companionway of the steamship Saale, on which he sailed from New-York with his wife on Oct. 7. He will be able, however, to proceed at once to his home in Berlin.

Every Man on Board Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—The boiler of the tug Anna, employed on Lake Lagoba, the largest lake of Europe, exploded to-day with frightful results. The tug was blown entirely to pieces, and every man on board of her was either killed by the explosion or drowned.

THE HOME RULERS OF BUFFALO

PLANS OF DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO THE MACHINE.

A Grand Mass Meeting to be Held Soon to Mark the Completion of Their Work—They Will Not Contest the Entire City and County Ticket—Independent Nominations Will Be Made, However, for Erie County Assemblymen, Councilmen, and a Senator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—For some time rumors regarding the intentions of that organization which has assumed the title of the Home-Rule Democracy have been current. The active members, or rather those who were foremost in the formation of this movement, have withheld their hands and have not mixed in canvass, caucus, or convention. They have been working independently in the way of canvassing petitions for the nomination of independent candidates, the completion of which they have determined to celebrate with a mass meeting in Music Hall.

It was reported that this meeting would be held to-morrow, but this is denied, and Franklin D. Locke declares that the date for the meeting has not been fixed, and will not be decided upon until the Executive Committee of the organization gets together on Wednesday, prior to declaring itself and its candidates.

Further rumor had it that a complete city and county ticket would be put into the field by these opponents of the regular Democratic organization. This, also, is denied, and the following statement was made by Mr. Locke to-day: "The report that the Home-Rule Democracy will place a city and county ticket in nomination to contest the present election is entirely false. We, that is, the Home-Rule Democracy, shall make the following nominations: An Assemblyman for each district in Erie County, three Councilmen for the City of Buffalo, a Senator to oppose Matt Endres in the Thirtieth District. These nominations we have determined to make, and our petitions are at present complete enough to warrant the statement that the nominations will be duly made. As to a mass meeting of citizens, that such a meeting will be called I have no doubt, but the date has not been determined. It will be soon, but how soon I am unable to state."

SHEEHAN RAN THE CAUCUSES.

His Opponents Prevented from Voting by His Police Force.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Descending from his high estate, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan ran the Democratic ward caucuses in Buffalo last night. He had his political police to help him.

George Krupp was Sheehan's candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward. Four other candidates were in the field. A double line of men who wanted to vote, a block long, was formed. Six policemen were on guard, and they used their authority openly and unblushingly for Krupp. Two of them stood near the head of the line, and demanded to see the tickets of those who approached the ballot box. If they were Krupp tickets, the men were permitted to remain in line, and men who did not have Krupp tickets were pulled out of the line and hustled to the rear, a block away. When the polls in the Fourth District were closed hundreds of men still stood in line, unable to get in their votes, and most of them carried anti-Krupp or anti-Sheehan tickets. Many of them had been jerked out of the head of the line by the police.

Among those who voted, spectators recognized many who were not citizens, and others who had no right to vote in the district. Some of those who voted had applied for their first papers only a few days before.

Similar scenes were witnessed in the Eleventh Ward, where Sheehan's man, Alderman Kelver, was running for renomination. Louis Fechter was his opponent. Two patrol wagons were kept busy carrying Fechter voters away from the polls. A bit of a quarrel, a few high words, and away went the anti-Sheehan men in the grasp of the police. That is how Alderman Kelver was nominated.

Little blame can be attached to the rank and file of the Police Department. They are under orders from the Sheehan Police Board and the Sheehan Police Superintendent, who permits violations of the law he has taken oath to uphold, and they must obey or lose their places.

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LOOKING FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

Rockland County Republicans Expecting Aid from the Enemy.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Republicans of Rockland County held a convention at New City this afternoon to nominate a county ticket. An unusually large assemblage gathered, due to the dissatisfaction expressed by many Democrats with a portion of the ticket nominated at their convention on Saturday last. The nomination of Thomas Finegan for a third term for the Assembly was distasteful to many Democrats, and hundreds of them said they would not vote for him, but would support the nominee of the Republicans to-day, if he was a good man.

The candidate nominated to-day by the Republicans is Otis H. Cutler of Ramapo, nephew of ex-Senator Frye of Maine. Mr. Cutler came to the convention with five carloads of men and a drum corps, and received a large majority of votes.

Arthur S. Tompkins, ex-Assemblyman, was nominated for County Judge. The Democratic candidate for Judge is Abram A. Demarest, and George W. Weiant, the present Democratic Judge, because he was not renominated, will run on a "stump" ticket, the necessary certificate having been filed to-day. Alexander Rose of Stony Point is the Republican nominee for County Treasurer, and Richard Oldfield of Haverstraw for School Commissioner.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

PUTNAM REPUBLICANS AT ODDS.

A Faction Fight That Threatens to Defeat the County Ticket.

CARMEL, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Republican County Convention of Putnam County, which met here to-day, nominated for the eighth time Hamilton Fish for the Assembly. This was unanimous, but the nomination of James E. Towner of Patterson for School Commissioner has caused a factional fight which threatens to defeat the entire Republican ticket.

Millard F. Agor, the present incumbent, and the opponent of Mr. Towner for the nomination, lays his defeat to Mr. Fish, and announces that he will run as an independent candidate for member of Assembly. The Democrats are jubilant over the prospects of a big fight in the Republican ranks, for in it they see a prospective victory. Chairman Dean of the Democratic County Committee said: "If the Republican organization does not heal this breach soon, Putnam County will send a Democratic representative to Albany this Winter." If Mr. Agor does run as he says, he will be sure to have a big support from a large class of disappointed Republicans who have long awaited an opportunity to square accounts with Mr. Fish.

Another element of weakness is the fact that three of the four important candidates are holding positions under Tammany, and the fourth has a son doing so. The cry has already been raised that it is a Tammany ticket, which will surely hurt it among the Republican voters of the county.

ARNOLD'S CRIME AND HIS PARTY.

A Squally Outlook for the Republicans of Niagara County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Things look very squally for the Republican ticket in Niagara County. The first and perhaps the most important cause leading up to this state of affairs, is the collapse of the Merchants' Bank at Lockport and the disgrace and downfall of its cashier, County Treasurer John Jacob Arnold.

It will be many years before the Republican Party recovers from the scandal that has been caused among honest, sober-minded folks all over Niagara County by the revelations now being made as to Arnold's campaign methods—methods which the Republican Party applauded, and in whose ill-gotten spoils it was a sharer. There can be no sort of doubt that a liberal percentage of the money that Arnold pilfered out of the pockets of the taxpayers of Niagara County, and from the workingmen and farmers who believed in him and trusted their earnings in his rotten bank, was used for political purposes. But all that is settled now. The County Treasurer will not settle Republican campaign expenses this year, but the taxpayers, at last comprehending with grief and disgust the blackness of this whole business, will settle with the Republican Party.

As if the Arnold matter were not enough, the Republican County Committee, which is the last remnant of the old Custom House ring in Niagara County politics, and will be superseded next January by a County Committee in control of Richard Crowley's friends, chosen at the recent caucuses, flew in the face of Providence, and has made assurance doubly sure for the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer, Augustus Beccue, by naming as his opponent John C. Lammerts of this city, ex-Postmaster of Suspension Bridge, and the protege and pet of the most unpopular Republican in Niagara County, Collector Tow, a tool of Hiscock. Lammerts was one of the men who in 1888 bolted the nomination of Richard Crowley for Congress. The majority cast by this county against Mr. E. M. Ashley last Fall, nearly 1,000, was apparently not a sufficient notice that no bolter of Mr. Crowley need apply, but it is altogether unlikely that the returns on Mr. Lammerts's candidacy will leave any further doubts on the subject. The Crowley men are also against Toohey, the Republican nominee for Sheriff.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
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Nominations in Westchester.

SING SING, Oct. 17.—The Democratic County Convention of Westchester County was held at White Plains this afternoon. William H. Wright presided. The following nominations were made: For County Treasurer—John Hoag of Sing Sing, renominated; for Coroners—Wright Horton of Peekskill, Dr. George C. Weiss of Mount Vernon, and Edward Mitchell of Yonkers; for Justice of Sessions—James Hyatt of Yorktown.

At the Democratic Second School Commissioner District Convention, held at White Plains, F. M. Thompson of White Plains was nominated for School Commissioner. Mr. Thompson is a lawyer by profession, and a partner of District Attorney W. P. Platt of Westchester County.

The Republican County Committee this afternoon decided to fill the vacancy on the county ticket nominated last Saturday by placing the name of George C. Lambden of New-Rochelle upon it for County Treasurer. Mr. Lambden is a retired wealthy baker.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County held a convention in Yonkers this afternoon and nominated J. Irving Burns of Yonkers for member of the Assembly. Mr. Burns has served two terms in the Legislature.

Smashed the Clinton Slate.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Clinton County Republican Convention to-day was a very lively affair, and resulted in the smashing of the slate as made up by the Republican ring of the county. Congressman Wever and his friends had the convention "put up" to their entire satisfaction this morning, but this afternoon the delegates took a hand and smashed things. Every candidate slated was defeated, and Everett C. Baker was nominated for the Assembly.

Mr. Baker has been active in politics here for years. He was defeated for the Asembly in 1872 by Smith M. Weed. Since that time he has held many local offices. His aspiration for the Assembly, however, has never been gratified.

The Democrats hold their convention to-morrow, and with a strong ticket hope to secure a Democrat for the Assembly in this Republican county.

Maillard's New Establishment.

The commodious and tastefully-fitted store at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, now occupied by Henry Maillard, the well-known chocolate manufacturer and confectioner, will be opened to the public to-day. The decorations are of the highest artistic order, and money has been lavishly spent to make the establishment worthy of its world-wide reputation, both as to the excellence of its chocolates and bonbons, and the large patronage it enjoys from people who want the best in all kinds of tempting delicacies.

The store proper is a marvel of modern artistic decoration. Delicate amber tints, relieved by rich, dark mahogany fixtures, first attract the eye. But it is to the ceiling decorations that attention is next directed. The coloring there is rich, and the tones are harmoniously blended. The walls are finished in crimson and dead gold. Massive electric chandeliers of exquisite design and workmanship hang from above. The entire place is finished off with a rich display of deep-brown onyx and beveled glass mirrors. The floor is laid with mosaic blocks, with designs in contrasting colors, while large paintings and many flowers add to the beauty of the place.

The basement has been utilized for practical purposes, and the most recently invented appliances for the cooking and manufacture of delicacies are in use there. The establishment is an ideal place of its kind, and well worth a visit.

The Loan Exhibition.

It is announced that the loan exhibition of works in bronze and iron and of paintings at the National Academy of Design will remain open only a short time longer. The remarkable character of this array of art objects has been more than once dwelt upon in this journal. We have had nothing like it heretofore, and the opportunity that now remains for a few days is not likely to occur again. A separate illustrated catalogue has been issued of the bronze and iron pieces, but the value of the collection of paintings is great. Besides the Belmont collection, it embraces works from the houses of Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. P. Huntington, H. G. Marquand, S. P. Avery, and others. The porcelains, tapestries, and other additions to the exhibition form in themselves rare and impressive features.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

All Your Friends
Will advise your getting FURNITURE of FLINT'S, 104-108 West 14th St.—Adv.

RETAILING
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

IT PUZZLES MOST PEOPLE THAT WE CAN SELL SUCH EXCELLENT CLOTHING FOR SO LITTLE MONEY. THEY'RE NOT USED TO WHOLESALE PRICES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT RETAIL — AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICES. SALE AT OUR WHOLESALE PREMISES ON BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE—JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.

We satisfy you—or refund your money.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE.

MID-SEASON SALE
RICH DRESS GOODS.

Ladies who have yet to select their winter dress materials, will find great advantages in Rich Novelty Woolens at the sale of the same during the present week.

These special lines include Handsome Tufted Bourettes, Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Silk-and-wool Suitings in peppered effects, Bradford Diagonals.

Diamond Matelasse, Pin-dot Twills and an extraordinary range of the better class of plain goods.

This specially arranged sale will be uncommonly attractive. Only a few of the lines have been itemized. All the goods to be sold are our direct importations.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

NEW-YORK'S BIG FAIR DAY.

Mayor Gilroy Starts for Chicago—Promise of a Great Gathering Saturday.

Mayor Gilroy left last night for Chicago to complete the arrangements there for the celebration of Manhattan Day Saturday.

The success of the demonstration is now regarded as certain. It is expected that all the trains leaving this city for Chicago to-day and to-morrow will be crowded with excursionists, and that at least 20,000 New-Yorkers will be on the exposition grounds on Manhattan Day.

Secretary E. V. Skinner received the following telegram from Director General George R. Davis yesterday:

> I have directed that all exhibit buildings on the exposition grounds be opened on the night of the 21st in honor of Manhattan Day.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The authorities in charge of the World's Fair at Chicago, in conjunction with the Mayor and officials of the City of New-York, have set apart a day to be known and observed at the fair as "Manhattan Day" in honor of this city; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that this city show its appreciation of this act of the Columbian Fair officials by as large an attendance at the fair on Manhattan Day as is possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the heads of the various departments, including the Board of Education, be requested to grant to all employes who desire to visit the World's Fair on Manhattan Day a vacation of one week in order to enable them to participate in the exercises; and be it further

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to cause the national, State, and municipal flags to be displayed on the flagstaffs of the City Hall on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1893, in honor of the celebration of Manhattan Day at the World's Fair.

The programme arranged for the celebration in Chicago will include a parade of the Chicago Hussars, the Old Guard, and other military organizations in the forenoon, an address of welcome by Mayor Harrison in the afternoon, and addresses by Mayor Gilroy, Gen. Horace Porter, and Chauncey M. Depew. The celebration will close with a display of fireworks in the evening.

Controller Myers yesterday received the following additional subscriptions to the fund to defray the expense of the demonstration:

Thomas J. Brady	$100	H. W. Gray	$50
Richard Croker	100	Michael J. Daly	50
H. B. Hyde	100	Chauncey M. Depew	50
D. G. Rollins	50	Charles P. Buchanan	50
Oswald Ottendorfer	50	John H. Devees & Brother	25
Rogers, Peet & Co.	50	John Sabine Smith	25
Post & McCord	50		

Total	$750
Previously acknowledged	8,025
Grand total	$8,775

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Manhattan Day at the fair is bound to be a rousing success. The programme of attractions and exercises assumed definite form to-day at the several meetings held at the New-York State Building and in the city between the New-York delegation, and the Sons of New-York Society and the officials of the exposition. Mr. McDonough, Mayor Gilroy's private secretary, announced between breathing spells that it had been decided to begin the celebration with a military procession through the grounds. The Old Guard of New-York City and their bands, the Chicago Hussars, the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and the Sons of New-York Society will make up the greater part of the procession. The municipal procession from the metropolis, headed by the Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy and the members of the New-York World's Fair Board, will ride in carriages.

William H. Crane, the comedian, will bring his company into the grounds in two tally-ho coaches and give a breakfast at the New-York Building in the morning. The managers of the "America" company and all the prominent theatrical people playing engagements in Chicago will join in the celebration.

The literary and musical exercises and the oratory will be heard in Festival Hall in the afternoon. It has been settled that Seth Low, President of Columbia College, Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club of New-York, Mayor Gilroy, and Mayor Harrison will do the speaking. An ode written by Joseph I. C. Clarke will be read by one of the actresses present.

A band concert at the New-York Building will follow the exercises, and the celebration will conclude with a unique electrical illumination of the building inside and out.

Selz Shoes Awarded First Prize.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Selz, Schwab & Co. have captured the highest medal for the best exhibit of shoes shown at the fair.

MILES OF RAILROAD CARS.

Striking Presentation of the Magnitude of a Great Industry.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—E. A. Mosely delivered an interesting address to-day before the Railroad Trainmen's Convention in Faneuil Hall. In the course of it he presented some facts concerning the magnitude of the railroad business of the country.

"To transact the business of the railways," said he, "there were required last year the services of 33,136 locomotives, of which 8,848 were employed in passenger service, 17,559 in freight service, and 6,729 in yard service and in service not specified. To perform the passenger traffic of this great country last year 28,876 cars were employed, and the freight service of the country gave employment to 966,988; 36,901 cars were required in the service of the railways themselves.

"Putting these figures in a more concrete and definite form, the locomotives of the railways of the United States, if marshaled, with their tenders, into a single line, would make a train 357 miles long. With the passenger cars reported owned last year, we might make a train that would reach from Boston to within fifteen miles of Philadelphia.

"But the most wonderful figures are brought out by a similar arrangement of cars in freight service. Placing these cars together in a continuous train, it seems almost incredible that this train would be 7,028 miles long, but so the figures make it appear, and, allowing the distance from Boston to San Francisco to be 3,000 miles, our train of freight cars would reach from Boston to San Francisco, from San Francisco back to Boston, and from Boston again as far west as Chicago. What tonnage they would move at a single load I leave you to conceive if you can."

The convention will continue for at least six more days.

Object to Grand Juror Slevin.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst filed in the Mayor's office yesterday affidavits alleging that the Excise laws have been violated in saloons owned by Hugh Slevin at 211 Bleecker Street, 840 Broadway, and at the corner of Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue. In a letter which accompanies the affidavits Dr. Parkhurst directs attention to the fact that Mr. Slevin was recently selected as a member of the Grand Jury, and is at present serving in that capacity. The letter concludes: "We respectfully submit that a man who maintains a business in the conduct of which the law is violated is not a fit person to be a Grand Juror." Commissioner of Jurors Robert B. Nooney said: "I have known Hugh Slevin many years, and know him to be a respectable citizen. As to the charge that the excise law is violated at his saloons I know nothing."

HOW ABOUT THE PRUDENCE of allowing a Cough to run on, rasping the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, can be obtained from any Apothecary.—*Advertisement.*

Gorham Solid Silver.

In regard to Leather Goods, the GORHAM M'F'G CO.'s suggestions will be of interest to intending purchasers.

The stock of Silver, Silver Gilt and Gold Mounted Card Cases, Pocket Books, etc., is extensive and elegant.

None but the finest specimens of Leather are used.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

FISCHER PIANOS.
ESTD 1840.
Grand, Upright and Square.
Moderate Prices.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., N.Y.

WEDDINGS.

Suerth—Graef.

The marriage of Miss Jessica Graef, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Graef, of 116 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Max Suerth of Japan, attracted a large gathering of prominent society people in Brooklyn to St. Peter's Church, in that city, last evening. The Rev. Spencer Roche was the officiating clergyman. Albert Coutan of this city was the best man, and Harry Treat of Chicago, Andrew Peters, Charles Graef, and Charles J. Deghuee were the ushers. The sister of the bride, Miss Lillian Graef, was the maid of honor. She was beautifully clad in a gown of lavender brocaded silk. The Misses Suerth, who had come over from Germany expressly for the purpose; Miss Olive M. Graef of this city, and Miss Florence Pool were the bridesmaids. They were all handsomely attired in silk gowns of different colors. A large reception followed the wedding, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Giudo Pleissur, Miss Madge Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Boody, Miss Florence Bissell, the Misses Braman, Mrs. Fanny Crawford, Miss Mabel Child, Cromwell Child, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Goepel, Capt. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott, Anthony Dan Anthony, Charles Wesley Culver, William Webster, Miss Treat, and Joseph M. Vose.

The bridegroom comes of a German family of high standing. He is in business in Japan, and will sail from San Francisco with Mrs. Suerth on Nov. 20. Miss Lillian Graef, who was the maid of honor, is soon to be married.

Mills—Ward.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a small gathering of wedding guests in St. Thomas's Church to witness the marriage of Miss Evelin Z. Ward, daughter of the late George E. Ward, to Thomas C. Mills of Denver, Col. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks officiated. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, plainly made up. She was attended by Miss Mary E. Mills as maid of honor. Henry M. Ward gave his sister away. E. Mortimer Ward was the best man, and Frederick Ward Hollis of Boston, Charles F. Adee, Arthur M. Goadby, W. Parker Newton, David S. Mills, and H. Elmer Crall were the ushers. The reception followed at the home of the bride, 64 East Fifty-fourth Street. Judge and Mrs. Henry Baldwin and Miss Baldwin of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pond of Chicago, Miss Mabel H. Hollis, Miss J. G. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Montraville Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Mills were among the guests.

Menken—Davies.

Miss Alice G. Davies, daughter of Mrs. M. M. Davies of 60 West Ninety-second Street, was married at her home last evening to Mortimer Morange Menken. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendez performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, J. C. Davies. E. D. Piexotto was the best man, and Lucien Nathan, Abraham Elkas, Solomon Cohen, Edward Deleon, and Goodman Davies were the ushers. Miss Estelle P. Davies, the maid of honor, wore a gown of white silk and tulle. Miss Annie Levi, Miss Addie Cardoza, Miss Josie Menken, Miss Avera Solis, Miss May Levin, and Miss Constance Nathan were the bridesmaids. A wedding supper was served by Mazetti, and among the guests at the tables were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. James Levi, B. Franklin Lieber, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mordicai, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mordicai, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cordoza, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Levi.

Oakley—Seaman.

The marriage of Miss Frances Packer Seaman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egbert B. Seaman, to John Burtis Hobby Oakley took place last evening in the Church of the Redeemer, Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. William Everett Johnson, the rector of the church, officiated. The best man was Thomas C. Oakley, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., Willett D. Morgan, Edward B. Bruch, John R. Post, Thomas H. Lowerre, and F. R. Lawrence. There were no bridesmaids, but little Gilbert Oakley Ward, a nephew of the bridegroom, acted as page. Last Thursday evening Mr. Oakley gave a farewell dinner to his ushers, best man, and the Rev. Dr. Johnson. Owing to the death of a near relative of the bride, many of the invitations to the reception at Mr. and Mrs. Seaman's home were recalled, and a small dinner only followed.

Jeffries—Beebe.

Miss Mabel Beebe of 244 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, was married last evening at her home to William Wilson Jeffries of Brooklyn. Miss Beebe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beebe. Only a few friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. John Sheridan of the Strong Place Baptist Church. The bridegroom's brother, Howard Jeffries, was the best man. Walter Parkhurst and Franke Beebe were the ushers. Miss Mary and Miss Sadie Evans, in gowns of pink bengaline, attended the bride, who was attired in a gown of white silk. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries will sail on the City of Paris to-day, and will remain abroad several months.

Lasell—Dalton.

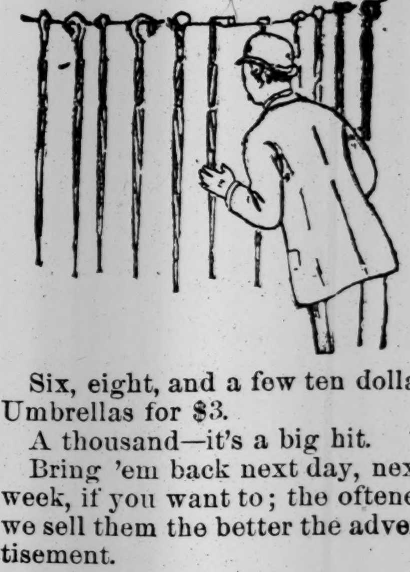
Miss Florence Mabel Howard Dalton, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Dalton, of 71½ Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was married in that city at 8:30 o'clock last evening to Edward Russell Lasell, at St. Peter's Church. The rector, the Rev. Lindsay Parker, officiated. The best man was Robert W. Pinder, and Dr. L. E. Stuart, Edward L. Peck, R. L. Eldridge, and William Bray were the ushers. The bridegroom, best man, and ushers all belong to Company D of the Seventh Regiment. Miss Blanche Dalton and Miss Estelle Stone attended the bride. The bride and bridegroom will spend their honeymoon at Old Point Comfort, Va. On their return they will live at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Laidlaw—Loper.

A small wedding took place yesterday afternoon in All Angels' Church. Miss Madge Loper, daughter of Commander Loper of the United States Navy, was the bride, and Edward James Laidlaw, son of C. E. Laidlaw, the Wall Street banker, and a member of the New-York Athletic Club, was the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, the rector of the church.

Keller—Lange.

Miss Ella L. Lange, daughter of Mrs. L. Lange, was married to Frederick C. Keller in the presence of a few guests last evening, at her home in the Rockingham, at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Armitage officiated. The bride and bridegroom were unattended. Among the guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. John Wyeork, Mr. and Mrs. William Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. George Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, Miss Mamie Ries, Mr. and Mrs. John Franz, Thomas Ries, Miss Violet Wyeork, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leonard.



Six, eight, and a few ten dollar Umbrellas for $3.

A thousand—it's a big hit.

Bring 'em back next day, next week, if you want to; the oftener we sell them the better the advertisement.

Send for our Fall book on clothes.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince. Warren. 32d St.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS

We have purchased 2000 pairs of Fine California Blankets, in Sizes 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4, which we shall place on sale to-day at $4.50, $5.62½, $6.75 and $7.87½ per pair.

Seldom have such valuable inducements been offered in our Blanket Department.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Knox—Lott.

Miss Emma Lott, daughter of the Rev. John S. Lott, was married yesterday at her father's home, 54 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, to James Knox. The Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson officiated, the bride being given away by her father. The attendance at the wedding was confined to the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

Jones—Clayton.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Oct. 17.—Miss Emma Clayton, daughter of the late John M. Clayton, and niece of ex-United States Senator Powell Clayton, was married this city to-day to County Judge W. D. Jones.

PACHMANN AT THE PIANO.

The Noted Russian Virtuoso Appears at Chickering Hall.

If it were possible to take M. Vladimir de Pachmann seriously, he might be pronounced the most accomplished farceur in the world. But it is not possible for any one else to take this pianist seriously, because he takes himself so. No one can believe that M. de Pachmann intends to caricature Chopin, or else we might bestow upon his work such praise as we might give to the caricature busts of Dantan. Unfortunately, M. de Pachmann appears to believe that his performances of the music of the famous composer are interpretations, and that he has as good a right to his readings as any other player. It will be remembered that James Owen O'Conor assumed the same attitude as to "Hamlet."

The public, however, understood "Hamlet" in a measure, and decided that, while Mr. O'Conor himself was pitiable, his so-called readings were ridiculous. Now, the public does not understand Chopin any more than M. de Pachmann does, and as we have frequently said, there is no art in which imposition is so easy as in piano playing. M. de Pachmann's fingers are simply marvelous. He coaxes from the piano its sweetest and most delicate tones, while his runs are the very essence of smoothness and limpidity. If his intellectual equipment were as large as his technical mastery of the keyboard, he would be a great pianist, but it takes brains to make an artist.

A large audience warmly applauded M. de Pachmann yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall, where he gave his first piano recital after an absence of two years. His programme consisted of the following numbers: Sonata in B flat minor, ballade in A flat, nocturne in G minor, opus 37, No. 1; nocturne in G major, opus 37, No. 2; polonaise in E flat minor, opus 26, impromptu in F sharp, opus 36; scherzo, opus 20; four etudes, opus 25; two mazourkas, opus 24 and opus 41; valse in A flat, opus 64, and rondo in C minor, opus 16.

His performance of the sonata was, with the exception of the last movement, simply a piece of grotesquerie. He played the forte passages piano, and the piano passages forte, made exaggerated transitions in dynamics and unexpected holds, and otherwise distorted the beautiful work almost as unpleasantly as he distorted his countenance while playing it. He "read" the ballade in a similar manner, and then, seemingly satisfied that he had sufficiently surprised his hearers, played the G minor nocturne very beautifully. His performance of the impromptu was exquisite in color and clearness. It would be a pleasure to give more praise, but, so long as M. de Pachmann persists in treating his art as a mountebank would, he cannot expect much commendation in these columns.

A Talk About Ferns.

The subject of the lecture last evening, in the course of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, was "A Talk About Ferns," by the Rev. Dr. George D. Hulst, President of the Department of Botany. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of the different species of the plants, from the delicate fern of half an inch in length, found in this State and New-Jersey, to the immense tree ferns that grow in Mexico and attain a height of seventy feet.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

Cherokee Strip Bonds Sold.

FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, Oct. 17.—The $600,000 of Cherokee Strip bonds are sold to an English syndicate. They sold for par and $35,000 interest. The buyers are to deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, within ten days, $100,000, the balance to be paid as soon as the securities are engraved and turned over.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

LIFE
WAS NOT WORTH LIVING.
IN FACT
DEATH
SEEMED NEAR—BLOOD POISONING.

"BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20, 1893.
"For four years I was in intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. Last February I had to take to my bed for four weeks, and then it was I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I went to the Maryland University Hospital, where they told me my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and there was little hope. I returned home and continued taking Hood's. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entirely disappeared, and I have been in fine health ever since. I have gained in weight from 147 pounds to 170 pounds to-day. I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all." WM. E. GREENHOLTZ, 1,812 Hanover Street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

HOOD'S PILLS are carefully prepared and are made of the best ingredients. Try a box.

PAGES 9–12. WEDNESDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 18, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

PASTORS OR SHERIFF, WHICH

GOV. FLOWER HAS THEIR RECORDS TO HELP HIS CHOICE.

Mr. Courtney Is One of the Officials from Whom the Governor Says He Has Received No "Official Information" of the International Prize Fight—While He Is Waiting, He Will Have Time to Read the Clergymen's Protests, Which Come Close to Being "Charges."

Gov. Flower said recently, in an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times, when asked what he proposed to do in the way of preventing the proposed international prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell at Coney Island, that he had not been officially informed of any contemplated violation of law.

He was waiting, he said, for "official" information.

One of the officials of Kings County from whom Gov. Flower is waiting to hear is Sheriff John Courtney.

The New-York Times yesterday printed a story of this Sheriff's ruffianism, which should warrant his removal from office at once by the Governor.

No reputable citizen of Brooklyn read the story of this drunken Kings County official flourishing a revolver and forcing his way into the house of reputable people without blushing for shame at the thought that such a man was allowed to continue to hold the office of chief law preserver of the county.

Only last Saturday Gov. Flower said, in this city, to a reporter for The New-York Times, when asked what he thought of the protest and petition to him of the Brooklyn clergymen against the fight, which was being circulated by the Young Men's Christian Associations of the two cities: "Petitions are not charges."

He said, further, that he waited to hear from the people.

If the Governor has any doubts as to the accuracy of the statement of The New-York Times, and of the protest and petition, that the people of Brooklyn are thoroughly in earnest in this matter of demanding official interference to prevent the proposed international prize fight, those doubts may be removed by reading the following extracts from sermons delivered in the City of Brooklyn on the last three Sundays.

Concerted agitation of the clergymen of Brooklyn in their pulpits against the fight was begun Sunday, Oct. 1, and has continued on each succeeding Sunday.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, in a sermon arraigning the Kings County prize-fighting ring of politicians on Sunday, Oct. 1, said to his congregation:

> Let us have done with the miserable cant that politics is such a cesspool of corruption that decent, moral men can't approach it. If that be so, it is because decent, moral men have withdrawn from politics. If you are too busy to perform your political duty, then men who have no business but politics will control political affairs, and you and your business will be taxed to provide their support.
>
> If Christian men honestly performed their civic duty the vicious element would not control.
>
> If the manhood of Brooklyn wants to rule the city it may. If the Government of our city falls into the hands of the corrupt, it will be because virtue has become indifferent and manhood cowardly. If the brain and conscience do not rule for virtue, then ignorance and corruption will rule for vice. The ideal of Brooklyn and America is a Government of the best.

The Rev. Albert F. Newton of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church, on the same day thus denounced the official allies of the prize-fighting club at Coney Island:

> The people who attend this church do not attend prize fights or countenance them, but we shall be serving the public good if we voice our condemnation of them. We are prepared to enforce the following propositions:
>
> The good name of the City of Churches is involved in this contemplated brutality at Coney Island. If this prize fight occurs at Coney Island Kings County will deserve the name of "The prize fighters' paradise." A good name is rather to be chosen than great stakes won at a prize fight.
>
> We commend the crusade of The New-York Times and all other newspapers and citizens against this brutality.

From the pulpit of the Church of the Atonement, Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, on Oct. 1 the Rev. Dr. E. Homer Wellman preached an outspoken sermon in commendation of The New-York Times and against he proposed Corbett-Mitchell prize fight. Among other things he said:

> Prize fighting is against the law to-day in America, and the only excuse an officer of the law can give for not stopping one is, "I was not informed in time," or "I could not find the place."
>
> Neither of these excuses holds good in the case of the promised December meeting at Coney Island—a fight openly abetted by some of the very officers whose duty it is to suppress it, some of whom are laughing and some angry at the Governor's warning, and who are helping it on all they can.
>
> There is no excuse in this age and day for international prize fighting. It is one of the things of which we may well say, "Let the dead past bury its dead."
>
> I honor The New-York Times for its bold outcry against this latest attempt to imitate ancient brutality without its old-time excuse.

Not less scathing was the attack on the officials who are arranging the proposed international fight, made on the same Sunday by the Rev. J. Russell Taber, pastor of the Church of Good Tidings, at Quincy Street and Stuyvesant Avenue. Here is an extract:

> What a commentary on the kind of men the Brooklyn "ring" is putting into power, when the Sheriff of the County, being appealed to to interfere, (in the Mitchell-Corbett fight,) publicly indorses these contests, and declares that he goes himself, and takes his sons.
>
> Is it not time for the men who stand as the tribunes of the people to speak out, for the people themselves to act, and, if their officers will not enforce the law, elect those who will? Or, if the law is such that it cannot be enforced, then let us see to it that legislators are sent to Albany who will give us a law that we can enforce, so that we may blot out from the Empire State this centre of moral contamination.

The Rev. C. Elwood Nash of the Universalist Church of Our Father, Lefferts Place and Grand Avenue, on Sunday, Oct. 1, preached on "The Defiance of Law in Kings County by Its Sworn Executors." Among other things, he said, in referring to the proposed Corbett-Mitchell match:

> This fight will give the city a wide notoriety as a haven for bullies and brutes, if the officers of the law do not avert the calamity of such an exhibition. It is not a question involved in partisanship, but a question affecting the public weal and morality.
>
> I regard the course of The New-York Times in protesting against this fight as commendable, and I feel deeply grateful to it. All men of all creeds should unite with The Times in a crusade against the fight.

The Rev. William T. Beale preached to a large audience at the Pennsylvania Avenue Congregational Church, East New-York, the same day, and in pointing out the way in which the people could put a final end to prize fighting at Coney Island by retiring the conniving officials and electing decent men in their places, said:

> We want men of character and ability to conduct our public affairs—men who will not prostitute their positions for private gain or use them to secure elections on dishonorable terms. There are many such men in this city.
>
> Shame on that sentiment that every man has his price, and that no man can be found who will perform public duties faithfully! It is unwise and unjust to condemn public officials indiscriminately. It is imprudent to indulge in indiscriminate abuse because we know or believe something is wrong. It is like a mob striving to enforce the law. Men should get credit for the good they may do.

On Sunday, Oct. 8, there was a still stronger and wider outcry from the Brooklyn pulpits against the proposed international prize fight at Coney Island.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastern Parkway and Berriman Street, East New-York, in a ringing sermon upholding The New-York Times and attacking the politicians who were arranging for the international fight, said:

> There is no padlock on the lips of a Methodist pastor, and we do not propose to be silenced. Prominent public officials are implicated in this prize fight and, as the pulpit has not been silent on the rum question, nor when the demon of slavery had the Nation by the throat, and, again, when civil war convulsed the land, it does not intend to be silent now, when men we elect to fulfill the law proceed to deliberately falsify their oaths and turn their offices into places for private gain by breaking and aiding to nullify the very laws which they were elected to administer.
>
> How shall we in our day remove incompetent, procrastinating, or criminal officials, either in the National, State, county, or municipal service?
>
> Well, in the first place, public pressure may be brought to bear, which, by exposing their crimes, may cause them to resign; but right here let me remark that the love of office is so strong in the criminal class of modern politicians, and unfortunately we have so many of that class, as to preclude any hope of their resigning.
>
> Anarchy has full sway in Kings County. Not the Anarchy of Emma Goldman, although I condemn that also, but the more dangerous Anarchy of dishonest criminal officials who fear no punishment, but think themselves impregnably intrenched in their own power.

On the same Sunday the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Willoughby and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, spoke to a crowded church on the subject of the fight. He said, among other things:

> Just now we have the refreshing spectacle of a Judge arranging a prize fight between two brutal bullies.
>
> A Judge—think of it! A Judge prostituting his high office without a blush of shame on his face!
>
> The Sheriff proposes to go to the fight, not for the purpose of arresting the pugilists, which is his duty, but to take his two sons with him to witness the shameful contest.
>
> And the "Boss" justifies his unmanly conduct by slandering the Young Men's Christian Association by declaring that you can see such a fight any day in its rooms. The outrageous slander needs no refutation, but it ought to cost the slanderer his political head.
>
> And his Highness the Lord Mayor sneeringly inquires: "Who are these eminent ministers who make protest?"
>
> I speak not as a politician, but as a citizen of Brooklyn and as a servant of the living God. And in the name of God and the law of the State, about to be outraged, and in the name of our fair city of Brooklyn, whose shame is about to be encompassed by the officials who have sworn to protect her, I protest that these men shall retire from office or cease worshipping the devil.
>
> What men go to that Coney Island resort for is to see two men fight until one of them is completely exhausted, beaten to the floor, knocked down until he can rise no more.

The proposed prize fight was the subject on the day of a vigorous sermon by the Rev. Horace W. Byrnes of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church. Quoting from The New-York Times the Marquis of Queensberry rules, its record of men killed by prize fighting, and interviews with Kings County officials, he said:

> These quotations, and the facts contained in them, show beyond the possibility of doubt that an unlawful contest, a prize fight pure and simple, is contemplated.
>
> Organized and concerted public action, resulting in a mass meeting, will point the officials to their duty, and convince them of the strength of decent public sentiment in Brooklyn.
>
> The New-York Times has been true to its record, gained in the Tweed times, of attacking all public evils without count of cost or fear.
>
> It is barefacedly claimed that this will not be a prize fight, but merely a scientific contest for points.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage fell into line on Oct. 8, and in his morning sermon he said, in referring to the proposed fight:

> It amazes me that this city, which has the quietest Sabbaths on the continent and the best order and the highest tone of morals of any city that I know of, is now having brought into as near neighborhood as Coney Island carnivals of pugilism as debasing as any of the gladiatorial contests of Pompeii.
>
> But the international prize fight advertised to take place next December will never be fought at Coney Island.

On the same Sunday the Rev. Charles Herald of the Bethesda Church preached against the proposed fight. He said:

In a second sermon on the proposed prize fight, on Sunday, Oct. 8, the Rev. E. H. Homer Wellman of the Church of the Atonement, spoke encouragingly of the effect of the agitation aroused against the fight by The New-York Times. He said:

> I believe the fight can be stopped, for there is a rumor abroad that there are preparations making which are beyond a mere protest, and which will fence out the contest and "give it pause."
>
> This is not a political question. It has nothing to do with parties. It is a matter of public safety, and the Christian public would do well to think and decide.
>
> I remind you that the Governor of our State has already declared that he will deal with every official who becomes implicated in the violation of the law in this present case, and the Mayor of this city, a noble Christian gentleman, will, let us hope, be brave enough to use his influence.

On the same Sunday, Oct. 8, the Rev. John Coleman Adams of All Souls' Universalist Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, joined The New-York Times's crusade against the fight. Among other things he said, after warmly commending The Times for its course.

> This is our situation in Brooklyn to-day. The people have had a new evidnce of the character of their officials. They have simply seen their governing class from a new angle. They have known for a good while that the saloons of Brooklyn own the City Hall. Just now they are discovering who it is that owns the saloons.
>
> They have seen the mouths of officials bound to enforce the law shut tight when that law was openly defied, but just now they are seeing who holds the string which closes the mouths of the puppets, and because they see the end of that string in the fists of brutes and ruffians, the supporters of the prize ring and the allies of prize fighters, they have had a shiver of disquiet and open revolt. That is the gist of the whole matter.
>
> "These were honest contests," he said, "but I do not include in the same category the so-called art of self-defense as it is exhibited at the brutal prize fights that take place in the alleged Athletic Club building at Coney Island. That is a brutal sport, at which the giant of gambling reigns supreme, and I pray that Gov. Flower will be awakened to a sense of his duty and stop all such exhibitions in the future.
>
> "All honor and praise are due to The New-York Times for the noble stand it has taken and the strong fight it is making against such brutal exhibitions."

Last Sunday a host of Brooklyn preachers denounced the proposed prize fight from their pulpits.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, preaching in famous Plymouth Church, was second to none in the strength of his denunciation. He quoted the law on prize fighting, and then said:

> They tell me this is not to be a prize fight, but an athletic contest, yet last Monday night in the building in which this "athletic contest" is to take place, one of the men engaged in it was knocked senseless to the floor and lay there for five minutes. If this is not an actual fight without weapons, what is?
>
> If we are going to permit these things right in the shadow of our homes, with the aid and connivance of our public officials, let us bring over here the bull fights of Spain; the brutal sports of the Middle and Dark Ages; the gladiatorial contests of pagan times, and everything that bestiality and brutishness can suggest.
>
> But we cannot be cheated by these pretenses that this is not to be a prize fight. The Justice of the Peace who is arranging for the affair, the District Attorney who is consenting to it and giving encouragement that it will not be interfered with, the Sheriff who says he will attend it and take his children to see it, are neglecting their duty. And this is what we are asked to acquiesce in. They are shirking willingly their responsibility, and the responsibility for them lies with us. Without our consent they could not be where they are.

The Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, on the same Sunday, told his congregation at the Old Bushwick Reformed Church that the lawmakers and official lawbreakers of Brooklyn were in league with thieves.

Pastor McClelland quoted from The New-York Times's interviews with John Y. McKane, Sheriff Courtney, and other officials, and then said:

> These things are no secret. The New-York Times is heralding these facts with startling and indisputable proof, and the intimate relation of the officers of the law with those vilest of all human characters is vividly portrayed.
>
> "Scientific contests" they call them. Scientific twaddle! What is it that these human brutes propose to do?
>
> The idea of all these months of training, all this betting, all this preparation, all this eager anticipation on the part of sports for the sake of a sparring exhibition is a farce. "A fight to a finish" is what they call it. And, if English means anything, that means a fight right down to the time when one man is so mashed to a jelly that he has not bone enough to stand erect; when one man is so pounded to insensibility that he has not mind enough to put up his fists; when one man is so thoroughly bruised, battered, and wounded, that he is "knocked out"—out of the ring, out of his health, out of his manhood.

The Rev. Wellesley W. Bowdish had this among other things to say of the proposed fight, in his sermon last Sunday in Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, entitled, "Is Brooklyn a Decent City to Live In?":

> Has it come to this, that men who are the sworn guardians of your homes and mine are today the self-confessed abettors of the crimes they are expected to punish? Is it true that these very officers of the City Government are thus leagued with the very worst elements of society, and that you and I have no redress? And we are met with the dastardly contempt of these public servants in the language which their own hellish wickedness could only originate, "What are you going to do about it?" and they still defy the moral and Christian sentiment of the city.
>
> It is high time that we rouse ourselves and in the name of God, whom we serve, demand the arrest and punishment of the criminals and those who are the confessed accessories of their guilt.

The Rev. R. S. Povey delivered a sermon against the proposed prize fight last Sunday in the Throop Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor Povey during his sermon read a clipping from The New-York Times telling of some of the uses of the Coney Island Athletic Club and of the brutal prize fights permitted there under the name of "scientific contests." Then he said:

> The same kind of "scientific contest" is to take place in the clubhouse between Corbett and Mitchell in December next. As I read this last week: "Picture to yourselves those men standing there, covered with blood, pounding each other, surrounded in the meanwhile by thieves, thugs, dishonest and criminal officials, gamblers, perhaps murderers, the scum of those great cities—while thousands of voices, laden with the odor of gin, (rum, beer, and whisky,) and reeking with profane utterances, urge them on to give each other a knockout blow."

He commended The Times for its fight.

"Politics, Pugilism, and Power in Brooklyn," was the subject chosen by the Rev. A. C. Dixon for his sermon last Sunday at the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

It was in line with the denunciations from a score of other Brooklyn pulpits. In speaking of the proposed prize fight at Coney Island, Pastor Dixon said:

> There is in this city an unholy alliance between politics, pugilism, and power. Our political leaders are of a class who delight in low variety shows, and the prize fight in which two human brutes batter each other into jelly is their delight.
>
> It should surprise no one that a Justice and a Sheriff have turned Anarchists and decided to defy the laws, after they have sworn to enforce them, by encouraging a prize fight. They are simply apt pupils in the school of practical Anarchy, of which our Executives have been Superintendents and the saloon keepers teachers.
>
> The plea that the law cannot be enforced because public sentiment is against it is twaddle, worthy only of frightened children.

A misstatement which he probably regarded as a compliment was made in The New-York Times yesterday concerning the Rev. J. A. Churchill, pastor of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, of whose Sunday school John Y. McKane is Superintendent.

It was said that the pastor of that church was the father-in-law of McKane's son. The fact is, that a former pastor of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Church is the father-in-law of Mr. McKane's son. The Rev. J. A. Churchill is the present pastor of the church.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

In support of the subjoined resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn Preachers' Meeting, held in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Oct. 2, 1893, we, the undersigned, respectfully and earnestly petition your Excellency to prohibit the palpable and brutalizing violation of the law to which they refer, namely, the proposed international prize fight fixed to occur within the limits of Kings County, State of New-York.

Whereas, Arrangements are being made for a prize fight, to take place at Coney Island some time in December next, for which articles of agreement have already been signed by the contestants; and

Whereas, This proposed contest is hostile to every sentiment of morality and religion, and in flagrant violation of the laws of this State; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we, the members of the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting, do hereby express our unqualified condemnation of all such brutal encounters.

Second—That we most heartily commend the outspoken and manly words of his Excellency, Gov. Flower, in condemnation of this violation of the laws of the State, and his words of warning to the officials of the county.

Third—That we fully approve the efforts of The New-York Times and other papers to rally the sentiment of the country against the brutal exhibition.

Fourth—That these resolutions be presented to the city press for publication and a copy be also sent to Gov. Flower, the District Attorney, and the Sheriff of the county.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

Sign and return at once to any branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Central Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Secretary, Edwin F. See; Secretary in charge, Arthur B. Wood.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
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AN INTERRUPTED LYNCHING.

St. Louis Policemen Rescue a Negro from Imminent Death.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—George Jones, a negro, aged twenty-two, was rescued today from a mob that was bent on lynching him for an assault he had committed upon an invalid woman. The assault and attempt at lynching both occurred near the corner of Sixth Street and Forest Park Boulevard, this city.

The woman's cries for help were heard by a number of laborers, who hurried to her assistance. They assailed the negro, and after a desperate resistance he was captured and bound hand and foot. A rope was placed about his neck, and it was decided that he should be hanged.

The negro begged piteously for his life, but the mob was bent on his death, and the rope was thrown over the limb of a neighboring tree.

In the meantime the police officers at the Fifth District Station had been notified by telephone and were hurrying to the scene.

When the lynchers saw the police coming on horseback to rescue the negro, their fury became intensified, and they hurled stones, staves, and clubs at the frightened and yelling wretch.

Finally the police dashed through the mob and, plying their clubs right and left, reached the negro, and under drawn revolvers escorted him to the station house, where he was locked up.

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Lost His Wagon Through a Cigarette.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 17.—Anton Funk, who keeps a kerosene shop on the meadows back of Hoboken, while waiting for a Fourteenth Street ferryboat this morning, smoked a cigarette. When the boat came in he threw the cigarette in the bottom of the wagon, which was soaked with oil. The vehicle was instantly enveloped in flames, and Funk only saved his horse by cutting the harness. A fire engine spread the flame by pouring water on it, and although a chemical engine remedied that difficulty, the wagon was destroyed. The loss was $200.

Better Stay Where He Is.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Ex-Gov. Long, appointed by the Supreme Court a special master to determine whether or not William King, the Newport (R. I.) millionaire, should be released from the McLean Asylum, filed his report in court today. He recommends that Mr. King stay where he is. Mr. King has been a constant inmate of the asylum since 1866, is nearly seventy-five years old, was never married, and has no nearer kin than nephews and nieces. Mr. Long thinks he will be better cared for in an institution than he could be in any other place.

The Borden House Occupied Again.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 17.—The Borden house on Second Street, where the horrible double murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden was committed a year ago last August, and which has been "For sale or to let" since the Misses Emma and Lizzie Borden left it and took up their residence in a more fashionable locality three months ago, was rented yesterday. The house has been refitted to contain two tenements. A livery stable keeper and a grocer are the tenants.

Left Burning in Midocean.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 17.—The crew of the American bark Chestina Redman, Capt. McLean, from Boston Sept. 18 for Hurricane Island and Sabine Pass, have been landed here by the New-York and Cuba mail steamship Niagara. The bark sprang a leak in the recent hurricane. When she was spoken by the Niagara on Oct. 15 she was in a sinking condition, and it was decided to abandon her. She was set on fire and left burning in latitude 32° north, longitude 75° west.

Bridges Association Outing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 17.—The 700 members of the James J. Bridges Democratic Association of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, held their second annual outing and games to-day at Donnelly's Boulevard Park, College Point. Among those present were County Clerk Cottier, Senator McCarty, Supervisor Barry, Assemblyman O'Connor, Aldermen Jordan, Coffey, and Kane; and Judges Neu, Goetting, Walsh, and Connelly.

WEPT FOR THEIR COMMANDER.

English Soldiers Deeply Moved at the Funeral of Capt. C. E. Gordon.

One of the most pathetic scenes ever witnessed in St. Luke's Hospital was the funeral yesterday of Capt. Charles Edward Gordon. Capt. Gordon was the commander of the British military tournament at Madison Square Garden. All the men in the company were sincerely devoted to him because of his uniform kindness and consideration.

In all the money troubles in which the men became involved since the recent failure of the tournament, not a word was ever spoken against the Captain, and when he was taken to St. Luke's a few days ago, seriously ill, the men did everything to show their sincere sympathy.

Everything that medical skill could do to save Capt. Gordon was done by the hospital doctors, but his illness rapidly took a fatal turn. The British soldiers attended the funeral services in a body, and most of the men broke down utterly and wept like children over the dead body of their commander.

Three clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Baker, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, and the Rev. J. T. Clover, conducted the services, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. At intervals the ministers were forced to suspend the services by the sobbing of the big soldiers who filled the pews. After a time the sobs would die out and the ministers would proceed until their voices were drowned again by the lamentations of the mourners.

Even the hospital doctors, accustomed as they are to scenes of sorrow, were affected almost to tears, and pronounced the funeral the saddest in their experience.

Capt. Gordon was a relative of Gen. Gordon, the hero of the Soudan. He was only thirty-six years old, and had served with honor in the English Army. He resigned his commission some time ago, and when the military tournament was in Chicago he was made commander. He leaves a wife and several children, who are to leave for England to-day. Among the mourners at the funeral yesterday were Major Johnson of the Royal Artillery, Capt. R. Turner, Capt. Dawson, and others. The body will be interred in the cemetery near Astoria, L. I.

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CLASS DAY OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Results of Elections at Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17.—The senior class of Harvard College has elected the following class day officers: Secretary—Edward Kennard Rand, Watertown, Mass.; First Marshal—Bertram Gordon Waters, Boston, Mass.; Second Marshal—Marshall Newell, Great Barrington, Mass.; Third Marshal—George Cabot Lee, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Orator—Herbert Conrad Lakin, Worcester, Mass.; Poet—John Rathbone Oliver, Albany, N. Y.; Odist—Henry Upham Greene, Cambridge, Mass.; Ivy Orator—Henry C. Dyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Chorister—Bulkley Wells, Roxbury, Mass.; Class Day Committee—Russell Bowditch Beals, Brookline, Mass.; Rene Evans Paine, Boston, Mass.; Maynard Ladd, New-York City; Class Committee—Lincoln Davis, Boston, Mass.; George Arthur Gray, Fall River, Mass.; Howard Atherton Cutler, Waltham, Mass.; Photographic Committee—Adelbert Harding, Cambridge, Mass.; William Charles Mackie, Boston, Mass. The ticket was the result of a combination between the Hasty Pudding Club and the Pi Eta and the Delta Upsilon societies.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the senior class of Yale last night the following class officers were elected for Commencement Week next June: Class Orator—John L. Hall, Willimantic, Conn.; Poet—Edward B. Reed, Holyoke, Mass.; Statistician—Joseph Tilson, Clear Branch, Tenn.; Historians—R. D. Paine, St. Augustine, Fla.; E. B. Reed, Holyoke, Mass.; Arthur Judson, Montclair, N. J.; A. N. K. Fowler, Chicago; Thomas E. Davies, Jr., Detroit, Mich.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17.—The senior class of Dartmouth College has elected the following officers for Commencement week exercises: President—E. H. Safford, Kittery, Me.; Vice President—R. S. Lovejoy, Hardwick, Vt.; Marshal—E. G. Duffy, Franklin Falls, N. H.; Assistant Marshal—F. P. Claggett, Newport, N. H.; Orator—J. H. Bartlett, Sunapee, N. H.; Poet—B. A. Smalley, Lebanon, N. H.; Odist—Kent Knowlton, Danville, Vt.; Secretary and Treasurer—C. G. Merrill, Newbury, Vt.; Executive Committee—J. E. Allen, Claremont, N. H.; F. A. Bushe, Wallingford, Vt.; F. D. Field, Omaha, Neb.; E. G. Mam, Kezar Falls, Me.; C. E. Harris, Etna, Me.

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BROKER PATTON IN JAIL.

It Is Charged that He Hypothecated Securities of the Craig Estate.

William L. Patton, the Wall Street broker who failed on May 5, has been placed in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $15,000 bail. He was arrested by the Sheriff under an order of arrest issued by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, on the application of Robert B. Honeyman of 40 Wall Street.

Mr. Honeyman represents the Craig estate. In his affidavit he sets forth that $60,000 worth of securities belonging to the Craig estate were deposited with William L. Patton & Co., in a fiduciary capacity. When the money stringency came in Wall Street Mr. Patton, it is charged, took these securities, with $40,000 worth of others similarly intrusted to him, and hypothecated them to the Holland Trust Company and other institutions, obtaining the full value on them. When the firm failed Barclay E. V. McCarty, the assignee, made a search for the missing securities and found that they were in the hands of the people who had loaned Patton's firm money on them.

After trying to recover from Mr. Patton and his partner, Henry L. Saltonstall, Mr. Honeyman finally obtained the order of arrest.

The bankrupt broker says he was guilty of no misconduct. He hypothecated the Craig securities, he alleges, in an endeavor to save his firm.

Not Responsible for Its Agent's Error.

The City National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., in April, 1889, became a subscriber to the service of R. G. Dun & Co., taking their commercial reports and information. A draft upon a business man in Oswego, N. Y., was presented to the bank, and an inquiry sent to Dun & Co. for his rating. The commercial agency sent the report of its agent in Oswego and the draft was honored. The bank lost the money, over $5,000, and claimed that Dun & Co. were responsible for the agent's report, which, it was alleged, was untrue, he being a partner of the man concerning whom the inquiries were made. The United States Circuit Court found in favor of the bank. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed the finding of the Circuit Court yesterday, holding that Dun & Co. were not responsible, and any misinformation coming from an agent, according to contract, was not to be charged to the main agency.

Arrested for the Cornfield Murder.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 17.—Another arrest has been made in connection with the death of Otto Schneider, who was found with a fractured skull in a cornfield Oct. 2. Police Captain Hance has locked up an Italian who had charge of a steam roller on the Boulevard, near the scene of the murder. The dead man was identified yesterday. He was employed for a time by John Kolb of Little Neck, and left there to seek employment. Schneider was a skilled nurseryman, and has a father, mother, and three sisters in Germany. Coroner Corey will hold an inquest Thursday night.

Treasurer Woodruff's Trial Begun.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 17.—The trial of ex-State Treasurer William E. Woodruff began in earnest here this morning. Col. D. W. Jones presented the case of the defense, opening with a volley at certain newspapers which, he said, had attempted to create a prejudice against his client.

MARSHAL MACMAHON IS DEAD

THE GALLANT FRENCH SOLDIER AT REST.

He Was Both a Military and Civic Hero in the Republic for Which He Fought and of Which He Was the President—A State Funeral Probable—His Dust to be Laid Away in the Hotel des Invalides—The Story of His Busy Life in All Its Details.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Field Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, died this morning.

If the relatives will agree to it, the State will conduct the funeral, which will be a public one. The body will be interred in the Hotel des Invalides.

SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Career of Marshal MacMahon, Ex-President of the French Republic.

Marie Edme Patrick Mannier de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, the second President of the French Republic, was born at Sully July 12, 1808, and was a descendant of an old Irish Catholic family, who had risked and lost all in their devotion to the cause of the last of the Stuarts, and after their downfall had emigrated to France. The MacMahons were of high birth in their native country, and mingled their blood by marriage with the old French nobility. The parentage of Marshal MacMahon is a matter of some doubt, there being no record of his early life, except the fact that he was the son of a peer of France, who was one of the intimate friends of Charles X. In 1825 he was admitted to the military school at St. Cyr, where he found himself the companion of the sons of noblemen of equal rank with his own family. Among them were the Montmorencys, Harcourts, Rohans, Lujues, and representatives of other historical families. Leaving St. Cyr in 1830 MacMahon was sent to join the army in Algiers, which was the great training ground for nearly all the best-known French Generals of the present day. He entered upon active service with all the enthusiasm of a young soldier, and behaved most gallantly in every action in which he was called upon to participate. Handsome, brave, and well connected, he rose speedily in the service, and was soon made aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, under whom he served in the siege of Antwerp in 1832. For his bravery and gallant services in this siege he was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1833. The young Captain was so earnest in the exercise of his profession that he distinguished himself signally in Africa, and rose gradually in the service, until after the assault upon Constantine he was nominated in 1840 Major of Foot Chasseurs. Two years later he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845 he was promoted to be Colonel of the Forty-first Regiment of the line. On June 12, 1848, he was made Brigadier General, and four years later he was raised to the rank of a Division General and placed in command of the army division at Constantine.

When the revolution of 1848 occurred MacMahon was a conservative, and, like many others in the Algerian Army, decided to await events before taking any decided stand. He had watched the fall of Louis Philippe with silent contempt, and attributed it all to Liberalism. On the re-establishment of the empire under Louis Napoleon he gave his oath of fealty to the new Government willingly. MacMahon at this time was a vigorous-looking gentleman, with clear, blue eyes, a firm mouth, and determined ways. He said but little, but those who knew him best predicted for the young soldier a brilliant future, and their predictions were literally fulfilled. When the Crimean war broke out in 1855 MacMahon was called back to France from Africa and placed in command of a division of infantry in the corps of Marshal Bosquet, in the Crimea, taking the place of Gen. Canrobert, who had retired from the field in front of Sebastopol. The assault upon the Russian works having been decided upon by the allied chiefs, on the 8th of September, they assigned to Gen. MacMahon the perilous post of leading the French column against the Malakoff, which was the key to the position at Sebastopol. He succeeded in defeating the Russians in this engagement, and for his services on this occasion he was rewarded by being decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and in the following year he was nominated by Queen Victoria as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. At the beginning of the Italian war in 1859 Gen. MacMahon was regarded as one of the best tacticians in the French Army, and he maintained his high reputation for gallantry and the successful command of large bodies of troops by his signal services at the battles of Solferino and Magenta. So great was his renown at this time that Napoleon III. gave him the baton of a Field Marshal and created him Duke of Magenta. When the war closed MacMahon was the idol of the hour, and received ovations wherever he went in France. In 1861 he was sent to represent France at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany as King of Prussia and in the following year he was placed in command of the Third Army Corps of the French Empire. In 1864 he was nominated Governor General of Algeria, and in this position he inaugurated a new system of government in the colony, the tendency of which was to create and establish an Arab kingdom. This movement proved a decided failure, the colonists becoming dissatisfied and unruly, and in 1868 large numbers of them left Algeria for Brazil, suffering great hardships, while thousands of the Arabs perished of hunger and disease. These facts resulted in raising a great outcry against MacMahon, and as the accession of the Ollivier Cabinet was the pretext chosen for abandoning the idea of founding an Arab kingdom under military rule, Gen. MacMahon resigned the Governor Generalship.

When France declared war against Prussia in July, 1870, Marshal MacMahon was placed in command of the First Army Corps and intrusted with the defense of Alsace. On Aug. 4 his advance guard, composed of Gen. Douay's division, was defeated at Wissembourg, and two days later the Marshal himself was defeated by the Prince Royal of Prussia and forced to retreat from the line of the Vosges. He had fought in this engagement with 35,000 men against 75,000 Germans, and lost besides the killed, 4,000 prisoners, 36 cannon, and 2 flags. The Marshal's retreat, with about 18,000 men, on Nancy and Chalons, was one of the most masterly operations of the war. Count Palikoa, the Minister of War, now organized a new army at Chalons, and Napoleon placed Marshal MacMahon in command of this new force. He was ordered to join the forces of Marshal Bazaine. The deliberations of the French Cabinet and the delay of positive orders to move prevented the Marshal from reaching Monzon until Aug. 28, and his forces were not concentrated on the right bank of the Meuse around Sedan until Aug. 31. In the meantime the Prussian Prince had by means of forced marches reached Sedan and Mezieres, and on Aug. 31 the German Army, composed of 180,000 men, surrounded the French, who mustered scarcely 120,000 men. The next morning, when the battle began, Marshal MacMahon was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and he then turned over his command to Gen. Ducrot. The result of the battle is well known. The French sustained a disastrous defeat and the throne of the Emperor fell to the ground. Marshal MacMahon was taken prisoner by the Germans and conveyed to Germany. After the signing of the preliminary articles of peace he was released and returned to France in March, 1871, at the outbreak of the Communistic insurrection. In the beginning of April he was appointed by a decree of the Executive power to lead the Versailles army, and on May 28, after some days of desperate fighting, he entered Paris and issued a calm and moderate proclamation, the result of which was to destroy the Commune. He then bent his energies to the work of assisting M. Thiers to reorganize the army. In December, 1871, he was requested by the Parisan Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he declined to accept the nomination. When M. Thiers resigned the Presidency of the republic on May 24, 1873, Marshal MacMahon was elected to the vacant office by the Assembly. Of the 392 members who voted, 390 cast their ballots for Marshal MacMahon. He immediately accepted the position of Chief Executive of the nation in a letter which was a model of manly straightforwardness and modesty. "A heavy responsibility," he said, "is thrust upon my patriotism, but with the aid of God, the devotion of the army, which will always be the army of the law, and the support of all honest men, we will continue together the work of liberating the territory and restoring moral order throughout the country. We will maintain internal peace and the principles on which society is based. That this shall be done I pledge my word as an honest man and as a soldier."

President MacMahon began his administration by the formation of a Cabinet, with the Duc de Broglie at its head as Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the Council. When the Assembly came together again, on Nov. 9, the President, in a message, asked that body to give to his administration a stability and authority which would make it capable of coping with the difficulties before it by making the term of the Presidency ten years. This proposition was looked upon by the ultra-Republicans in the Assembly as a wedge to open the way for the re-establishment of an empire, with a MacMahon instead of a Napoleon at its head. The message was the subject of a heated discussion, and finally, on Nov. 19, the law known as the Septennat was passed, fixing the term of the Presidency at seven years. This fixing of the term did not please the President, and he took no pains to conceal his displeasure at the action taken by the Assembly. From this time until the close of his term President MacMahon and the Assembly were constantly working at cross purposes, and the people of the French Republic sustained the majority of the Assembly. MacMahon, who had been the idol of the army and the admired champion of the people, became the recognized instrument by which the enemies of the republic sought to overturn it and re-establish the empire. The President always protested that this was not his object, and that his sole purpose was to secure to the Executive the power which was absolutely necessary to protect the interests of the republic, but the people refused to believe in these protestations, and persisted in characterizing MacMahon as a man who wanted only the power to become a thorough tyrant.

On Sept. 19, 1877, President MacMahon addressed a paper to the French people, in which he said: "They tell you that I am trying to overturn the republic. Frenchmen, you will not believe this. The election of men who agree with me in the policy of the country will help the forward march of the existing Government. As for me, my sense of duty will increase as the peril to my administration increases. I shall defend, with the support of the Senate, the conservative interests of the country, and protect energetically the adherents of my policy, who have not allowed themselves to be frightened by the threats of my enemies." This address had not the effect which was intended. It did not conciliate the popular sentiment, and it did not frighten the Opposition in the Assembly. The elections showed a majority of 120 for the Opposition, and the de Broglie Cabinet was dismissed. The situation now was most critical, and at one time President MacMahon contemplated resigning his position. He was dissuaded from this project, however, and he finally called on M. Dufaure to form a Cabinet from the ranks of the majority. He then sent a message to the Chambers, in which he said: "The elections of the 14th of October have once again declared the confidence of the people in republican institutions," and declared that he was not in favor of the arbitrary exercise of the power of the President to dissolve the Chambers. From this time on until his resignation Marshal MacMahon devoted himself to the strictly executive duties of his office, and made no more attempts to enforce a policy with which the people of France were not in harmony. He did not appear in public again until the opening of the Paris Exposition of 1878, when in his speech, after referring to the material and moral advantages which France possessed, and of which she had a right to feel proud, he invited the French people, in memory of their misfortunes, "to develop and maintain a spirit of concord, of respect for the law, and of ardent and disinterested love for the country." On Jan. 5, 1879, the Senatorial elections resulted once more in giving a majority to the Opposition, and three days later President MacMahon resigned his office. On the same day M. Grevy was proclaimed President of the republic.

Marshal MacMahon retired to private life respected by most of his old enemies. He has since lived in happy retirement, with his family about him, apparently cherishing no animosities, and devoted, as a private citizen, to the interests and the well-being of the country he loved so well. Much of these peaceful years he has given up to the preparation of his memoirs. He was a man of great energy, thoroughly honest in his convictions, but not in accord with the sentiment of the French people. He was more fitted for the life of a soldier than the career of a statesman. His services in the field and the Cabinet obtained for him the decorations of most of the foreign orders. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Sword of Sweden in July, 1872; with the Cross of St. Andrew of Russia in December, 1874; with the Cross of the Savior of Greece in February, 1875; of the Golden Fleece of Spain in April, 1875, and with the Cross of Brazil in June, 1875.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

AMERICANS IN HONDURAS.

Sir Alfred Malone, Governor of the Province, Says They Are Prosperous.

Sir Alfred Malone, Governor of British Honduras, who has for some time been stopping at the Windsor Hotel, left yesterday for his post of duty. He is returning from a visit to England. Sir Alfred is anxious to promote the interests of the British colony of which he is the Governor. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said yesterday:

"A number of Americans have settled in British Honduras. They, as well as the settlers of English birth, are all doing well. The Americans are principally engaged in raising sugar. Some, however, are in trade. The English residents are generally engaged in the same occupations, and also in the timber trade and the cultivation of bananas and other tropical fruits.

"The principal article of export to the United States is bananas. In return, your country sends us flour, pork, and almost all other provisions. A great deal of the timber cut in Honduras is mahogany. Of course, most of this is sent to England, where there is a demand for that kind of wood, whereas the United States uses comparatively little of it.

"The Americans, I believe, are all proprietors, and most of the English are. The people who work their lands are negroes and Indians, or other Hondurians of Spanish descent. Many of the negroes are employed in felling the timber. The Americans remain American citizens. Foreign residents may hold land without becoming naturalized. We want more settlers in Honduras to develop the country. In fact, the Government gives a grant of twenty-five acres to every bona-fide settler. If any one wishes to buy more, he can get it at about $2 an acre, with a rebate of $1 if he is a bona-fide settler. We invite useful men, whether white or black.

"On the coast, where there is alluvial soil, of course there is more or less malaria, but the interior is salubrious and delightful to live in. Especially healthy and delightful is the southern part of the colony.

"No railroad has been built, but the Government is having the surveys made and they are nearly completed. Before long the Government will call for bids for building the road. The railroad, to begin with, will be 100 miles long, and will run across to the border of Guatemala. It is proposed to have a narrow-gauge road. We expect to have the cars built on the American plan. We want to increase the trade with the United States for mutual benefit."

Women Fool a Long Island Jeweler.

PARKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Oct. 17.—Two well-dressed women entered the jewelry store of A. Butterfield here yesterday afternoon. They asked to see some rings. A tray was placed on the counter. They selected three of the most valuable, but said they could not decide which to purchase. They suggested that the jeweler's wife might assist them to a decision. Jeweler Butterfield stepped into a back room and called his wife. When he returned the women and the three rings were missing. An alarm was sent out, but the women escaped.

East New-Jersey Sunday School Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—The forty-third annual convention of the East New-Jersey Baptist Sunday School Association met in the South Park Baptist Church to-day. An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. M. Luther, pastor of the church. Rufus K. Case of Plainfield, President of the convention, responded.

Miles of Pine Timber on Fire.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 17.—Reports from Eastern Texas say that fifty miles of pine timber, reaching from Montgomery County toward the Sabine River, is a mass of flames. The whole country is dry, and, unless rain falls, it is feared that the loss to the yellow-pine section of Texas will run into millions. Several fine milling plants and towns are in the path of the fire.

IN GALES AND TUMBLING SEAS

CREWS OF WRECKED SHIPS SAVED AFTER LONG SUFFERING.

The Men of the Schooner Charles E. Young Lashed to the Rigging for Forty-four Hours—Rescued by the Morning Light and Brought to This Port—Fearful Sufferings of the Men—The Crew of the Bark Romulus Spends Many Days in the Deckhouse with Little Food.

The past week has been an exceedingly trying one for vessels that sail in the waters of the North Atlantic. Storms, which some mariners describe as hurricanes, and others as whizzing cyclones, regardless of meteorological nomenclature, have held high carnival in that region, and as a result many storm-beaten craft have been added to the melancholy roll of derelicts.

Two shipwrecked crews, rescued from sinking vessels, arrived in port yesterday. One had spent days upon a trembling deckhouse, which seemed every moment to be on the point of dissolution; the other had been lashed in the rigging for forty-four hours when the rescuer appeared. One was the crew of the Norwegian bark Romulus, the other served upon the now derelict schooner Charles E. Young.

The brig Morning Light, which arrived early yesterday morning, brought the schooner's crew into port. The story of the wreck—the long hours of fearful suffering while lashed in the rigging, and subsequent rescue—was told to a reporter for The New-York Times by Capt. W. S. Carson of the wrecked schooner.

Capt. Carson said that he had sailed out of Savannah Oct. 4, bound for Philadelphia. The schooner was loaded with yellow pine. A large part of the cargo was stowed on deck. The crew had that fact emphasized when, on Tuesday noon, a heavy gale from the northeast sent the deck adrift. The heavy pieces of timber surged so heavily against the bulwarks that that part of the vessel was soon a wreck. The heavy pounding served to open the seams of the hull, and when nightfall came the vessel was leaking fast. As the night wore on, the gale showed no sign of decreasing, and when morning came, the wreck was surging heavily over the racing seas. The weather was so thick that one could not see a cable's length ahead. Out of the driving mist there suddenly appeared the outlines of another vessel, a short distance to leeward. The crew, clinging as best they could to the reeling taffrail, and dodging the sliding timbers and toppling seas, which at short intervals swept clear over everything, made out the craft to be a three-masted schooner. A momentary rift in the thickness showed that she also was in distress. Towing astern, at the end of a long line, was the vessel's yawl, in which were crouched seven men, who apparently formed the entire crew of the schooner.

Although the Young was in desperate straits herself, Capt. Carson determined to undertake a rescue of the men who were clinging to the gunwales of their half-swamped boat. The helm of the Young was put up, the bow paid off before gale, and, with the seas surging and roaring past her, the wreck staggered away to leeward of the foundering stranger. There she hove to again. Capt. Carson expected that the men in the yawl would cast off their line and drift down upon him, but either they did not understand the maneuver or were afraid to let go their line. Possibly they had no oars in the boat and thought the chance of drifting directly toward their would-be rescuers too desperate to be considered. At any rate, they did not attempt it, and gradually the two vessels drifted apart.

That day went by, and another night set in without any sign of the storm abating. Instead, the wind seemed to come in more furious gusts, and, in a violent midnight outburst, it seemed to the crew that they had cleared for their last port. The rigging of the mainmast and mizzenmast had been carried away by the pounding of the heavy deckload, and those spars seemed on the point of going over the side at every moment. The hull had sunk so deep that the decks were almost awash, and every wave buried the craft in an acre of foam.

Thursday morning came, and with it no sign of rescue. The tumbling sea line was void of any sail, and overhead the rags of clouds streaming to the southwest showed that the gale had lost none of its energy. When noonday came the wreck was so far submerged that no tenable place was left on the deck. The forward rigging still offered a place of refuge, and there Capt. Carson and the seven men of his crew repaired. The mere getting there was a matter of peril. The men had to watch their chances when the hull was lifted on a wave, and then made a dash forward. One carried with him a jug of water, and another had a bag of bread. A rope was cut into eight sections, and with these the men lashed themselves in the rigging.

"There was barely room for us all," said Capt. Carson. "The lowest man was frequently half under water. Could we see any of the deck? Well, once in a while we could trace the outlines of the hull, when a big wave lifted us and the water rolled off; but for the most part of the time we could see nothing whatever except the other masts and the broken ends of rigging swinging back and forth."

All that afternoon the men clung to the wildly reeling spar, momentarily expecting it to go over the side. They had been without sleep or rest for nearly forty-eight hours when they ascended the rigging, but sleep, Capt. Carson said, was impossible. A man would doze off for a moment, to be awakened the next by a wild plunge of the wreck and a shower of spray. Then his limbs would begin to get stiff, but there was no relief for that.

All through that long night and the still longer day, the poor wretches suffered the tortures of the shipwrecked. When another night set in and no sign of rescue came, the point of human endurance had almost been reached. Some of the men became half insane, and endeavored to loosen the ropes that bound them to the mast. Others prayed that the hulk would at once "buck herself into Judgment Day," and end their misery.

The gale blew itself out that night, but the exhausted watchers in the rigging thought that the respite had come too late, and they heard only a requiem in the sullen wash of the waves, which still broke over the hulk. And then, the night faded, and as the last star was dying in the West, a faint tracery of spars appeared to the southwest. They were those of the Morning Light, and never did the name seem more appropriate. A distress signal was flaunting its tale of shipwreck from the mizzenmast of the schooner, but it was not needed. The spectacle of eight famished and outworn creatures lashed to the forward rigging was enough for the Captain of the Morning Light to form his own conclusions. A boat was got in readiness, and when the wreck was close aboard it was launched and the crew was rescued.

The other shipwrecked crew was that of the Norwegian bark Romulus. They sailed from Pensacola on Oct. 7, bound for Antwerp and reached this port yesterday on board the Norwegian fruit steamship Cuba. The Romulus encountered the gale last Tuesday night about 250 miles southeast of Hatteras. She also carried a deckload of lumber, and sprung aleak while the gale was at its height. The men who were sent to the pumps were maimed by the shifting deck load, and that method of freeing the hold had to be abandoned. The water gained rapidly and the gale blew so heavily that it seemed on the verge of prizing the mast out of the hull. Only the two was found necessary to furl them both and lay to under a close-reefed foresail. Like the schooner Young, the decks of the Romulus were submerged, but the crew collected on the deckhouse instead of taking to the rigging.

The story of how the steamship Colorado made an ineffectual effort to render assistance has already been told in these columns. The crew said yesterday that they did not blame the steamship for deserting them, as they could see that that vessel was in a bad way herself.

The gale lasted from Tuesday to Saturday night. Most of that time the crew spent upon the deckhouse, with nothing for sustenance except a few biscuits and a little brackish water. On Sunday morning the steamship Cuba hove in sight and rescued them from their perilous position.

The Atlas Line steamship Adirondack, which arrived last night from Kingston, reports having sighted on Oct. 15, at 6:40 A. M., a dismantled vessel flying signals of distress. She was the Norwegian bark Jurg, from Dublin for Tybee. The nine men comprising her crew were taken off after which the wreck was set on fire. The Adirondack also had on board six members of the crew of the schooner A. T. Davidson, which was driven on Fortune Island, becoming a total loss. The Captain remained by the wreck.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCK SPECULATION DULL AND PRICES LOWER.

The Grangers and Industrials Decline—Delay in the Senate Still Impeding Business—Reading Declines on the Supposition, Which Proved a Mistake, that the Company's Collateral in the Speyer Loan Were to be Sold To-day—Manipulation by the Cliques.

NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Oct. 17—P. M.

The stock market to-day was inactive, with the exception of a few specialties. The prices at the opening were fairly strong, but the Grangers were sold down by the bear leaders on the unfavorable showing as to earnings. The Industrials sold higher on manipulation by the cliques, but about noon they declined on a story of threatened litigation against the Chicago Gas Company, having in view the prevention of its proposed issue of bonds. In the last hour there was a further depression, due to the report that the Senate intended to take a recess and let silver-repeal legislation come up at the regular session. In this weakness the short interest, which had been considerably increased in the morning, did considerable covering. At the closing hour the general market was fractionally lower than yesterday.

The stocks most active to-day were Whisky, Reading, Sugar, Burlington, St. Paul, and Chicago Gas. Rock Island, while less active than the other Grangers, showed the greatest loss, its net decline being 1⅞ points. The majority of the stocks closed at the lowest point of the day.

The movement in Reading, which at one time sold down to 16, was due to the general impression that the collateral of Speyer & Co. would be sold at auction to-morrow. The Street was justified in this belief in view of the interview with Mr. Welsh, which was published in the morning papers, in which he said that the financial condition of the company was such that it was impossible for the receivers to protect the loan. After the close of business, however, it became known that the receivers had been in conference with the banking house, and that pending the continuance of the negotiations the collateral had been withdrawn from sale. It was announced that the receivers contemplated applying to the courts for an additional issue of certificates, to be applied in the retirement of the loan.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.— Bid.	Closing.— Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	34	34½	200
American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	69½	71	172
American Express	112	112	112	112	110	113	97
*American Sugar Refining	91	91⅝	89⅞	89⅞	89¾	89⅞	19,430
*American Sugar Refining pf	87	87½	86½	86½	86	88	135
American Telegraph & Cable Co	84	84	84	84	83	85½	20
American Tobacco	78	78½	78	78½	77	79	500
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	4,794
Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	47	48	100
Central Pacific	20	20	20	20	18½	20	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	16	400
Chicago Gas	59¼	59⅝	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	57⅞	12,580
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	..	..	768
Chicago & Alton	135½	135½	135½	135½	136	140	50
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅛	100⅛	99⅛	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	1,918
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79¼	79⅜	77⅛	77¼	77¼	77⅜	18,255
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33	33	30½	31	30¾	30⅞	2,185
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	..	..	150
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	57⅝	57¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56⅞	12,820
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	116	116	116	116	115½	..	348
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	61½	61⅝	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	8,590
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	20⅜	20⅜	19½	20	19½	20¼	1,130
Delaware & Hudson	120	120	119¼	119¼	118⅞	119¼	605
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	152⅝	153½	152⅝	153½	152¾	153½	685
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	29	100
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	26	26	26	26	25	..	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	33	34	31¼	31½	31⅜	31½	38,675
Duluth, South Shore & A. pf	17	17	17	17	15	18	100
Edison Electric Illuminating	94	94	94	94	91½	94	30
Evansville & Terre Haute	84	84	84	84	80	83	10
General Electric	44¼	44¼	42½	42⅝	42⅝	42⅞	1,635
Great Northern pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	107	110	100
Laclede Gas	13¾	15⅛	13¾	15⅛	14	15	200
Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	15	16	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	66	66	66	66	65	68	150
Lake Shore	121	121	119¾	119⅞	120	120¼	1,340
Louisville & Nashville	44½	45⅛	44⅜	44½	44¼	44⅜	2,900
Manhattan Consolidated	123¼	123¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¾	315
Mexican Central	6	6	6	6	6¼	7	100
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91	88	90¼	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	10	10	10	10	10	11	100
Missouri Pacific	21⅞	22	20¾	21	21	21⅛	7,475
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	18¾	19	18¾	19	18½	18⅞	300
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	58½	58½	58½	58½	57	70	100
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	26	26½	24½	25	24½	25	2,006
*National Lead Co	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	25¾	26	500
*National Lead Co. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	69	70½	262
National Starch	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	10	100
New-Jersey Central	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	106	108½	70
New-York Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100	100¼	207
New-York & New-England	27¾	28	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅜	2,760
New-York & Northern pf	10	10	9½	9½	9½	11	200
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	12	13	105
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	335
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13	13½	163
Norfolk & Western pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	19	20½	10
Northern Pacific pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	..	100
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	100
Oregon Railway & Navigation	30	30	30	30	25	35	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N	5	5	5	5	5	6	20
Pacific Mail	14	15½	14	15½	15½	16	1,400
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	17⅜	16	16¾	16¾	16⅞	30,650
Pittsburg & Western pf	28	28	28	28	27	30	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	166	166	166	166	165	167	207
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3	400
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	108	108	108	108	104	107	15
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	33	34	500
Southern Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	18½	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	14	14½	310
Texas Pacific	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7	70
Union Pacific	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	3,425
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6	200
United States Express	50	52	50	52	50	55	41
United States Rubber pf	80	80	80	80	75	85	25
Wabash	7	7	7	7	7	7¼	25
Wabash pf	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14	14¼	720
Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	130	130	128	136	25
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81½	80⅜	80½	80½	80¾	6,051
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	14	13½	14	12½	13½	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	41¼	49½	100
Total sales							191,459

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	111¾	112	111¾	112	$13,000
Amer. Dock 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	67¾	68	67½	67½	32,500
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	35⅜	36	35¼	35¼	42,000
Beech Creek 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½	6,000
Bos., H.T. & W. 5s	95	95	95	95	2,000
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	11,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	101½	101¾	101½	101½	51,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	10,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	98	98	98	98	2,000
C., B. & Q. s.f. 5s	101	101	101	101	3,000
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	90	90	90	90	25,000
*C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	10,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	7,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	88	88	88	88	5,000
Consumers' Gas of C. 5s	77	77	77	77	5,000
Detroit Gas 5s	45	45	45	45	1,000
E.T., V. & Ga. g. 5s	80½	80½	80½	80½	1,000
Erie 2d	106	106	106	106	1,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	74	74	74	74	2,000
H. & T. 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	12,000
H. & T. cn. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3,000
Ill. C. 4s of 1952	100	100	100	100	2,000
Iron M. gen. 5s	69	69	69	69	1,000
Kan. Pac. cn	69	70	69	70	6,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	75	75	75	75	12,000
Ky. Central 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st	76½	76½	76½	76½	2,000
Lake S. 2d cn., c	121	122	121	122	11,000
L. & W. B. cn., as	106	106	106	106	7,000
L., N. A. & Chi. gen. 5s	64	64	64	64	1,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	58	58	58	58	1,000
Mid. of N. J. 1st	113	113	113	113	1,000
M., L., S. & W. ext. 5s	104	104	104	104	9,000
M. & St. L. 2d	100	100	100	100	1,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	50	50	50	50	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	93	93	93	93	3,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st r	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfdg. 5s	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. of Cal. 1st. 5s	92¼	92¼	92	92	9,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	104	104	104	104	6,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	86½	86½	86½	86½	15,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	31	31	31	31	7,000
N. W. gold, c	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	5,000
Northwest s. f. 6s	111	111	111	111	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	43	43	43	43	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	68	68	68	68	11,000
O. S. L. & U. N. cn. 5s	49	49	48	48	16,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	2,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	19	19½	19	19½	6,000
Rock Island 6s, c	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	108	108	108	108	1,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	115	115	115	115	10,000
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
T. & N. O. cn. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	11,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	105	105	105	105	2,000
Union Elev. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	105	105	105	105	5,000
U. P. col. notes	77½	78	77½	78	42,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	39½	39½	39	39	2,000
Wabash 1st	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	6,000
Wabash 2d	71⅞	72	71¾	71¾	14,000
Wab. 1st, D. & C.	96	96	96	96	7,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	101¾	102	101¾	102	5,000
†West Shore 4s, c	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	8,000
Wis. Cent. inc	10½	10½	10½	10½	5,000
Total sales					$523,500

*Seller 30 flat. †Including $5,000 at 99½, seller 30 flat.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Long Island	91	95	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
L., E. & St. L.	..	15	St. P. & O. pf.	..	109
L., N. A. & C., t. r.	14	14½	St. P., M. & M.	102	106
L., St. L. & T.	..	7	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Mah. Coal R.	..	100	Tol. & O. C.	30	33
Mah. C. R. pf.	..	105	Tol. & O. C. pf.	63¾	..
Man. Beach	4	8	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	8	9
Md. Coal pf.	50	60	U. S. Rubber	28	33
M. & St. L. pf. t. r.	28½	30	Wis. Cent.	4⅞	5½

*Unlisted.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	146
Alb. & Sus.	150	..
Alton & T.H.	20	30
Am. Coal	75	90
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40
Am. Tob. pf.	94	98
At. & Pac.	2½	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	65½	67½
Bruns. Co.	3	6
B., R. & P.	24	28
B., R. & P. pf.	68	..
B., C. R. & N.	40	..
Can. Pacific	73½	75
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	56
C. & E. Ill. pf.	93	95
Cleve. & P.	145	150
C. C. & I. D.	10	12
Col. F. & I.	23	25
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. C.	8	9
C. H. V. & T. pf.	60	69
Consol. Coal	26	30
Con. Gas Co.	127	130
Den. & R. G.	9½	10¼
D., M. & Ft. D.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A.	6¾	7¼
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	1	4
G. B. & W., t. r.	5	6½
Homestake	11	14
H. & Texas	2¼	3
Ill. Cent.	90	92
Ill. Cent. L. L.	90	..
Iowa Cent.	6½	7½
Iowa C. pf.	19	20
Kan. & Mich.	8	10
Keok. & D. M.	..	5⅞
Laclede G. pf.	55	60

	Bid.	Asked.
Minn. Iron	..	60
Mo., K. & T.	10½	11¼
Mobile & O.	12	13½
Nat. Cordage pf., as. pd.	51	58
Nat. Lin. Oil	18	19
Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	..
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y. & N. H.	191	195
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	67
N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	22	25¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	26	29
N. Y., S. & W. pf., n.	41½	43
Norfolk So.	47	..
North Am.	4⅞	5⅛
North. Pac.	6⅝	7
Ohio South.	25	30
Ont. Mining	7	8
Oregon Imp.	8	11
Penn. Coal	250	300
Peo. & East	4	8
Peo., D. & E.	6¾	7¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	14¼	15½
P., C., C., & St. L. pf.	48½	51½
P., F. W. & C.	146	..
Quicksilver	1	2
Rens. & Sar.	155	165
R. & W. P., 1st inc. pf.	1	..
R. & W. P. pf., t. r.	14½	16
St. L. SS.	95	..
St. L. S. W.	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	7¾	8
St. P. & Dul.	24	26

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	90½	91⅝	89⅞	89⅞	9,140
At., T. & S. Fé	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	2,270
Am. Tobacco	78½	78½	78½	78½	100
Ches. & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
Chicago Gas Co.	59¼	59⅝	57⅝	57¾	4,300
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	61¾	61¾	59⅞	60	6,650
Chi., Bur. & Q.	79⅛	79⅜	77¼	77¼	17,660
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	57⅝	57¾	56¾	57	13,590
C., St. P., M. & O.	33½	33½	33½	33½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	20
Col., H. V. & T.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	100
Del., L. & W.	153	154¾	153	153½	160
Dist. & C. F.	33	34	31¼	31⅝	20,830
General Electric	44¼	44¼	42⅝	42⅝	200
Louis. & Nash.	44⅛	45	44⅛	44¼	660
Manhattan	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	50
Missouri Pacific	21⅞	22⅛	20⅝	21	2,720
Nat. Cordage	26	26¾	24½	24½	190
National Lead	25⅜	26	25⅜	25¾	70
N. Y. & N. E.	27⅞	28	27¼	27⅜	860
North. Pac. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	20
Pacific Mail	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
Phil. & Reading	17¾	17⅞	16⅛	16¾	6,070
Union Pacific	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16¾	90
Western Union	81	81½	80⅜	80½	5,990
Wabash pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	100
Wheel. & L. E.	14	14	14	14	100
Total sales					91,740

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	35⅝	36	35⅜	35⅜	$25,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	5,000
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2,000
Ches. & O. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	8,000
Chi., B. & Q. cn.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	3,000
Hock. Valley 5s	88	88	88	88	3,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	70	70	70	70	3,000
North. Pac. 1st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	2,000
North. Pac. 2d	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	3,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	5,000
Rich. & Dan. cn.	108½	108½	108½	108½	2,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	69	69	69	69	5,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st	39	39	39	39	4,000
Wabash 2d	72	72	71¾	71¾	9,000
Total sales					$79,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.75	200
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	900
Mexican	.75	.80	.75	.80	200
Ophir	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Potosi	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Total sales					1,450

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was unchanged. The supply was somewhat better. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5@6 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper was dull. City banks did not buy much, out-of-town institutions doing most of the business. Rates were 6 per cent. for prime indorsed bills receivable, 6½@8 per cent. for the best single names, and 7@10 per cent. for names less known.

In London call loans were quoted at ½@¾ per cent., and short and three months' bills at 1⅜@1½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $103,265,729, and balances, $6,412,337. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $1,101,410, which was paid in gold.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $990,000 loan certificates, the amount outstanding now being $6,115,000. There are outstanding in Boston $70,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange in New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 27½. Boston—10@15c discount for cash. Philadelphia—Par.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

SILVER STATISTICS.

The commercial price of bar silver was 73c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58½. In London, bar silver was sold at 33 11-16d per ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company has on hand 175,232 ounces of silver. None was deposited, and none withdrawn. The number of certificates outstanding is 174.

The Treasury purchased 142,000 ounces of silver at .7340.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅞	Laclede Gas	1⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Wheeling & L. E.	1⅜
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	2	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Great Northern pf.	2½
Chicago Gas	1⅜	L. E. & West. pf.	3⅞
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞	Lake Shore	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2	Manhattan	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	Mo. Pacific	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	N. Y. & Northern pf.	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	¾	Phila. & Reading	¾
Dis. & Cattle F.	1⅛	Pullman Car	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
General Electric	1⅜	Western Union	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railroad and bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1½	Kan. Pacific cn	5
Consol. Gas. Chi. 5s	2	Lake Shore 2d cn	1
Detroit Gas 5s	2	Leh. & W. B. cn., as	1

DECLINED.

B., H. T. & W. 5s	2½	Oregon Imp. cn.	5½
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	1	Read. 1st pf. inc	1¾
Kan. & Tex. 1st	1	So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	1
N. Y., S. & W. rfg. 5s	1	U. P., D. & G. 5s	1
Northern Pac. 2d, c	1	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1

Government bonds were unchanged. There was the sale of $3,000 4s, coupon, at 111⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	98	....	Cur. 6s, '96	104	....
4s, r.	110¾	111½	Cur. 6s, '97	106½	....
5s, c.	110¾	111½	Cur. 6s, '98	109½	....
Cur. 6s, '95	102	....	Cur. 6s, '99	111½	....

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rio Grande West.—2d week Oct.	$43,000	......	$9,500
Tol. & Ohio Central—2d week Oct.	42,952	$4,311	......
Missouri Pacific—2d week Oct.	510,000	......	81,000
From Jan. 1	19,323,000	......	1,809,000
Chi. & E. Ill. for year ending June 30—			
Gross	4,446,959	671,413	......
Op. expenses	2,990,314	486,791	......
Net	1,456,644	184,621	......
Other income	66,741	......	2,223
Total	1,523,385	182,398	......
Int. and rentals	1,134,087	86,092	......
Balance	389,298	96,306	......
Div. on preferred	283,986	......	......
Surplus	105,312	96,307	......

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	190	Ninth National	117
American Exchange	150	Park	302
Bowery	290	Produce Exchange	125
Citizens	140	Republic	175
Commerce	170	State of New-York	115
German Exchange	300	Tradesmen's	100
Importers & Traders'	600	Western National	112
Metropolitan	7	West Side	209
Murray Hill	200		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	49¾
American Surety	175	195
American Type Founders' common	..	25
*American Type Founders' pf	..	68
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94¾	96¾
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	97	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	89	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	154½	156
Brooklyn Elevated	20	20½
Brooklyn Elevated (seaside ext. 5s)	80	85
Brooklyn Traction	15	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf	65	71
Buffalo Street Railway stock	44	47
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	89	..
Central Cross-Town	147	..
Central Park, North & East River	130	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	101	108
Central Trust	920	960
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	..	84
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st certs	60	67
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	118	124
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ⅌ cent. L. S.)	82	85
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	173	176
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st 6s	103	..
Eighth Avenue	235	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	66
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107½	111
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	100½
†Georgia Pacific 1st	90	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	34	36
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	107½	109
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	83	..
Holland Trust Company stock	..	180
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	88	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	83
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	..
Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	61	69
†Journeay & Burnham	56	63
Journeay & Burnham pf	89	96
Kings County Elevated	9	11
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	32
Little Rock & Memphis 5s	28	33½
Long Island Traction	20½	21¼
Lorillard pf. stock	100	102
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. C. & I. Div. 6s	100¼	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	138	143
†Manhattan Elevated, 4 ⅌ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	..
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74½	78½
Mexican National Construction pf	4	6½
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	..	77
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	3
North Shore Traction	16	17
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	19	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	105	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	190	195
†New-York and Greenwood Lake 1st	28	35
New-York & Texas land scrip	64½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	120	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, (50 ⅌ cent. paid)	77	79
Natural Gas Trust	113	116
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	82	87
Northwestern Telegraph	101½	..
†New-York Biscuit	29	33
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	650	670
New-York Security & Trust	200	225
Old Dominion Steamship	70	80
Omaha & St. Louis common	¼	1¼
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	5½
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	87
Prescott and Arizona coupon 1st	..	44
Standard Oil Trust	142	143
Standard Gas	..	34
Standard Gas pf	60	70
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	101½	..
Second Avenue Railroad	105	115
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	56	..
South Carolina State 4½s	95½	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	100
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
St. Joseph and Grand Island stock	..	5½
Third Avenue Railroad	137	140
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mt. Pleasant 1st	40	50
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	12
Thurber-Whyland pf	..	31
Trenton Potteries pf	70	78
Trenton Potteries common	..	50
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	..
Union Ferry	54	56
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	94	96½
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	135	145
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	99½	101½
Union Elevated 2d	38	44
Union Trust	..	708
United States Leather pf	..	65
United States Trust	750	800
United States Mortgage Company stock	165	185
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	90	95
Wagner Palace Car	114	..
Warren Railroad	138	..
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	42½
Winona and Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 229,283 pks flour, 7,803 pks cornmeal, 757,650 bushels wheat, 1,066,200 bushels oats, 130,775 bushels barley, 17,100 bushels peas, 872,400 bushels corn, 37,337 bales cotton, 1,384 bbls spirits turpentine, 8,769 bbls resin, 337 bbls tar, 15 bbls pitch, 2,883 bbls pork, 1,296 bbls beef, 27,264 pks cutmeats, 28,843 pks butter, 35,563 pks cheese, 6,453 tcs lard, 19,045 kegs lard, 4,512 bbls whisky, 2,372 hhds tobacco, 3,288 pks tobacco, 2,327 bales wool, 2,450 bbls beans, 1,576 bbls cottonseed oil, 76,400 bags flaxseed, 365 bbls molasses, 3,317 bags peanuts, 29,484 pks eggs, and 2,672 pks rice.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Lower and Fairly Active—Corn Dull and Lower—Cotton Lower.

Wheat was fairly active and irregular, and closed weak at a decline of ⅛@¼c, as influenced by the lower Western markets.

Corn was ⅛@¼c lower, and very dull, with the close weak.

Cotton advanced 2@8 points, but closed easy at 10@12 points decline, with free realizing, and better weather reported from the South.

Coffee closed firm at 10 points advance, on local covering.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce for the week were $7,088,059, and since Jan. 1 $301,972,963, against $315,875,105 same time last year. The week's exports included 1,260 bbls apples, 14 bbls pot ashes, 2,208 lb beeswax, 159,977 bbls wheat flour, 2,229 bbls cornmeal, 298,629 bushels wheat, 23,449 bushels oats, 2,093 bushels peas, 301,381 bushels corn, 474 boxes candles, 3,294 tons coal, 7,547 bales cotton, 24,856 bales hay, 240 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,110 bbls resin, 372 bbls tar, 86 bbls pitch, 10 gallons whale oil, 1,120 gallons sperm oil, 3,869 gallons lard oil, 3,080 gallons linseed oil, 104,114 gallons cottonseed oil, 11,789,930 gallons petroleum, 4,021 bbls pork, 3,581 bbls beef, 325 tcs beef, 3,524,632 lb cutmeats, 71,874 lb butter, 355,053 lb cheese, 3,297,911 lb lard, 194 bbls rice, 863,084 lb tallow, 2,007 hhds tobacco, 1,872 pks tobacco, 291,433 lb manufactured tobacco, and 550 lb whalebone.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange:

165 shares New-York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 50@106, 50@105¾.

47 shares Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 5.

$10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company third mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1912, registered, 123.

$15,000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1906, 122.

15 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 190.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A semi-annual dividend of 3 ⅌ cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company on Nov. 1 at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Our market opened quiet and with a good demand for stocks. Burlington was the feature, being depressed by sales from New-York, principally of short stock. There does not appear to be any suport to the stock, but investors would buy at the decline. It is a good property, but the wisdom of maintaining dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. can be questioned in this sort of times, because it is truly said that what affects the business of a weak railroad would affect the business of a strong road.

Money is a drug here; time money offered at 5½ per cent., call at 2½ per cent.

The demoralized feeling among some security holders of Union Pacific is passing away for a more sober second thought, as it was generally believed it was the best thing for the property to preserve it as a whole intact.

The heavy sales yesterday in London of Atchison securities was on account of a scare in Amsterdam, where so many Union Pacific securities are held.

Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	17¼	17⅜	Maine Cent.	110	112
At. & Pac.	2⅛	2½	Mex. Cent.	6½	6⅝
Atlantic Min.	8½	9½	N. Y. & N. E.	27¼	27½
Bay State G.	7½	8¼	N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	66
Bost. & Alb.	200	201	N. E. Tel.	52	58
Bost. & Low.	172	174	Old Colony	70	71
Boston & Me.	148	150	Oregon S. L.	5	5½
Bost. & Prov.	251	254	Osceola Min.	25	25½
B. & M. M.	22	22¼	Pull. P. Car	165	167
Boston Land	8¼	8¾	Quincy Min.	104	108
Bell Tel.	186	187	Tam. Min.	125	129
B. & Bost. M.	7⅛	7½	Gen. Elec.	42½	43
C., B. & Q.	77¼	77⅜	Gen. El. pf.	60	65
C. & W. M.	20	25	West. El.	21¼	21½
Cal. & Hecla	274	280	West. El. pf.	41	46½
Cent. Mass.	13	13¼	Wis. Cent.	5	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	48	50	Water Pow.	1	1¼
Cleve. & Can.	62½	75	W. End Land.	13	13½
Cent. Min.	2½	3	W. E. St. Ry.	56½	56¾
Domin. Coal	17	17½	W. E. S. R. pf.	78	78½
Erie Tel.	41	41½	*Atchison 4s.	66½	67
Frank. Min.	10	11	*Atch. inc.	35¼	35¾
Flint. & P. M.	13	16	A. & P. inc.	5	6
F. & P. M. pf.	45	48	*C., B. & N. 5s.	90	..
Fitchburg	14	15	*Mex. C. 4s.	51	51½
Fitchburg pf.	78	79	M. C. 1st inc.	10	11
F'hm'n's B. L.	2½	3½	*Wis. Cen. 5s.	65	68
F. W. El. Co.	5	5½	Wis. Cen. inc.	10	11
Kears. Cop.	6	6½			
Lamson S. S.	17	17½			

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The local market has been buoyant in spite of the weakness in New-York. Philadelphia Traction closed 4 points higher than last night and Metropolitan 3 points. The old crowd in Philadelphia appear to have pulled themselves together and are bidding up the price without opposition. There were buying orders from New-York in Metropolitan. People's and Baltimore Traction were neglected.

Reading declined at the opening on a report that the Speyer loan would be sold. Later in the day, on a rumor that the receivers would issue certificates to take up the loan, there was a rally.

Money is freely offered by banks and trust companies, and there is a disposition to loan on time. Total stock, 20,028 shares, and $31,004 bonds. Reading, 12,870; St. Paul, 2,100; New-England, 900; Pennsylvania, 643; Lehigh Valley, 184; Metropolitan Traction Company, 1,025; Philadelphia Traction Company, 1,075.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	16¾	17	North. Pac.	6⅝	7
Hunt. & B. T.	..	35	Nor. Pac. pf.	19½	..
H. & B. T. pf.	..	50	Pennsylva'ia	50¼	50½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18¼	18¾	Peo. Trac. 5s.	72	73
			Peo. Trac.	12½	13½
Lehigh Nav.	49½	49⅞	Phil. Trac.	78	78½
Lehigh Val.	32½	32⅝	Phil. & Erie	22	26
Met. Trac.	92¾	93	Reading	8 5-16	8 7-16
Minehill	65½	..	Rochester	..	50
N. J. cn. 5s.	72½	73	U. Co.'s N. J.	223½	..
Newark P. 5s.	85	86	N. J. Imp.	55	56
North. Cent.	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4	4⅜

HARTFORD SAVINGS BANKS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 17.—The annual statement of the savings banks in this city to the State Bank Commissioners shows an unexpected increase in the amount of deposits for the year ending Oct. 1, 1893. The total deposit was $22,729,627.32. The increase for the twelve months is $1,016,400.24. The amount of dividends credited to depositors exceeded $850,000. The whole number of depositors in the four savings banks in this city is 58,482. The increase in the number since Oct. 1, 1892, is 1,514.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 138@140, North Chicago at 220@225, Diamond Match at 116, Lake Street Elevated at 23, Alley Elevated at 42. Money, 6@7 ⅌ cent. Bank clearings, $15,748,433. New-York exchange, 85c premium.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—Flour—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; fancy, $3@$3.40; family, $2.75@$3. Wheat—The market remains steady, with very fair receipts; No. 2 red, 60c. Corn—The market was easy, with a tendency to drop off; No. 2 white, 41c; rejected white, 39c; No. 2 yellow, 40½c; No. 2 mixed, 41c; yellow ear, 40c; mixed ear, 40c. Oats—The receipts are large and prices drop accordingly; No. 2 white; 31½c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 mixed, 28c. Rye—Market held steady, at 51c for No. 2. Pork—Sales, mess, at $17.50; clear mess, $18; family pork, $19; clear family, $20.50. Kettle lard—Steady; sales of steam leaf at 9¼c; kettle dried, at 10c; leaf lard, 10¼c; bakers' lard, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8½c; short-rib sides, 10¾c; short clear sides 11⅛@11¼. Whisky—Market firm; sales of distillers' goods, 820 barrels, on a basis of $1.14.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Purchasers of Atchison Are Still a Bit Suspicious.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dullness reigned on 'Change to-day and fluctuations were in most cases nominal. There were some purchases of Atchison incomes and shares on the Vice President's denial of the impending receivership, but the memory of similar denials recently regarding Northern Pacific and Union Pacific prevailed.

There was, however, a sufficient revival of confidence to bring in the public, and Amsterdam continued selling locally. The purchases of to-day would be thrown over on the first sign of weakness.

Reading shares were sold by the same brokers who bought yesterday. The market closed quiet at about lowest prices.

The India Council is not expected to be able to sell bills to-morrow. Gold bars were 77s 11d bid.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific, ¾, to 17⅝; Atchison, ⅝, to 18¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 76¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 45¾; Lake Shore, ½, to 125; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛; Reading, ½, to 9; Illinois Central, ½, to 94½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 59⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 20¼; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 11½, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 14¾. Wabash preferred sold at 14⅛. British consols were quoted at 98¼ for both money and account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$163,917,732
Silver dollars and bullion	333,822,058
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	152,185,180
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,560,923
United States notes	17,297,548
United States Treasury notes	2,789,263
Gold certificates	193,460
Silver certificates	6,509,760
National bank notes	10,239,075
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,417,954
Disbursing officers' balances	3,804,852
Total	$717,717,306

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,656,819
Silver certificates	332,439,504
United States Treasury notes	152,175,280
Currency certificates	10,505,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	43,852,862

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 142,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of $0.7340 an ounce.

The total purchases thus far this month are 608,000 ounces, and the offers 2,100,000 ounces.

Revenue Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following statement of imports and exports has been prepared and made public by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department:

September, 1893—Imports, $46,859,890; exports, domestic, $70,015,664; foreign, $1,953,344; total, $71,969,008; excess of exports, $25,609,208.

Three Months, Ending Sept. 30, 1893—Imports, $168,188,774; exports, domestic, $208,214,914; foreign, $6,551,782; total, $214,766,696; excess of exports, $46,577,922.

For the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1893, the value of imports was $625,385,623; of domestic exports, $587,041,462; of foreign exports, $16,122,721, a total of exports of $603,164,183. The excess of imports over exports for the nine months was $22,221,440.

As compared with 1892, the relative situation has greatly changed. The imports for the month of September, 1893, were $21,106,262 less than in 1892. The exports of domestic articles were greater by $7,984,255. On Sept. 30, 1892, the excess of imports over exports for the month was $4,557,579; for the three months, $76,623,080; but for the nine months the excess of exports over imports was $29,204,090. In September, 1893, the exports of gold were $1,438,862; imports, $6,678,945. The exports of silver were $4,742,082; imports, $1,914,789.

Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $210,826; from customs, $232,903, and miscellaneous, $59,282.

The national bank notes received for redemption amount to $715,719.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	*Mexican	.65
Belcher	.10	*Ophir	1.10
*Best & Belcher	.65	*Potosi	.50
Bodie Consolidated	.20	*Savage	.80
Chollar	.20	Sierra Nevada	.50
*Consol. Cal. & Va.	2.10	Union Consolidated	.80
*Crown Point	.10	Utah	.05
*Gould & Curry	.30	*Yellow Jack	.50
*Hale & Norcross	.45		

*Asked.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9:30 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland") at 10 A. M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Dumois; at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Fuerst Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Didam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Didam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Windward Islands, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 A. M. for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 2 P. M. for Porto Rico direct, per steamship Camden.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for Para and Ceara, per steamship Lisbonense, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 4 A. M. for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 A. M. for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other Venezuelan ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 11:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mail for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of New-York, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1893.

MADISON SQUARE BANK AFFAIRS.

Plans of Absorption Practically Abandoned—The Feeling About an Assessment.

The sale of securities advertised by the receivers of the Madison Square Bank, to take place yesterday, was postponed until a week from to-day, to enable the borrower who placed them with the bank as collateral for a loan to work out plans he has for recovering them by paying back the money. It was announced, however, that the receivers would grant no further extensions, but, beginning next week, they would positively dispose of unredeemed collateral as fast as loans matured.

No doubt is now felt, either by the receivers or the stockholders, that all interests will be best served by winding up the affairs of the bank with the least possible delay. Plans for the absorption of the bank by another bank have been practically abandoned, for the reason, it is said, that no proposition can be safely made which would yield any substantial common benefit. The committee of stockholders appointed to look into the advisability of reorganization no longer entertains hope of accomplishing anything in that direction. It seems to be understood that even the greatest good luck can hardly turn the assets into money enough to pay the depositors in full, and that to provide sufficient money for this purpose the stockholders must be assessed.

The stockholders feel that if they must pay an assessment, there can be no reason why they should make such payment the means of enabling another bank, which offers no return to them, to increase its business. They prefer to pay it to the receivers and close out the entire business.

KILLED BY A FLYWHEEL.

Daniel Galvin, an Oiler in a Cable Power-House, Horribly Mangled While at Work.

Daniel Galvin, forty-two years old, of 141 Cherry Street, was mangled to death yesterday morning in the power house of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cable road at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He was employed as an oiler, and he was just finishing his work for the day, about 6 A. M., when the fatal accident happened.

Galvin's clothing was caught in the large flywheel, which was revolving with great rapidity, and he was dragged off his feet and whirled between the wheel and some shafting. His screams brought other workmen to his rescue, but before the machinery could be stopped his body was mangled horribly. When his body was taken down, it was found that his left arm was torn from its socket and that five ribs and his collar bone were crushed.

An ambulance was called, and Galvin was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. He lived for twelve years with his wife in a small rear room on the third floor of the tenement at 141 Cherry Street. His death leaves his wife almost destitute.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS & BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors.

$4,000 Texas and Pacific Coal Co., 1 Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1908.
For account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Marietta Mineral Railway 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1915.
$2,500 Hotel Savoy 2 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1896.
7 shs. American Casualty Ins. & Security Co. Balt., Md.
20 shs. American Lithograph Co. 8 p. c. prefd.
$2,500 Kinderhook & Hudson Ry. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1909.
$1,500 do. do. do.
$2,500 do. do. do.
$1,000 Central City Brick & Tile Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bond, 1911.
$1,000 do. do. do.
$3,000 Kalispell Water & Electric Co. 1 Mtg. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
8,620 shs. Central Appalachian Co., Limited, of Belgium, preference shares.
50 shs. Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Co.
10 " Brooklyn Academy of Music, with ticket.
200 shs. Essick Printing Telegraph Co.
6 shs. Consumers' Hygiene Ice Manf. Co. Limited.
2,500 shs. Taylor Plumas Gold Mining Co.
$10,000 Denver City Cable Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds.
100 shs. Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Interior Conduit & Insulation Co.
$5,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 2 Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
4,367 shs. Big Seven Mining Co., Great Falls, Mon.
$4,000 Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis Ry. Co. 1 Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1929, July, 1892, coup.
70 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
56 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
$500 Blooming Grove Park Association 4 p. c. Bonds.
480 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$500 Standard Gas & Electric Light Co. of Suffolk Co., N. Y., 6 p. c. Bonds, 1923.
66 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. prefd.
67 shs. Thurber-Whyland Co. prefd.
20 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. Empire State Bank.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
By order of Executor.
Personal property, assets of the estate of John F. Henry, decd.

Dividends.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 9, 1893.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 1, 1893, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close Oct. 20, 1893, and will reopen Nov. 2, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Oct. 6 prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
PEORIA, DECATUR AND EVANSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY,
9 and 11 Wall St., Oct. 12, 1893.

Coupons due Nov. 1 upon the second mortgage bonds of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company will be paid at the Central Trust Co. on and after that date.
W. J. LEWIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMAN CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1893.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. was declared, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Oct. 20 to Nov. 1. LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital on the evening of St. Luke's Day, 18th inst., at 8:30 o'clock.
BENONI LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1893.

Copartnership Notices.

OFFICE OF COSTER, KNAPP & CO.,
34 NEW ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1893.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of COSTER, KNAPP & CO. for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.

WM. B. COSTER, JOHN M. KNAPP,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
E. H. ANTHON,
C. COSTER.

Financial.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter mailed free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

If the Rate of Interest
on your mortgage has been increased we can place it for you at the old rate.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, 70 Cedar St.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street

Chemical National
270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic
Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000.
9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street

Central National
322 Broadway

Chase National
15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National
34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National
18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank
147 Avenue B

Fourteenth Street Bank
3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National
88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.
The Debentures of this corporation are a safe per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co.
46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street

Washington Trust Company
280 Broadway

Financial.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. Co.

The undersigned, the committee duly constituted by a meeting of first mortgage bondholders of this company, and representing no other interest in the company than first mortgage bonds, invite bondholders to examine and sign the Bondholders' Agreement now ready at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage, 22 William St., New-York City, preparatory to an early foreclosure of the mortgage.

Office of the committee, Room 50, 22 William St.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
GEORGE COPPELL
of Maitland, Phelps & Co.
GEORGE LORD DAY,
Executor of Estate of William Astor.
M. L. SCUDDER,
Representing the Travelers' Insurance Co.
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.
THIRD NOTICE!!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

The agreement prepared by this Committee having been signed by holders of the bonds to a satisfactory amount, the Committee now declares the agreement effective, according to the provision of Section 2d, and requests a deposit of the bonds at the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St., New-York, on or before NOV. 10 next.

The Committee will continue to receive signatures to the agreement without penalty until OCT. 31, after which they will be received on such terms as the Committee may determine.

Temporary negotiable receipts will be given and, later, engraved certificates to be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange will be substituted.

This Committee represents first-mortgage bondholders, and no other interest.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas
Railway Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1893.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, HELD THIS DAY, THE UNDERSIGNED WERE REQUESTED BY THE HOLDERS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BONDS TO ACT AS A COMMITTEE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS WHO WISH TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE COMMITTEE ARE REQUESTED TO PROMPTLY SEND THEIR NAMES, ADDRESS, AND AMOUNT OF THEIR HOLDINGS TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

WM. H. MALE, Chairman,
39 WILLIAM ST.
SAMUEL D. DAVIS,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE
CANTON COMPANY,
Northeast corner Toone and Second Sts.
CANTON, Baltimore Co., Md.,
Oct. 13, 1893.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of its capital stock.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 14th day of November, 1893, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock, when purchased, will be canceled in accordance with the charter.
W. B. BROOKS, President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGIStered First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York Friday, Oct. 20, 1893, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1893, and will reopen Nov. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.
T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14, 1893.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION,
BROOKLYN TRACTION,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS,
56 BROADWAY,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AGAINST TEXAS AND PACIFIC

COURT OF APPEALS DECISION ON IMPORT FREIGHT RATES.

Ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Sustained—The Texas and Pacific Road Further Enjoined from Carrying Import Freights at Rates Lower Than the Rates Exacted Upon Domestic Invoices from the Same Home Points—A Vexing Point Settled

The United States Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday in the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Texas and Pacific Railway, continuing an injunction forbidding that company carrying import freights at rates lower than the rates exacted upon domestic invoices from the same home ports.

In March, 1889, the commission made a general order, which provided, among other things, as follows:

> Imported traffic transported to any place in the United States from a port of entry or place of reception, whether in this country or in an adjacent foreign country, is required to be taken on the inland tariff governing other freights.

On June 19, 1889, the commission filed its decision in regard to export rates in the case of the New-York Produce Exchange against the New-York Central and eighteen other railroad corporations, in which it was held that unjust rates were being established, and further, that "the only practicable mode yet devised for making through export rates, as appears by past experience, is to add to the established inland rates from the interior to the seaboard the current ocean rates."

"This," says Judge Shipman, who wrote the decision handed down yesterday, "was confined to the export rates at the port of New-York, but as thus made was of almost national importance."

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, in this state of the general railroad policy which had been established by the commission, filed before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Nov. 29, 1889, a complaint against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its Western connecting companies, charging that they were guilty of unjust discrimination, in that for the transportation of property to Chicago and other Western points delivered to them at New-York or Philadelphia by vessels from foreign ports they were charging rates 50 per cent. lower than for the like and contemporaneous service rendered to property not coming from abroad.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce later became a party complainant, and other railroads, among them the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads, were defendants. In all, twenty-eight companies were involved, and the complaint against eighteen was dismissed.

The charges against the Texas and Pacific and the Southern Pacific and other defendants were found to be true, and it was ordered that on and after May 5, 1891, the companies cease carrying any article of import shipped from a foreign port and destined for a point within the United States upon any other than the published inland tariff. On Jan. 18, 1892, the commission brought its petition against the Texas and Pacific in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, alleging that the company had wilfully disobeyed its order, and asking for an injunction against further disobedience.

The defendants' answer denied that its principal office was in New-York, but denied no other allegation of fact. The claim was made that the order was not lawful. The company contended its rates were the joint charges over its road and the Southern Pacific from New-Orleans to El Paso, Texas, and thence to San Francisco.

The injunction sought was granted and the defendant appealed the case.

In the decision of the upper court it is said a very marked discrimination is shown in an exhibit on rates from New-Orleans to San Francisco upon merchandise shipped from Liverpool on through bills of lading. The through rates from Liverpool to San Francisco are controlled by competition, at Liverpool and London, of steamship companies connecting with railroads across the Isthmus of Panama, and in a small degree, with respect to cheap heavy goods, of sailing vessels around Cape Horn. The defendant carries import traffic at the reduced rate to California termini only, and it places the dissimilarity of conditions between the transportation of imported and domestic goods solely upon their ocean competition.

The court's decision says: "There is apparently no other reason why the inland rate should not be applied to all business, both foreign and domestic." It was insisted by the defendant company that the dissimilarity growing out of the ocean competition freed its conduct from the prohibition of the statute.

The Inter-State Commission in deciding the original case came to the conclusion that foreign and home merchandise, "under the operation of the statute, when handled and transferred by inter-State carriers, engaged in carriage in the United States, stand exactly upon the same basis of equality as to tolls, charges, and treatment for similar services rendered.

"This rule," says the Circuit Court of Appeals, "having been founded upon a construction of the statute, is a very broad one; it is applicable to all foreign circumstances and conditions, which affect rates and the question whether it must be universally applied without regard to any circumstances which may exist in a foreign country and whether dissimilarities which have a foreign origin are to be excluded from consideration, under the operation of the statute, is an exceedingly important one whose ultimate decision may have a wider influence upon the inter-State commerce of the country than we can foresee." This legal question was not discussed in the export rate case, which was treated "as one of practical policy."

"We are not disposed to pass authoritatively upon this question, except in a case which demanded it, and in which the effect of this construction of the statute is naturally the subject of discussion."

Respecting the Texas Pacific's special claim, the decision says: "Gross inequality shows either that the road which makes the inequality is unjust to itself in carrying goods without profit 'or else the larger rate gives an unwarrantable return for the services rendered.' In this case, it may fairly be presumed that the joint rates gave each road something more than the cost of movement, leaving repairs, interest upon floating debt and all fixed charges to be paid by the rates upon some other traffic. The rates were not entirely unremunerative, and if so, the much larger rate placed upon domestic traffic not only compelled it to bear an undue burden, but gave the company an unwarrantable return.

"The final question before the Circuit Court was, 'Is the order of the commission a proper one, and should obedience to it be insisted upon?' In order to decide that question the answer presented two questions upon the subject of rates. First—Can ocean competition be regarded, in any event, as creating a dissimilar condition? Second—If it can, is the difference in the existing rates justified by that condition?

"This court is of opinion that, assuming that the first question can be answered in the affirmative, the second must be answered in the negative, and that an unfair inequality of rates is plainly manifest. There is nothing in the record which enables the court to determine that the assumed dissimilar condition justified and substantial dissimilarity in rates, and it ought to permit disobedience to an order until it can suggest a better one as a substitute.

"The defendant's apparent position that, inasmuch as substantially dissimular conditions create dissimilarity in rates, the amount in dissimilarity in rates is not important, cannot be sustained. That some dissimilar conditions justify dissimilarity in rates is true. That remote dissimilarity of conditions justify any dissimilarities which the carrier chooses to make is not true. To set aside the order of the commission and permit the present excessive inequality of rates, in the absence of any attempt to show the reasonableness of the inequality, would not accord with justice."

The Texas Pacific claimed that the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York had no jurisdiction in the case. The Court of Appeals ruled that the lower body had jurisdiction, confirmed its decision, and continued the injunction with costs.

Connecticut Odd Fellows.

South Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 17.—The annual convention of the Grand Encampment of Connecticut, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held in South Norwalk this afternoon. Reports showed the Patriarchal branch of the order in a flourishing condition. The membership has increased over 700 since the last convention, and about $3,600 has been expended in relief. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand Patriarch—T. D. L. Manville, Ansonia; Grand High Priest—W. H. Tyler, Meriden; Grand Secretary—Frederick Botsford, New-Haven; Grand Treasurer—John W. Smith, Waterbury; Grand Senior Warden—D. P. Merwin, New-Haven; Grand Junior Warden—George Camp, Bridgeport; Grand Marshal—Arthur C. Wheeler, Norwalk; Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge—H. O. Wood, Waterbury. The convention will meet next year in New-London.

STORY OF A DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Jeweler Hartman Says He Was Bound and Gagged and His Shop Rifled.

A "very mysterious" diamond robbery took place night before last in the jewelry shop of Morris Hartman, at 1,631 Second Avenue. Morris Hartman, who is short and slightly built and whose age is given as twenty-three years, says he was alone in his shop, behind which he lives with his widowed sister, Mrs. Davis, night before last, his sister having gone to Niblo's Garden with one Miss Livingston, to whom Hartman is engaged to be married. He says that about 10 o'clock he heard a noise in one of the rooms back of the shop, and, going toward the spot, he was seized and overpowered by two men whose faces he could not see, thrown on the bed, tied with the bed sheets torn into strips, and gagged with a red handkerchief.

Mr. Hartman further says that he had to lie there and listen to the men as they went about the shop, rifling the window, showcases, and the safe, whose doors stood open. He says the heaviest loss is of about $1,500 worth of diamonds, which belonged to W. B. Lang of 301 East Eighty-third Street. Gold watches and other jewelry of value make up a total loss of over $2,500.

When Mrs. Davis returned from the theatre she found the shop door locked, and when she hammered on it heard groans. She called the police to her assistance, who forced a door and were guided by more groans to the back room, where Mr. Hartman was discovered tied and gagged. When untied he appeared to be dazed, but soon recovered sufficiently to tell his story.

Capt. Pickett of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station reported the affair yesterday to Superintendent Byrnes, saying that Policemen August J. Christ and Joseph Lawer, when summoned by Mrs. Davis, forced the side door and found Hartman "loosely tied" with strips torn from the sheets. The police report also states that Hartman said nothing but that Mr. Lang's diamonds had been taken. The police rang for an ambulance, and Ambulance Surgeon Thorley of the Presbyterian Hospital pronounced Hartman entirely uninjured and with no marks of assault and sent him to bed at home. Hartman had on his person, when found, $23, a diamond ring, and a gold watch and chain which the thieves had considerately left behind.

Yesterday afternoon Hartman still appeared to be somewhat "dazed." He said that besides the diamonds and jewelry the robbers had taken $443 in cash out of the steel cash box in the safe, having forced it open. The cash box was empty, sure enough, and Mr. Hartman pointed to some scratches about the keyhole and to a piece of broken ornamental wooden molding bordering the box, in substantiation of his statement. The key still fitted the lock and opened it. The lock was not broken.

Mr. Lang came to the shop during the afternoon and charged Hartman with having given a bill of sale to all his property in the shop just before the "robbery." Hartman denied this indignantly. Mr. Lang's interests are in the hands of a lawyer whose name Mr. Lang would not give. Mr. Lang's diamonds, valued at $1,500, had been placed in Hartman's shop on consignment and for safe keeping.

Among the visitors at Hartman's shop yesterday afternoon was a young man named Eishberg, who first said he was there in the interest of one of the heaviest creditors, and afterward said he had come merely as a friend of the family. Hartman's business card has a line stating that he has a branch at 39 Maiden Lane. Sam Stern & Co. are in the jewelry business at that address, and Mr. Eishberg said he was a silent partner in that firm.

Hartman was asked yesterday if he was the owner of all that was left in the shop. He said that except a cup and $1,000 (presumably in cash) owned by Mr. Eishberg all that remained was his.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

BAD WHISKY AND HAIR DYE.

Choice of Drinks Which Made Two Patients for St. Vincent's Hospital.

Johnny McGovern, two years old, was yesterday prying about his home, at 237 East Forty-sixth Street, when he discovered a flask of whisky. It looked good, and Johnny took a generous swig. A few minutes later his mother came into the room and was horrified to see her boy staggering about. The whisky flask explained what had happened. The whisky was very bad, and Johnny soon became unconscious. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mme. Louise Guilmard, forty-five years old, lives, with her husband, at 86 East Twelfth Street. In preparing dinner Monday night she placed on her table what she supposed was a bottle of claret. Later she poured some of the stuff into a glass, and, after admiring its fine color, took a swallow. Two minutes afterward she took copious draughts of hot water and mustard. She had swallowed hair dye. In spite of the emetic, she became ill and was taken to St. Vincent's.

Little Johnny and Mme. Louise Guilmard will soon recover from their injudicious libations.

Fell Overboard While Wrestling.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Oct. 17.—The body of Simon Lucas, one of the crew of the steamer Idlewild, was found near here yesterday. Lucas lost his life Saturday night. He and Louis Dixon, another member of the crew, were wrestling, when both fell overboard. Lucas was struck by the paddle wheel and probably instantly killed. Dixon was struck on the hip by the wheel, but remained below the surface long enough to get out of the way. The steamer was stopped and Dixon was picked up. Lucas could not be found.

Reunion of the Grant Family.

There was a reunion of the Grant family at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday due to the departure for Europe to-day of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Algernon Sartoris, and Misses Vivien and Rose Sartoris have been guests at the hotel for a week. Col. and Mrs. Fred D. Grant and two children arrived from West Point, and Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant and daughter came in from their Westchester residence in the afternoon. The family dined together last evening. Mrs. Sartoris and family sail on the Paris this morning.

'Twas All About a Silk Hat.

H. B. Hatch of the firm of W. T. Hatch & Sons has recently been wearing upon the floor of the Stock Exchange a silk hat whose perpetual gloss excited the comment of other brokers. Yesterday while Mr. Hatch was sitting near the Jersey Central post at the Exchange, the sunlight imparting fresh lustre to his hat, William French passed along and said something about the hat which Mr. Hatch resented. Hot words followed until Mr. French's fist landed in Mr. Hatch's face. Then friends interfered and made the two men shake hands.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., Second Artillery, two months; Capt. O. B. Mitchell, Ordnance Department, six months' extension on account of sickness; Lieut. Z. B. Vance, Jr., Eleventh Infantry, two months; Lieut. H. R. Lee, Eleventh Infantry, two months' extension; Capt. Willis Wittich, Twenty-first Infantry, ten days; Lieut. J. W. Furlong, First Cavalry, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. J. O. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, six months' leave; Capt. P. H. Ritgins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, ten days; Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon, Second Artillery, ten days' extension.

A General Court-Martial will be held at Madison Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 18. The detail for the court is as follows: Major Ezra P. Ewers, Capts. Alpheus H. Bowman, John A. Baldwin, Edgar B. Robertson, Thomas S. McCaleb, Lieuts. George Palmer, John Baxter, Jr., John P. Finley, Andrew Brewster, Charles C. Clark, Louis B. Lawton, Wendell L. Simpson, Judge Advocate. All the officers are of the Ninth Infantry.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Detail—Lieut. Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Major James Gillies, Quartermaster; Major John A. Kress, Ordnance Department; Major Robert H. White, Surgeon; Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Seventh Cavalry, Recorder.

Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin, Fourteenth Infantry, found by an examining board unfit for promotion on account of physical disability, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed as Recorder of the Military Prison Board, vice Major Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, relieved.

Second Lieut. George W. Kirkman, First Infantry, is ordered from Benicia, Cal., to the presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to appear as a witness before a general court-martial.

Capt. Algernon S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is ordered to proceed to his home.

Capt. Thomas H. Barry, First Infantry, Department of California, is detailed as a member of a general court-martial hereupon instituted.

Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, First Artillery, is ordered to the presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the Fifth Artillery.

Lieut. Charles Miller, Eleventh Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company F.

Major J. W. Scully, Quartermaster, will visit Forts Jackson and Macomb, La.

Navy News.

Commander W. B. Hoff is ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Ensigns J. F. Luby and **R. B. Dashiell** are ordered to examination for promotion.

Ensigns De Witt Blamer, H. H. Hough, and **C. F. Preston** are detached from the Boston and ordered to the Monterey.

WILL PLAY AT FIGHTING.

National Guardsmen to Have a Sham Battle in Van Cortlandt Park.

The First Brigade of the National Guard of New-York will parade and fight a sham battle in Van Cortlandt Park Oct. 21. The brigade will be divided in two divisions or forces, and will represent the armies of the North and South. Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will be in command.

The Northern forces will rendezvous at Mosholu station, proceeding thither by the Ninth Avenue Road. They will take trains as follows:

> Eighth Regiment, at Ninety-third Street, 12:42 P. M.; Seventy-first Regiment, One Hundred and Fourth Street, at 12:42 P. M.; Twelfth Regiment, Fifty-ninth Street, at 12:45 P. M.; Twenty-second Regiment, Sixty-sixth Street, at 12:45 P. M. They will proceed to Mosholu station, where they will be massed.

The Southern forces will proceed by train as follows:

> Seventh Regiment will march across the transverse road in Central Park and board the train at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street at 12:57 P. M.; Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue at 12:49 P. M.; Ninth Regiment, at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue at 12:49 P. M.

Arriving at Mosholu station, the Northern forces will take a position with the line facing south, on Broadway, reaching eastward over the railroad tracks and ridge of rocks, to a point near Mosholu Creek. The Second Battery, Capt. Wilson commanding, will take possession of the high ground to the left of the infantry. The infantry will be formed in the following order:

The Twenty-second and Twelfth Regiments will form in line of battle, with a reserve line to the rear. When engaged with and pressed by the Southern forces, this line will retire in careful and good order, according to the instructions laid down in the drill regulations. They will not return the fire of the Southern forces until a line parallel with the railroad is reached, when they will open a vigorous fire upon the opposing force. The Eighth Regiment, with an advanced line of reserves, will follow the movement as near as the lay of the ground will allow, and will join in the fire and retire with the others.

During the time the infantry are thus engaged the second battery will keep up a slow fire, but will, at the time the infantry begin their rapid fire, join them. The Seventy-first Regiment will support the battery, and being prevented by the impassable morass in front from engaging in the action, will throw out scouts to keep the main body informed of the conditions of the engagement. After the main body retires to the railway track, the Seventy-first will form one battalion along the railroad. Under the cover of the rattling fire kept up by this battalion, the Second Battalion will be advanced on the road underneath the railroad bridge and deploy to the left of the Twelfth Regiment.

On the retreat of the Southern forces, which now takes place, the Twenty-second, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments will be formed in two lines, one battalion of each regiment forming the fighting and the second battalions forming the reserve. The Eighth Regiment will form a brigade reserve, and will be thrown against the Southern forces, slowly driving them back to the Mansion House by continuous advances and sudden rushes and charges. The Second Battery will keep its position on the hill, supported by a battalion of the Eighth Regiment.

The division forming the Southern forces will form in front of the Van Cortlandt Mansion House in two lines, the left resting on Broadway and extending eastward to the railroad bridge. Each regiment, as in the Northern forces, will have a fighting line and reserve. The Seventh and Sixty-ninth Regiments will cross the morass, and by an impetuous ruch drive the Northern forces to the upper end of the field. One company will be detached from the main body and will force its way over the hill at the extreme left and with a flank movement strike the right of the Northern forces. The rest of the Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments will lodge themselves on the edge of the morass and fire in volleys at the enemy.

The First Battery will effect lodgment on the extreme right and begin by a slow fire, increasing to a rapid firing, and shell the position occupied by the Second Battery. A battalion of the Ninth Regiment will support. After the Ninth Regiment and a detachment of the Sixty-ninth have reached within fifty yards of the Northern forces at the upper part of the field, and after the Northern forces have re-formed for the attack, and as soon as they set the Seventy-first threatening the right flank of the Northern forces, they will at once fall back in the order in which they advanced.

As soon as the movements of the sham battle have been completed, the brigade will be formed into line for the review by Gov. Flower.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

Came in as Chinese Students.

When Chinese Inspector Finlay and Deputy Collector Gunnar went to the steamship Orizaba yesterday to look into the cases of Chan Chan, Chan Lok, and Chan Pan they came upon a new plan of operations, of which Chinese evidently intend to avail themselves in securing admission of desirable countrymen of theirs into this port. The men had affidavits certifying that they were students who had been sent to Havana from New-York by Jue Chu and Jue Ying, members of the firm of Quong Hong Fook, at 17 Doyers Street. At Havana the affidavits were countersigned by the Chinese Consul and viséd by the United States Consul. There was no disputing the sufficiency of these documents, and the customs officers at once ordered their release from detention. Jue Chu and Jue Ying agreed to stand responsible for the statements in the affidavits and to produce the young men if they should be wanted.

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IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States. Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 2—Charles Moran, trustee, appellant, vs. the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.—Submission vacated and cause dismissed, with costs, on motion of Mr. George Hoadly for the appellant.

No. 54—William Roder et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Fletcher Maddox et al.—Suggestion of death of William Roder and appearance of Edward H. Teague, administrator, &c., filed and entered on motion of Mr. J. J. Darlington in behalf of counsel.

No. 34—John H. Gordon et al., appellants, vs. Benjamin H. Warder et al.; No. 35—John H. Gordon et al., appellants, vs. Abel Hoover et al.; No. 36—John H. Gordon et al., appellants, vs. The Champion Machine Company; No. 37—John H. Gordon et al., appellants, vs. Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly.—Argument continued by Mr. R. H. Parkinson and Mr. Edmund Welmore for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Frederick P. Fish for the appellants.

No. 8—The Lehigh Zinc and Iron Company, (Limited,) plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Bamford et al.—Suggestion of death of Charles Bamford and appearance of William E. Smith, administrator, &c., as a defendant in error herein filed and entered on motion of Mr. Levi A. Fuller for defendant in error.

No. 38—The Schuyler National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Bollong; No. 39—The Schuyler National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Neil R. Bollong; No. 317—The Schuyler National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Neil R. Bollong; No. 518—The Schuyler National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Hector C. Bollong.—Argument commenced by Mr. J. G. Bigelow for the plaintiff in error. The court declined to hear further argument.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, Oct. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 41, (and 49,) 42, 43, 821, 822, 838, 668, 758, 759, 789.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Stillman vs. Stimpson—Joseph F. Stier. Smith vs. W. J. Anderson Manufacturing Company—Thomas D. Rambaut. Trimble vs. Goodman—Frank J. Swift. Matter of Covert—James J. Nealis. Mitchell vs. Thomas—William P. Chambers.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Christman vs. Lochman—John H. Rogan.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Untermeyer vs. Yuengling—Martin T. McMahon. McAdam, J.—Baille vs. Roussell—John E. Ward. Leavitt vs. Leavitt—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Newman Cowen vs. Lewis Meyers et al.—A. S. Kalischer. Henry C. Copeland vs. Daniel V. Galvan—William H. Ricketts. James F. Guilfoyle vs. Catherine E. Pierce—David J. Lees.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Crawford Maxwell vs. Annie Blumberg—Morris Cuker.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Charles Lehmann vs. Matthew Byrnes, Jr.—M. P. O'Connor.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions Handed Down.—The following decisions were handed down yesterday in the Court of Appeals: Edward S. Stokes vs. John W. Mackay and another, appellants.—Reargument ordered. The People vs. Denton Fowler and another, appellants; same vs. Georgianna Bishop, appellant; same vs. John Delfino, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Andrew J. Applebee and another vs. William Duke, appellant, et al., respondents; John T. Barnard vs. John F. Gantz et al., appellants; Helena Baas vs. J. Pain et al., appellants; Jacob Rothschild, appellant, vs. Alfred Zucker; Anna Walsh vs. A. J. Walsh, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs. Henry G. Newhall, respondent, vs. C. A. Wyatt; in re claim of J. R. Clark, appellant, vs. C. A. Wyatt & Co.—Order of General Term reversed, and report of referee and its confirmation by Special Term set aside and the account restated, with costs of this appeal in this court and in the General Term. Clare A. Benedict vs. M. T. Richardson, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. People ex rel. Standard Gaslight Company vs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works, appellant.—Affirmed on opinion below, read in connection with Section 36 of Chapter 687, Laws of 1892, without considering the point as to rights of Legislature to repeal rights granted by Chapter 248, Laws of 1886, with costs. George F. Perkins et al., appellants, vs. Collis P. Huntington.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of General Term. Samuel W. Marks and another vs. La Societe Anonyme de l'Union des Papeteries, appellant.—Order affimed, on opinion of General Term, with costs. A. E. Ogley vs. William E. Miles and another, appellants; Benjamin Cromer, appellant, vs. S. T. Cowdrey.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event. The Central National Bank, appellant, vs. L. D. White et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Moses May vs. Henry Traphagen, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered dismissing complaint, with costs to defendant in all courts. Margaret J. Doyle, appellant, vs. The Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company.—Orders of Special and General Terms reversed, and judgment on verdict ordered for plaintiff, with costs. John F. Zebley, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—Judgment reversed and demurrer overruled, with costs to plaintiff in all courts and with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days after service of copy of the order upon payment of costs.

Causes Argued.—The People ex rel. Louis L. Lorillard vs. E. P. Barker et al., appellants.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellants, John M. Bowers for respondent. Mary Reid vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, appellants.—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellants, C. J. Patterson for respondent. Levi P. Morton vs. the same, appellants.—Argued by C. J. Blandy for appellants, B. F. Tracy for respondent. Mary C. Warren vs. William C. Bunning, appellant.—Argued by George Hill for appellant, G. G. De Witt for respondent. J. Barth vs. E. P. Backus, Sheriff, appellant.—Argued by N. L. Robinson for appellant, L. P. Hale and Thomas Spratt for respondent. F. Huerzeler vs. The Central Crosstown Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Aspinwall Hodge for appellant, Henry Schmitt for respondent. (Unfinished.)

The calendar for to-day is Nos. 97, 100, 67, 61, 81, 102, 105, 106.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. Class I.—1—Allen vs. Timmins. 2—Ludington vs. Saratoga Kissingen Spring Company. 3—Hausman vs. Miller. Class II.—4—First National Bank of Sing Sing vs. Hamilton. 5—Matter of Carrere & Haas Iron Works. 6—Elsworth vs. Hill. 7—London and Brazilian Bank vs. Walker. 8—Kernochan vs. Vultee. 9—Same vs. Schwab. Class VII.—10—Democratic Club vs. Galligan. 11—Rubber Reclaiming Company vs. Loewenthal. 12—Price vs. Mayer. 13—Brouwer vs. Manning. Class VIII.—14—Woodruff vs. Black. 15—Gilbert vs. Waller. 16—Austen vs. Springer. 17—Franz vs. Hern. 18—Matter of Perry. 19—Matter of Jones. 20—Matter of Lavelle. 21—Clure vs. Brockway. 22—McKelvey vs. Hall. 23—People ex rel. Graham vs. McLochlin. 24—Central National Bank vs. Seligman. 25—Lees vs. Lees. 26—Bossert vs. Bossert. 27—La Fetra vs. Fair. 28—Anderson vs. N. Y. Anderson Pressed Brick Company. 29—Reich vs. Cochran. 30—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 31—Gerron vs. Gerron. 32—Western National Bank vs. Elmira Gas Company. 33—Schattman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, as Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Bedell. 2—Brooks. 3—Brown. 4—Clark. 5—Colson. 6—Davids Machine Works. 7—Debevoise. 8—Dickinson. 9—Downs. 10—Feurhard, May & Co. 11—Geer. 12—Hallen. 13—Hartung. 14—Hoguet. 15—International Mercantile Agency. 16—Jeffers. 17—Kupfer. 18—Mayer. 19—Moore. 20—Mora. 21—New-York Feed Company. 22—Pine. 23—Reed. 24—Reno. 25—Roedell. 26—Rown. 27—Schultze. 28—Smith. 29—Spear. 30—Strieb. 31—Tekulsky. 32—Thompson. 33—Urney. 34—Webb. 35—Webster. 36—Springer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30. Case on. Law and Fact—986—People ex rel. vs. Eagle Fire Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 89—Tucker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 221—Storm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 238—Jaques vs. same. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 123—Same vs. same. 404—Connor vs. same. 740—American Bank Note Company vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 27—Sarner vs. same. 71—Allen vs. same. 85—Purcell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 86—Nordlinger vs. same. 324—Steets vs. same. 88—Wagner vs. same. 343—Weisburger vs. same. 285—Knoth vs. same. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 198—Hill vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 199—Same vs. same. 349—Stewart vs. same. 339—Ward vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 428—Dohm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. same. Highest number reached in regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J. Opens at 10:30. Case on. Law and Fact—411—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 325—Eldson vs. Fairchild. 412—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 267—McGuire vs. same. 323—Benham vs. same. 94—Sander vs. same. 227—Gordon vs. same. 272—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 240—Schuster vs. same. 236—Ritzman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Taylor vs. same. 275—Robert vs. same. 270—Kremer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 230—Jackson vs. same. 124—Beinert vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 125—Becker vs. same. 126—Cooper vs. same. 127—Cunningham vs. same. 128—Degenhardt vs. same. 129—Einstein vs. same. 131—Holzman vs. same. 132—Knapp vs. same. 1284—Crumble vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the differents parts in their order as called for trial. 2421—Continental Insurance Company vs. Phenix Insurance Company. 2422—Same vs. Etna Insurance Company. 2423—Same vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 1062—Lyon vs. Nutt. 2912—Hunter vs. Heginbotham. 2728—Hill vs. Ryan. 1137—Hendrickson vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company. 1154—Barnard vs. Dietz. 1211½—Spier vs. Patterson. 1221—Maurer vs. Mayer. 1277—Smiley vs. Pontier. Highest number reached in regular call on general Circuit calendar, 1404.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11. Case on. 72—Gibert vs. Gibert. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial. 1866—Matter of Owens. 1269—Kelly vs. McArdle. 933—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 834—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c. 1102—Hydecker vs. Williams. 1300—Bornstein vs. Congregation Aldereth-El. 1952—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 1865—Grunberg vs. Grant. 1441—Goldstein vs. Friedman. 1426—Stewart vs. Hilton. 585—Engel vs. Sonneberg. 1321—Millie vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1065—Webb vs. Farrell. 1407—McClaverty vs. Winch. 1387—Walsh vs. Matchett. 1408—Wilson vs. Lewis. 1452—Gilmartin vs. Gebhard. 724—Oelrichs vs. Hayes. 725—Richards vs. same. 2196—Eisner vs. Schwarz. 1922—Brant vs. Perlhefter. 1460—Everett vs. Burke. 1461—Dunning vs. Stroub. 1462—Spiedel vs. Austin. 1463—Foley vs. Bramwell. 1464—Canda vs. Casey. 1465—Haviland vs. Logan. 1466—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1468—Brainard Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 1469—Williams vs. Dodge. Highest number reached in regular call, 1469.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on. 411—Sperb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. Also eighteen other elevated railroad cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Case on. Demurrer.—261—McSorley vs. Gibbons. Equity Cases.—494—Aronowsky vs. Aronowsky. 498—McCauley vs. McCauley. 496—Boas vs. Thacher C. & C. Company. 510—Howe vs. Stryker. 527—Higgins vs. Weir. 528—Same vs. same. 529—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on. 1118—Ripley vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1455—Silberman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1155—Murray vs. Dunscomb. 1187—Flanagan vs. Menich. 1200—Goldstick vs. Brouse. 1359—Deeves vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. Highest number reached in regular call, 1444.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1159—Krongold vs. Stein. 1304—Wooster vs. Bateman. 244—Loaizo vs. Frankfeld. 1066—Reilly vs. Hoch. 974—Schneider vs. Scharff. 1070—Ingraham vs. Post. 1198—Schmitt vs. Sickles. 992—Spitzen vs. Kenny. 1283—Morris vs. Scott. 1286—Pohlman vs. Simmons. 1059—Gage vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 830—Trunkett vs. Hartman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Ransom, S.—Opens at 10:30. Issue of Fact—Estate of: 88—Hermann Schwannecke. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: James Vandervoort, Abraham Frank, Emilie Schiect, Esther Frane, Ramon E. y Salazar, Jacob Geibig.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street. 397—Contested will of Joseph F. Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on. 504—Langenbach vs. Schwartz. 1076—Weisel vs. Felsenheid. 807—Thornell vs. Altieri. 808—Same vs. same. 809—Same vs. same. 810—Same vs. same. 630—Blanck vs. Dobbins. 637—Durand vs. Aiken. 628—Faulkner vs. Reiper. 715—Russell vs. Industrial Information Company. 840—Zucker vs. Rothschild. 58—Carlson vs. Winterson. 1713—Feigel vs. Dreyer. 508—Rosenbaum vs. Sokel. 652—Stetson vs. Syndicate Trading Company. 654—Vogel vs. Vogel. 666—Greene vs. Faber. 671—McKean vs. Adams. 672—Wilcox vs. Milliken. 682—Ringler vs. Tiefel. 683—Louis vs. Cohen. 689—Skelly vs. Bleimeirs. 690—Faulkner vs. Colleran. 691—Lennon vs. Merzbach. 693—Bonwell vs. Auld.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10. Calendar clear. 947—Risk vs. Uffellman. 315—Hirt vs. Vincent. 853—Zinn vs. Maerlander. 857—Pollock vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 883—Ahrens vs. United Growers' Company. 890—Clemmons vs. Hartman. 895—Bronstein vs. Serman. 464—Schoneweg vs. Smith. 579—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. McCormack. 573—Hoffman vs. Schleich. 915—Savage vs. Wolter. 888—Blum vs. Levi. 574—Wolfman vs. McConaghy. 401—Kreiser vs. McCrea. 622—Spanish-American Navigation Company vs. Richards. 608—Allen vs. Smith. 625—Solomon vs. Kohn. 412—Dumontier vs. Chalumeau. 293—Miller vs. Duncan. 292—Gruber vs. Collins. 606—Bogert vs. Boughton. 198—Thalmessinger vs. Bien. 237—Haller vs. Bartel. 243—Lawlers vs. Flanders. 244—Cahill vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10. Calendar clear. 928—Solomon vs. Rubenstein. 165—Duboz vs. Kingman. 727—Manheim vs. Hoppe. 732—Freundlich vs. Albrecht. 1127—Ecksenberg vs. Amend. 338—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 473—Pearce vs. Pinkney. 592—Thompson vs. Bennett. 589—Turner vs. Garvey. 590—Same vs. same. 448—Oakley vs. Loening. 724—Broderick vs. Commercial Union Assurance Association. 736—Farrell vs. Walsh. 737—Schroeder vs. Butler. 741—Beringer vs. Bendheim. 757—Frank vs. Gorman. 979—Greeley vs. L. & C. Wise Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McGown, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Calendar clear. Short Causes.—1806—Taylor vs. Hatfield. 1874—Henck vs. Davison. 1804—Wolff vs. Paulsen. 1549—Cohn vs. Banks. 1857—Gates vs. Padula. 1380—Schnitzer vs. Raymond. 1689—Price vs. Gould. 1615—Whyte vs. Equity Gaslight Company. 1751—Connell vs. Lawler. 1792—Pflugh vs. Elger. 1794—Spitelnik vs. Lawlor. 1645—Landon vs. Bliss. 1948—Friedlander vs. Ullrich. 1542—Just vs. Peterson. 1683—Rosendorf vs. Weisz. Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1077.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

The Feeling in Wheat Unsettled, Oats Were Firm, and Provisions Dull.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The feeling to-day was unsettled. For the most part the tone was firm to strong, but there were spells of weakness. Top prices were not maintained. The opening was about the same as yesterday's closing, selling off ¼@⅜c, advanced about ⅜c, then declined ⅝c, became stronger, and, with some fluctuations, advanced ¾@⅞c, eased off ⅜c, and the close was ¼@⅜c lower for December and ⅛c lower for May than the closing figures of yesterday. There was a scarcity of outside news, and such as was received was not of sufficient moment to influence prices either one way or the other. The trade was principally of a local character. There was a lack of confidence noticeable, and this prompted traders to let go on any slight advance rather than run any risk. The buying of May was better than for December, resulting in a further widening of the difference in price between these options. Operators believe in the ultimate repeal of the Sherman law, but are a little slow to act on their views. Early cables were steady and some reported an advance of ⅛d at Liverpool. Late ones were steady, but reported no advance. There was good selling of "long" wheat on the late decline. The English visible supply showed an increase of 852,000 bushels, and Eastern European shipments for the week were large. Domestic markets were rather steady. Receipts in the Northwest were 929 cars. Export clearances from the seaboard aggregated 516,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago 332 cars, were 32 cars over the number estimated. Withdrawals from store were 17,215 bushels. Receipts at Western and Eastern points were 1,468,052 bushels and shipments 561,327 bushels.

Corn—The amount of business transacted was only moderate and the range of prices narrow. There was very little outside trade. Offerings were light and the demand was fair. Receipts, 1,094 cars, were 44 in excess of estimates, but this did not influence prices to any great extent. Domestic markets were easy and cables showed a steady tone at a slight decline in prices. The amount on passage was reported to-day as being 1,232,000 bushels, a larger figure than was given yesterday. The opening was rather firm, but buyers of yesterday turned sellers, causing a decline of ¼@⅜c. There was a rally in the latter part of the session of ⅜@½c, and the market closed about firm, with prices unchanged from yesterday; 367,579 bushels were inspected out of store, and freight engagements were reported for 816,000 bushels. Receipts at Western points were 742,632 bushels, and the shipments 250,404 bushels. Arrivals at the seaboard, 300,206 bushels; shipments, 136,120 bushels. There was a good shipping demand, and the market evinced considerable strength.

Oats—A firm feeling prevailed in oats on good covering by shorts, buying on New-York orders, and a good cash demand. The price advanced ⅛@⅝c for May, but receded ¼c, showing a net gain of ⅛@⅜c at the close. The near futures were not quite as strong. Receipts, 399 cars, were 81 cars below the number estimated. Withdrawals from store were 77,289 bushels. Contract stock decreased 78,000 bushels last week.

Provisions were extremely dull, a few trades were made at the opening, after which the market dropped into a state of stagnation. Early the tone was weak on the excess of live stock at the yards over the estimates, and on the lower prices for them. There was some demand for shipment, both on domestic and Continental export account. Receipts were moderate of meats; none of lard. Shipments were liberal all round. Foreign markets were dull, with poor demand, and domestic lower. The close showed a loss of 25c on January pork, 12½c on January lard, and 15c on January ribs.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 525 cars; oats, 264 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

Freights—There was a fair demand for vessel room, and rates were steady at 2c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo, and 3¼c for corn to Kingston.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct.	61⅛	61⅞	61	61¼
Dec.	64	64⅜	63½	63¾
May	71⅜	71¾@71⅞	70⅞	71¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
Nov.	38	38⅜	37¾	38⅛
Dec.	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37⅝
May	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Dec.	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛
May	30⅞	31	30½	30⅞
Mess pork, ₱ bbl—				
Oct.	$16.25	$16.25	$16.25	$16.25
Jan.	14.20	14.20	14.00	14.00
Lard, ₱ 100 lb—				
Oct.	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Nov.	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10
Jan.	8.35	8.35	8.27½	8.30
Short ribs, ₱ 100 lb—				
Oct.	8.40	8.50	8.37½	8.42½
Jan.	7.35	7.35	7.27½	7.30

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 61⅛@61¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 56½@63c; No. 2 red, 61⅛c; No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17.50@$18; lard, ₱ 100 lb, $9.65@$9.80; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.45@$9.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	147,820	36,539
Corn, bushels	549,624	96,824
Oats, bushels	419,914	232,588

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—3:45 P. M.—Beef and pork in moderate demand. Hams in poor demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 45s 6d. Bacon in poor demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 56s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, easy at 37s. Cheese in moderate demand. Tallow in moderate demand. Spirits of turpentine in fair demand. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand; prime Western spot dull at 49s 6d. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 3d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 4½d. Flour in poor demand; St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 7s. Corn—Spot in good demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 11¼d; October steady at 3s 11¼d; November steady at 3s 11¼d; December steady at 4s ¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 41-64@4 41-64d; October and November delivery, 4 40-64@4 43-64d; November and December delivery, 4 40-64@4 41-64d; December and January delivery, 4 40-64@4 41-64d; January and February delivery, 4 41-64@4 42-64d; February and March delivery, 4 43-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 45-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 46-64@4 47-64d; May and June delivery, 4 48-64@4 49-64d.

LONDON, Oct. 17—4 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 20s 9d@20s 10½d ₱ cwt. Beet Sugar—October, 13s 8¼d; March, 13s 8¼d. Manila Hemp—Good, £32 10s, cost, insurance, and freight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5½d ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and firm at 29@29½c. Resins dull but steady at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 17.—Resin firm; strained, 80c; good strained, 85c. Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c bid. Tar firm at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.—Turpentine firm at 26c. Resin firm at 90c for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¼c. Resin firm at 90c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1893.

COFFEE—Spot Rio is steady but quiet at 18¾c for No. 7....Sales, 250 bags No. 7, per Harrox, at 18¾c; 750 bags do, per Coleridge, at 18¾c; 1,500 bags Santos No. 6, per Melbourne, at 18⅝c; 1,000 bags do, per Cuvier, at 18⅝c, and 750 bags Santos Nos. 5 to 8, per Manuka, at 18½c for No. 7; also 1,000 piculs interior Padang, from October sale, at 23c, and 1,800 bags Central American on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 9,250 bags of Rio were made here with the market closing firm and unchanged to 10 points advance, on local covering. Havre was barely steady at ¼@½f decline. Hamburg was quiet and unchanged. October deliveries stood at the close at 17.35@17.40c, (selling at 17.35c for 250 bags,) November at 16.90@16.95c, (selling at 16.90c for 500 bags,) December at 16.55@16.60c, (selling at 16.45@16.55c for 1,500 bags,) January at 16.25@16.30c, (selling at 16.15@16.25c for 2,250 bags,) February at 16.05@16.10c, (selling at 16.05c for 500 bags,) March at 15.95@16c, (selling at 15.90@15.95c for 2,000 bags,) April at 15.85@15.95c, May at 15.70@15.75c, (selling at 15.60@15.70c for 2,250 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 81,273 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 13,036 bags. ....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 9,035 bags.

COTTON—Futures advanced 2@8 points with Liverpool, but reacted on the warmer weather reports from the South, and closed easy at 10@12 points decline, with free realizing and a fairly active trade....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 212,400 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.19@8.21c, (selling at 8.21c for 400 bales,) November at 8.24@8.25c, (selling at 8.24@8.42c for 8,000 bales,) December at 8.34@8.35c, (selling at 8.34@8.54c for 22,200 bales,) January at 8.45c, (selling at 8.44@8.62c for 122,200 bales,) February at 8.54@8.55c, (selling at 8.54@8.70c for 15,800 bales,) March at 8.62@8.63c, (selling at 8.62@8.78c for 37,500 bales,) April at 8.70@8.71c, (selling at 8.72@8.84c for 1,500 bales,) May at 8.78@8.79c, (selling at 8.82@8.93c for 2,900 bales,) and June at 8.82@8.83c, (selling at 8.81@8.96c for 1,700 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 563 bales sold to spinners at steady prices....Middling, 8 9-16@8 13-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under.... Port receipts to-day, 57,262 bales, against 50,607 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 148,889 bales, against 144,311 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is about 5@10c lower and in more active demand, especially for Spring patents and Spring bakers'....Sales were about 26,160 pks, including 3,750 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.60@$3.75, 2,500 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.10@$3.25, 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3.05, 1,000 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.10, 3,600 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.65@$3.75, 9,200 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.90@$4.10, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, 250 bbls No. 2 at $2.45, 750 sacks fine at $1.85, superS at $2.20@$2.40, 4,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75@$2.90. ....Arrivals here since our last, 15,101 bbls and 28,563 sacks, and export clearances hence, 6,628 bbls and 77,758 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 98,065 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 200 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.85@$3.20, mainly at $3@$3.10, and fancy at $3.25....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 91c.... HOMINY CHOPS at 90c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.15....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.30 per 100 lb....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.15@$2.25, with $2.10 bid.... BARLEY dull; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was firm at a slight decline and in moderate demand....Sales, 160,000 bushels, of which 64,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels ungraded red at 67c, delivered; 32,000 bushels do at 1¾c under December, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 2¼c under December, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1c over December, delivered. The trade bought 96,000 bushels ungraded red, part at 67c, delivered....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 67¾c, store; do, late October, 68c; choice No. 2 red, 69¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 66c....The clearances hence since our last were 121,014 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 141,139 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 255,250 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 423,111 bushels, and, at the interior, 1,816,682 bushels....Options were irregular and fairly active, but closed weak at a decline of ⅛@¼c, as following the Western markets, with the trading chiefly local scalping and switching. ....Future sales were 5,295,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels October at 66½@66⅝c, closing at 66½c; November closing at 67⅝c; 2,650,000 bushels December at 68⅝@69 5-16c, closing at 68⅝c; 40,000 bushels January at 70⅛@70⅜c, closing at 70¼c; 20,000 bushels February at 71⅝@72⅛c, closing at 71⅝c; 10,000 bushels March at 73⅛@73⅜c, closing at 73⅛c; 2,550,000 bushels May at 75⅝@76¼c, closing at 75⅝c.

CORN—Spot was ¼c lower and in light demand....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including to shippers 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels do at 46⅝c, delivered next Monday. The trade bought 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 106,900 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 300,206 bushels, with, in the interior, 669,926 bushels....The clearances hence were 118,574 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 186,120 bushels. ....Options advanced ⅛c with the cables, but declined ¼@⅜c with the West, and closed steady at ⅛@¼c under yesterday, with a dull trade.... The sales of options were 655,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels October at 46¼@46½c, closing at 46¼c; 185,000 bushels November at 46⅛@46½c, closing at 46¼c; 240,000 bushels December at 46½@46⅝c, closing at 46¼c; 10,000 bushels January at 46c; 170,000 bushels May at 48@48 5-16, closing at 48⅛c.

OATS—Spot were moderately active and ¼@½c higher, closing firm....Sales, 129,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35@35½c for 22,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 33¾@34c for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 36@36½c; No. 3 do at 35½@36c; No. 2 mixed at 33c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 32c; rejected white at 32½c for 30,000 bushels; rejected mixed at 31½c; No. 2 Chicago at 34c; track mixed at 33@35c for 6,000 bushels; track white at 35@40½c for 36,000 bushels....Options were fairly active and ¼@½c higher, on a better export inquiry, and firmer West....Sales of options, 460,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels October at 33@33⅛c, closing at 33⅛c; 200,000 bushels November at 33@33⅛c, closing at 33⅛c; 200,000 bushels December at 33⅜@33⅝c, closing at 33⅝c; 50,000 bushels May at 35⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 35½c; November closing at 36c....Receipts to-day, 106,150 bushels; exports, 183 bushels.

HOPS—There is a very slow trade, but values remain steady, in sympathy with outside markets....State quoted at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 21@23c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 20.90c bid.... Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead weak at 3.30c.... Spelter quiet at 3.55c.

OILS—In cottonseed the supplies of prime old yellow have been well cleared out of first hands, and among the sales are 1,500 bbls at 40c, at which the market closed firm. For new crude, 35@36c quoted, with a couple of car lots sold at 35c, but difficulty in buying at the close. Prime white quoted at 46c. Lard oil is firm, with 75@78c quoted.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products is easier and dull, with the West, and on fair receipts of hogs....PORK is more active and firm; sales of 400 bbls mess; quoted at $19.50@$19.75 for mess, $18.50@$20.50 for short clear, $20 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are at steady prices and in fair demand; quoted at 9¼c for 160 lb average, 8⅞c for 200 lb, 9⅛c for 180 lb, 9⅜c for 140 lb, 9⅜c for 120 lb, and 9½c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 36,000 head....CUTMEATS are firm in price, on moderate demands; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 12¼@12½c; 10½@11c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats, at Western prices, sales 100 tcs sinned hams, 9½c; 125 tcs sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 9⅝c; 125 tcs sweet pickled California hams, 7¼c, above part cured, and 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, 18 to 20 lb, cured, at 9c....BEEF was quiet and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $21@$23....BEEF HAMS were dull and firm, with, at the West, $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $16.50@$17 was quoted. Sales of 90 bbls here on private terms. ....LARD—Western Steam—The market is easier by 5@10 points and dull. Cash closed at $10.15@$10.20 nominal; sale, 150 tcs, cost and freight, at $10.07½. City steam is steady at $9.50, with sales of 175 tcs. Options—No sales; October closed at $10.10 nominal, November closed at $9.65 nominal, January closed at $8.85 nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $10.50, South American at $10.85, compound lard at $8.25....TALLOW—The demand is wholly from the home trade and moderate, but the market is about steady at 5¼c. Sales are 100 hhds city at 5¼c....STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and nominal at 11¼c. Oleo stearine is about steady at 10¼c, with moderate offerings. Sales of 50,000 lb at 10½c....BUTTER—There is a weak tone to prices, with full supplies of most grades, and a slow movement. Western creamery, 28½@29c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@27c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 28c for extra tubs and 28c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 19@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c....CHEESE—The market is sustained on a moderate inquiry, exporters showing very little interest. Full cream is within the range of 9@11⅜c, with fancy at 11@11½c and 10½@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c....EGGS—Fresh stock is in moderate supply, and some lots still reach 23c. The demand is mostly for icehouse lots. State and Pennsylvania, 22½@23½c; Western, 21½@23c; do, seconds, per case, $3@$4.50; icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 20c.

RICE—There is a very fair demand, and prices hold up well to previous strength....Domestic quoted at 3¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅝@5¾c; head at 6@6¼c, and Patna at 4⅝@4¾c.

SUGAR—Supplies are moderate and held with firmness, but the demand continues light....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 98 degrees test, at 3⅞@4c....Refined was in fairly active demand at steady prices....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 3-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The tone of the berth freight market is less firm, although no reduction in rates has been made. Except of through cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions, the offerings are small and room is not so scarce as it has been along back. Nominal grain rates are: To Liverpool, 2¼d; to London, 3¼d; to Glasgow, 2d; to Bristol, 3¼d; to Hull, 3¾d; to Leith, 3½d; to Newcastle, 4d; to Antwerp, 3d, and to Rotterdam, 6c. Engagements hence: To Antwerp, 60,000 bushels oats at 2½d, and to Hamburg, 32,000 bushels grain at 85 pfennigs. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool or Bremen at 5-16d; a ship, 1,145 tons, hence to Zanzibar and Alleppey, with case oil, &c., and back with gums, &c., at lump sum; a British steamer, with general cargo from New-Orlens to the United Kingdom or Continent at 13s 9d, December loading; a schooner, 667 tons, hence to Victoria and Rio de Janeiro, with general cargo at private rates; a schooner, 362 tons, hence to Ponce, with general cargo at $1,200 and port charges; two schooners, with lumber from Satilla River to New-York at $4.75; a schooner, with lumber from New-Berne, N. C., to Atlantic City at $4.25; a schooner, with ties from Charleston to New-York on private terms; a schooner, with coal from Newport News to Galveston at $3; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at 90c to St. John, N. B., St. Andrew, N. B., and Plymouth; 85c to Jonesport, 70c and 80c to Salem, 75c to Beverley, 65c to Chelsea, 80c to Boston.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	792		8	1,313	1,320
Sixtieth Street	290	4	212	1,822	15
Fortieth Street					1,445
Hoboken	792		50	416	
Total	1,874	4	270	3,551	2,780

BEEVES—Receipts were 112 cars: 45 cars at Jersey City, 15 cars at Sixtieth Street, 23 cars at Hoboken, and 25 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 67 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 31 cars for export, and 14 cars for the market. No change in cable advices. Shipments to-morrow, 498 quarters of beef for D. H. Sherman in the Paris, 800 in the Britannic and 1,840 in the Paris for Eastmans Company. No trading, feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 17 cars: 6 cars at Jersey City, 5 cars at Sixtieth Street, [illegible] at Hoboken, [illegible] consigned to butchers. Sheep steady; lambs unchanged; sheep sold at $3@$4.35 cwt for poor to prime; lambs at $3.75@$5.25 for common to choice. SALES.—NEWTON & GILLETT—169 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 204 do, 65 lb, at $4.25; 41 State do, 67 lb, at $4.75; 144 State sheep and lambs, 80 lb, at $3.75; 4 State sheep, 95 lb, at $3.75; 37 Kentucky do, 86 lb, at $3.25; 61 do, 92 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 70 lb, at $3.50. M. COLLINS—66 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5; 234 Western do, 61 lb, at $4.12½; 182 Indiana sheep, 95 lb, at $3.50; 80 Western do, 80 lb, at $3.75; 242 do, 74 lb, at $2.62½; late yesterday, 40 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5; 219 do, 64 lb, at $4.75; 251 State sheep, (few lambs,) 62 lb, at $3.60; 15 State sheep, 79 lb, at $3.75; 29 do, 97 lb, at $3.25; 49 do, 100 lb, at $3; 213 Western do, 82 lb, at $3.25; 227 do, 78 lb, at $2.87½. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—176 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50; 58 Kentucky sheep, 92 lb, at $2.25. S. JUDD & CO.—132 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4.87½; 94 State sheep, 95 lb, at $3.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—180 Indiana sheep, 125 lb, at $4.50. HUME & MULLEN—95 State lambs, 73 lb, at $5.25; 105 do, 66 lb, at $5; 220 Western do, 68 lb, at $4.80; 233 do, 57 lb, at $3.75; 200 Western sheep, 84 lb, at $3; 16 State do, (culls,) 87 lb, at $2. G. DILLENBACK—86 State lambs, 65 lb, at $4.87½; 225 Buffalo do, 66 lb, at $4.75; 27 State sheep and lambs, 56 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—207 Canada lambs, 79 lb, at $5.25.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market slow, but steady, for all kinds. Common to choice veals sold at $6@$8.25 cwt; grassers at $2.50@$2.75. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 160 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 2 do, 144 lb, at $6.25; 6 do, 196 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 131 lb, at $7; 6 do, 107 lb, at $6.50; 13 grassers, 280 lb, at $2.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 veals, 125 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 162 lb, at $6. G. DILLENBACK—1 veal, 150 lb, at $6; 3 grassers, 233 lb, at $2.50. J. H. NELSON—12 veals, 172 lb, at $7.25; [illegible]. NEWTON & GILLETT—6 grassers, 240 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—Late yesterday, 39 veals, 160 lb, at $8; 10 do, 150 lb, at $7.50; 13 Maryland calves, 183 lb, at $4.25; 5 fed calves, 218 lb, at $4; 2 do, 270 lb, at $3; 6 grassers, 270 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—The arrivals were 20 cars: 9 cars at Jersey City and 11 cars at Fortieth Street; 150 for sale. Market active and 10c over, higher at $6.50@$7.40 cwt. SALES.—M. COLLINS—14 State hogs, 321 lb average, at $6.75 100 lb; 12 do, 276 lb, at $6.75; 30 do, 291 lb, at $6.75; 38 do, 217 lb, at $6.90; 78 do, 178 lb, at $7.20; 11 do, 217 lb, at $7.40; 10 do, 163 lb, at $7.25; 17 State, 131 lb, at $7.10; 11 "roasters," 54 lb, at $7.50; 10 do, 58 lb, at $7.10; 2 roughs, 280 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, 317 lb, at $5.50; 1 do, 445 lb, at $5.50; 1 do, 420 lb, at $5.50; 1 boar, 239 lb, at $3. NEWTON & GILLETT—20 State hogs, 185 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 165 lb, at $7.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—120 State hogs, 132 lb, at $7.40; 112 do, 218 lb, at $6.87½; 6 roughs, 440 lb, at $5.87½. HUME & MULLEN—46 State hogs, 146 lb, at $7.30; 18 do, 213 lb, at $7.25; 6 roughs, 371 lb, at $6. A. W. LAMB—118 State hogs, 175 lb, at $7.40; 141 do, 185 lb, at $7.30; 16 roughs, 260 lb, at $6.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef firmer at 6@9c lb for city dressed native sides; Chicago dressed at 6@8½c; dressed Texas and Colorado beef at 5@7c; dressed mutton higher at 6¼@8¼c; dressed lambs steady at 7@9c; dressed veals in fair demand; country dressed veals at 7½@11c; city dressed at 8@12½c; dressed grassers and termilks at 4@5c; little calves at 5@7c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,020 head; total for week thus far, 6,420 head; for same time last week, 8,180 head; consigned through, 1,180 head; to New-York, 1,220 head; on sale, 840 head; market opened easier for heavy steers and about steady for good butchers' grades; closed weak; nearly all sold; good export cattle, $4.75@$4.90; good heavy shippers, $4.40@$4.50; light and medium, $3.65@$4; Western steers, $3.15@$3.50; bulls, common to good, $2@$2.75; oxen, $2.25@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,450 head; total for week thus far, 30,800 head; for same time last week, 34,650 head; consigned through, 4,200 head; to New-York, 3,750 head; on sale, 5,750 head; market opened 5c lower; closed easy to a shade weaker; Yorkers, light to good, $6.75@$7; good mediums, $7@7.10; mixed packers, $6.90@$7; heavy grades, $6.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,000 head; total for week thus far, 16,800 head; for same time last week, 19,800 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 3,600 head; market opened weak for common and steady for better; closed with a lower tendency; common to good sheep, $3@$3.50; choice wethers, $3.75@$3.90; culls, $1.75@$2.50; fair to good lambs, $3.75@$4.50; choice, $4.60@$4.70; culls, $2.75@$3.50; Canada lambs, $4.70@$5.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 130 cars; demand fair; market slow and lower; prime, $4.75@$5.10; good, $4.35@$4.60; good butchers', $3.75@$4.10; fair light steers, $2.75@$3. Hogs—Receipts light; principally grassers; demand fair light for this class and market dull; good corn-fed in light supply and firm at yesterday's quotations; prime Philadelphias, $7.05@$7.10; Yorkers, $6.80@$6.90; grassers, $6.40@$6.60; common to good roughs, $5@$6.75; [illegible]. Sheep—Supply light; demand fair; market slow at yesterday's prices; extra, $3.50@$3.75; [illegible]; Spring lambs, $2.50@$4.50; veal calves, $4.50@$5.75.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head; market active and firm. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $6.50@$6.60; mixed, $6@$6.50; light, $6.50@$6.70. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market lower.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; market weak; common to extra steers, $3.25@$5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.10@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1@$3.40; calves, $2@$5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market weak and lower; heavy, $6@$6.75; choice mixed, $6.10@$6.70; choice assorted, $6.65@$6.75; light, $6.20@$6.60; pigs, $5.20@$6.50.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Spring Wheat—Demand fairly active; limits unsettled; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 67@67½c; [illegible] bushels No. 1 Northern, spot, 66@66½c; [illegible] Winter Wheat [illegible] Corn unsettled; [illegible] Oats weak; [illegible] Barley firm; [illegible] Rye—No offerings; [illegible] Flour quiet; easy; [illegible] Millfeed firm; unchanged. Canal freights weak; [illegible] to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 41,000 bbls; [illegible] Shipments—Canal—[illegible] Rail—Flour, 51,000 bbls; wheat, 131,000 bushels; corn, 190,000 bushels; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Flour weak; receipts, 3,260 bbls; shipments, 11,139 bbls; patents, $3@$3.20; extra fancy, $2.70@$2.80; fancy, [illegible] Wheat lower; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 18,598 bushels; [illegible] Corn lower; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, 126,225 bushels; [illegible] Oats firm; [illegible] Pork—[illegible] Lard—Prime steam, [illegible] Dry-salt Meats—[illegible] Bacon—[illegible] Wool—Market dull; Missouri and Illinois—Medium combing, [illegible] Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, [illegible] and Arkansas—Medium, [illegible]

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The demand for wool is confined to small lots mostly, manufacturers buying very cautiously. Ohio fleeces sold at [illegible] for XX, and [illegible] for XX and above and XXX. Michigan X steady at [illegible]; No. 1 combing wool dull at [illegible]; Ohio fine delaine at [illegible], and Michigan fine delaine at [illegible] Territory wools sell mostly at [illegible] for fine and fine medium, [illegible] Pulled wools are quiet; Australian wool dull, and foreign carpet wool in moderate request.

PEORIA, Oct. 17.—Corn strong, higher; No. 2, 37⅛c; No. 3, [illegible] receipts, 72,250 bushels; shipments, [illegible]; Oats firm; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 3 white, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible] Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.14 for high wines; receipts, 140 bbls; shipments, 150 bbls.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, short sight, gold, 11¼ premium; on London, 21¼ premium.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 17.—Oil opened at 69¾; highest, 70¼; lowest, 69¾; close, 70¼.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17.—Cotton firm; middling, 8⅛c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 3,648 bales; sales, 2,513 bales; stock, 119,895 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, [illegible] bales; [illegible] sales, 2,998 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, 119,997 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8⅜c; middling, 8⅛c; low middling, [illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; [illegible] sales, 8,909 bales; stock, 139,764 bales.

READING'S COLLATERAL SAFE

THE AUCTION SALE POSTPONED PENDING A SETTLEMENT.

And This in the Face of Receiver Welsh's Announcement that the Present Condition of the Finances of the Company Does Not Warrant Interference with the Sale—How the Loss of the Collateral Would Injure the Company—A Proposition Which Made the Receivers Wrathful.

From day to day for some weeks statements have been sent broadcast from Philadelphia, conveying the impression that the Reading receivers were in frequent conference, devising a plan for the protection of the collateral back of the loan of $2,500,000 held by Messrs. Speyer & Co. It was also intimated that they were in correspondence with the bankers, seeking an arrangement whereby the loan would be renewed, and almost without exception every dispatch wound up with the assertion that there was no danger that the collateral would be sold. It now appears, from the interview with Mr. J. Lowber Welsh, one of the receivers, which was printed in The Times yesterday, that these dispatches were incorrect. Mr. Welsh announced that while the receivers had freely interchanged views on the subject, they had made no attempt to prepare a plan which might save the collateral to the company, and he gave as a reason for their extraordinary inaction that the finances of the company did not warrant the receivers interfering to prevent the sale which had been advertised to take place to-day. The exactness of his assertion that the receivers had made every honorable effort to compromise the matter, but had failed, is open to serious question, inasmuch as beyond sending one letter to Messrs. Speyer & Co., asking that the loan be extended, they had not done anything up to yesterday afternoon.

But something occurred yesterday which set the receivers to work. Possibly it was the article in The Times, in which their dereliction of duty was pointed out. Be that as it may, Mr. Dickson, counsel for the receivers, hastened to this city and had an interview with Messrs. Speyer & Co., the result of which bore fruit. What offer was made to the bankers is not known, but that it was one that had some merit in it was shown by the announcement, made by the bankers, that negotiations having been opened which could not be consummated immediately, the collaterals held on the loan, and which had been advertised to be sold at auction to-day, had been withdrawn from sale.

This latest action of the receivers is a remarkable comment on the statements made concerning the situation by Mr. Welsh. In the interview printed in The Times yesterday morning, that gentleman told the public that the receivers must submit to the sale of the collaterals, as the company's financial condition did not warrant them in interfering. It would be interesting to know what has occurred to change the financial condition of the company overnight.

It is an astonishing statement that the financial condition of the company at present does not warrant the payment of $250,000 to save the exceedingly valuable collaterals, amounting to over $6,000,000 par value. In July last, just before the busy season of the company began, the receivers managed to find $500,000 to pay the unearned dividend of the Lehigh Valley stock, and shortly after settled another claim of about $1,000,000 by handing over 400,000 tons of coal to the Lehigh Valley. Now, in the busy season, when they ought to be flush with money, they have not $250,000, or according to Mr. Welsh, the ability to raise it. Of course, all this is bosh, and that it should be advanced gives rise to the suspicion that there is some scheme behind it all, in line with the others with which the public has become familiar. Possibly some friends of the receivers are anxious to obtain these collaterals at a low price, or perhaps the Pennsylvania Railroad is anxious to secure them. To that company they would be a perfect windfall, as the main properties covered by the collaterals are the Atlantic City line, the Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg. These roads parallel Pennsylvania lines, and consequently their control would be of the greatest value to that company. The Pennsylvania could not lawfully buy the collaterals under its own name, but that matter could be easily arranged. There is also a third possibility, and this is rather hinted at by Mr. Welsh in his interview. He says that it is not for him to state that the selling of the collateral by the syndicate will be financially profitable to it, but that those interested in it will be able to speak more intelligently after the sale. This may mean that the sale is in furtherance of the scheme to dismember the Reading Railroad in the interest of the Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley. In that event, of course, the collateral in the hands of the public or a syndicate would become practically worthless. The value of the collateral depends entirely upon the honest management of the Reading Railroad in the interest of the property. The Atlantic City line, the Harrisburg and Pittsburg line, and the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg line could be so managed that their stock would be worth 200. A dishonest management, however, in the interest of the enemies of Reading and engaged in a conspiracy to dismember it, would, of course, so manage the properties that they could not even earn the interest on the bonds, and foreclosure would follow. At a foreclosure sale the bonds could be bought in for a trifle. It must have been this idea which Mr. Welsh had in mind when he said that it might not be to the financial profit of the syndicate to sell out the loan, and perhaps be compelled to buy it in.

Through Mr. Welsh's interview the receivers once more throw up their hands. It is annnounced that the company is bare both of collateral and earning power. In view of this statment, which has been reiterated so frequently, it is extraordinary that the receivers have not permitted those whose sole interest is the saving of the company to come to its relief. They have stood in the way of the introduction of any new blood, and even within thirty days have resented a suggestion which would have saved the property. About the middle of September, Mr. Dos Passos, counsel for the general bondholders' committee, called upon Mr. Rice and asked him if he was prepared to take care of the property if the receivership were tendered to him. Mr. Rice, duly appreciating the duties of the receivers at the present juncture, replied that he would not accept the receivership unless he could take care of the property, and at Mr. Dos Passos's suggestion he wrote the following letter to the committee, of which that gentleman was the representative:

> "New-York, Sept. 19, 1893.
>
> "J. Edward Simmons, Esq., Chairman Committee General Mortgage Bondholders:
>
> "Dear Sir: I desire to say to you that my whole effort in my contest with the present administration is to save the property, and that I have no other ambition but that. I should, therefore, of course refuse to accept the receivership of Reading, even if it were tendered to me, unless I were able to take care in a satisfactory manner of both the Speyer loan and the interest on the general mortgage bonds, defaulted last July. If the receivership should be tendered to me I have every reason to believe that I could do both. Yours truly,
>
> ISAAC L. RICE."

Here was a proposition deserving of respectful consideration. At the conference of the general bondholders' committee with the receivers, it was suggested that Mr. Rice be appointed receiver. But the receivers at once became wrathful, and declared that should such action be taken they would one and all resign their positions. It is to be regretted that the bondholders did not, on this occasion, have sufficient backbone to suggest that such action would be for the best interest of the company. Mr. Rice is not the kind of a man to have written such a letter if he had not substantial grounds for his belief in his ability to carry out the suggestion it contained. It was the duty of the receivers, as honest men, knowing their utter inability to do anything for the property, to have availed themselves of this opportunity to preserve the property, no matter how great their dislike of Mr. Rice.

Conferences relating to the complicated financial situation into which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has been drawn, occupied the greater part of yesterday afternoon in this city. President and Receiver Joseph Harris came here from Philadelphia to see what could be done in the way of mollifying the banking firm of Speyer & Co., to whom the Reading Company owe $2,500,000, which it cannot pay. Speyer & Co. advertised a day or two ago that the $5,500,000 of bonds held by them as collateral for this loan would be sold at auction to-day, if the obligation was not satisfied.

President Harris spent an hour in the office of the banking firm, and, it is said, that in behalf of the three Reading receivers he made assurances which were in a measure satisfactory to Speyer & Co. After a brief conference between members of that firm, President Harris and C. C. Beaman and John R. Dos Passos, representing the committees of income and general mortgage bondholders, the following statement was authorized:

"Negotiations having been opened which cannot be settled immediately, the collaterals held for the Speyer loan have been withdrawn from sale."

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
REGISTER TO-DAY, SO THAT YOU MAY VOTE AGAINST BOODY AND "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN ON NOV. 7.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to ARTHUR C. MACPHERSON, Henry W. Macpherson, George C. Macpherson, Thomas O. Macpherson, Ernest B. Macpherson, Oliver S. Macpherson, and Frederick S. Macpherson, send greeting:

Whereas, Susie Augusta Howard of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have certain instruments in writing, bearing date the 4th day of January, 1892, the 12th day of May, 1892, the 13th day of April, 1893, and the 23d day of May, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel MacPherson, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
(L. S.)
JAMES F. M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 229 Broadway, New-York City.
o18-law6wW

WILBOUR, AMY R.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOB WILBOUR GRIFFEN, Caroline S. Williams, Edward Williams, Thomas Williams, Horace Williams, John D. Williams, Elisabeth W. Griffen, Ellwood B. Griffen, and John Doughty Griffen, send greeting: Whereas, John D. Griffen of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County and City of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1888, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Amy R. Wilbour, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are required under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
(L. S.)
JAMES F. M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GEO. W. CARR, Atty. for Petr., 29 Wall St., N. Y. City.
o4-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to TIMOTHY BRADY, Edward Brady, Catherine Finnegan, Edward Brady, Jr., Ellen Brady, Ann Finnegan, and Peter J. Pendergast, the legatee, executor, heirs, and next of kin of Bridget McCarthy, deceased, send greeting: Whereas Peter J. Pendergast of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Bridget McCarthy, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
(L. S.)
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Attorney for Petitioner, 102 Broadway, N. Y. City.
o18-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE M'DERMOTT or JOSEPHINE DIEMER or DIEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 67 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1893.
JOHN F. DIEMER, Administrator.
o11-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER PULVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Jesse S. Nelson, their place of transacting business, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1893.
ELIZABETH PULVER, Executrix.
ROBERT E. PULVER, Executor.
JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. s27-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOIS M. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roger H. Lyon, Esq., No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1893. MINNIE E. KENNEDY, Executrix.
ROGER H. LYON, Esq., Attorney for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
jy5-law6mW

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations.

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Public Notices.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION TWELVE OF ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF CIRCUIT JUDGES IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SECTION 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) that Section Twelve of Article Six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. There shall be in the First Judicial District twelve Circuit Judges, who shall be the six Judges of the Superior Court in the City of New-York and the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in office at the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, who shall hold office for the period for which they were respectively elected, and their successors who shall be elected as such Circuit Judges by the electors of the City and County of New-York, and who shall receive the same salary now paid to said Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. The said Circuit Judges may hold Circuit Courts in the City and County of New-York. The General Term of the First Judicial Department shall have power by an order entered on its minutes to designate from time to time one or more of the said Circuit Judges to hold special terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the First Judicial District, for such terms of the said courts as the public interest may require. During the continuance of a term for which any Circuit Judge is so designated he shall have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in or out of court. All actions or special proceedings pending in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be transferred to the Supreme Court, and all powers and jurisdiction now vested in the said Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas shall be vested in the Supreme Court. The Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn are continued, with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Superior Court of Buffalo shall be composed of the Judges now in office and their successors; and the City Court of Brooklyn of such number of Judges, not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A chief Judge shall be appointed by the Judges of each of said courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. Vacancies in the office of the Judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The Legislature may provide for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County as the public interest may require. This amendment shall go into effect on the first day of October next succeeding its adoption by the people.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, April 14, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was concurred in, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 21, 1892.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Section Twelve Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
[L.S.]
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every 100,000 people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO THE ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) that the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 30. The Legislature, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this amendment, shall provide for the election at the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, by the electors of the First Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; by the electors of the Second Judicial District, of not more than two Justices of the Supreme Court in addition to the Justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The Justices so elected in the First and Second Judicial Districts, respectively, shall be invested with their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Jan. 30, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly.
C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
[L. S.]
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS STATE IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES AND COURT OF SESSIONS IN THE COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Article Six of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 32. There shall be in the County of Kings two County Judges, each of whose term of office shall be six years. The County Judge in office at the adoption of this amendment shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The additional County Judge shall be elected at the general election held next after the adoption of this amendment, and his term of office shall begin on the first day of January thereafter. When the official term of any County Judge of said county will expire by the effluxion of time or the disability of age, the successor of such Judge shall be chosen at the preceding general election. Vacancies otherwise occurring in said offices shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the Supreme Court. The salary of said County Judges shall be as now established by law for County Judge in said county. Their powers and jurisdiction shall be co-ordinate and co-equal. One or more parts of the County Court may be held in said county. The Court of Sessions in the County of Kings is continued with the powers and jurisdiction it now possesses, and with such additional powers and jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature; it must be held by a County Judge of the county, and may hold one or more parts.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, Feb. 28, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 22, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
[L. S.]
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election, in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing, respectively, the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county, as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1893.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECtion One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Section Seven of Chapter Six Hundred and Eighty of the Laws of Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Article Six of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Sixth Article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 33. On the thirty-first day of December succeeding the adoption of this amendment, the City Court of Brooklyn shall cease to exist, and the Judges thereof then in office, for the unexpired portion of the terms for which they were respectively elected, and their successors shall be Justices of the Supreme Court. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the Second Judicial District as provided in Section Thirteen of this article, and if a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the same shall be filled in the manner provided by Section Nine of this article. The compensation of said Justices and their successors shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of Kings County and shall be paid by said county. Upon the extinction of said court, the seal, records, papers, and documents of or belonging to the same shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, and all actions and proceedings then pending in the same shall be transferred to the Supreme Court.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators; and that, in conformity with Section One of Article Thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 23, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, March 24, 1893.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.
By order of the Assembly.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
[L. S.]
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.
FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

REGISTRY DAY IN BROOKLYN.
IF YOU DESIRE TO AID IN OVERTHROWING THE BROOKLYN RING, REGISTER TO-DAY. THE HOURS FOR REGISTRATION ARE BETWEEN 7 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, place of trial is the City and County of New-York.—HENRY STEMME, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MULLER and MARY MULLER, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, her first name being unknown to plaintiff, and cannot be ascertained,) Christina Lining, Catharine Klump, The People of the State of New-York, William F. Bosselmann and Mary Bosselmann, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, her first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and cannot be ascertained,) Henry Diederich August Battger, Jan Paul Frederich Battger, Adolph Battger, Toni Battger, Marie Fredericka Orfmann, Nathan A. Chedsey, as trustee of any trust created under an alleged last will and testament of Catharine Battger, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, for probate on or about April 4th, 1892; Nathan A. Chedsey, individually, and the unknown owner, or owners of, or unknown persons holding any interest in the lands and premises Number 57 West 28th Street, in the City of New-York, mortgaged to the plaintiff by Catharine Battger, now deceased, and for the foreclosure of which mortgage this action is brought, and the unknown heirs at law and devisees of the said Catharine Battger, deceased, and the unknown next of kin, administrators or other personal representatives of August Battger, deceased, to whom, by the alleged will of said Catharine Battger, deceased, a legacy was charged upon said mortgaged premises, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 11th, 1893.
FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office No. 280 Broadway, New-York City.

To Joseph Muller and Mary Muller, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, her first name being unknown to plaintiff, and cannot be ascertained,) Christina Lining, Henry Diederich August Battger, Jan Paul Frederich Battger, Toni Battger, Marie Fredericka Orfmann, The unknown owner, or owners of, or unknown persons holding any interest in the lands and premises No. 57 West 28th Street, in the City of New-York, mortgaged to the plaintiff by Catharine Battger, now deceased, and for the foreclosure of which mortgage this action is brought, and the unknown heirs at law and devisees of said Catharine Battger, deceased, and the unknown next of kin, administrators, or other personal representatives of August Battger, deceased, to whom, by the alleged will of said Catharine Battger, a legacy was charged upon said mortgaged premises.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1893.
FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. o11-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York. — PHILIP SAMMET, plaintiff, against HUGH B. MACCULLOCH, Anna B. Miller, Theodore S. Miller, Joseph F. Sullivan, Edward Marrin, Patrick Marrin, Antonio D'Andrea, Maaro D'Andrea, Paolo D'Andrea, Thomas Archer, David Miller, Lui Placido, Toine Cella, Bona Gracoma, Repeta Andrea, Luigi Graffigna, Teutoro Giovanni, Tony Fugacci, Toni Rasso, George B. Robbins and Henry W. Bell, composing the firm of George B. Robbins & Co.; James G. Otis, Martin Millett, John Cravey, John Brown, Tim Connolly, Martin McDermott, Thomas Farrell, Michael Turney, and the Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company, defendants.—Summons: To above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 30th, 1893. A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 122 Bowery, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Anna B. Miller: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of October, 1893.
A. STERN, Plff's Atty.
o11-1aw6wW 122 Bowery, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ISAIAH A. HUSON, plaintiff, against the FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' STATE BANK, defendant. — To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 21st, 1893. LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 170 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant, the Farmers and Merchants' State Bank: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George L. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 18th day of September, 1893, and filed that day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, New-York City, the complaint having been filed in said Clerk's office on the 22d day of August, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 19th, 1893.
LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
s20-1aw6wW No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THOMAS J. DAVIS, Irving Angell, and Thomas Monroe Davis, as copartners composing the firm of Thomas J. Davis & Co., lately doing business in the City of New-York under the said firm name, or against either of them as individuals, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Thomas J. Davis, Irving Angell, and Thomas Monroe Davis, as copartners as aforesaid and individually, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 53 Leonard Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of December, 1893.—Dated New-York, September 18, 1893.
RICHARD P. MESSITER, Assignee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 50 Wall Street, New-York City. s20-law7wW

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SALOMON MARX and Randolph Guggenheimer, plaintiffs, against SALVATORE PANELLA, Anna Panella, his wife; Ellen J. Shanks, George Call, Daniel W. McKeenan, composing the firm of George Call & Company; Henry W. Benedict and Robert A. Fowler, composing the firm of Benedict & Fowler; Christopher Nally, Zacharias S. Oppenheimer, Thomas Graham, Jr., Rita Graham, his wife; William J. Brereton and Jesse McIntosh, composing the firm of Brereton & McIntosh; Vincenzo Mangialetti and Gaitano Mangialetti, composing the firm of Mangialetti Bros.; Archibald T. MacKenzie, Edward G. Worley and David Robb, composing the firm of Worley & Robb; The Vermont Marble Co., Theodore Westing, George F. Werner, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 23d, 1893. GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and P. O. address, No. 46 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant, Anna Panella: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 22d day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the new County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated September 22d, 1893.
GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York. o4-law6wW

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, plaintiff, vs. SALVATORE PANELLA, Anna Panella, his wife; Emil Nicolai, Michael Clair, Zacharias S. Oppenheimer, The E. T. Weymouth Company, George Call, and Daniel W. McKeenan, composing the firm of Call & Co.; Ellen J. Shanks, Thomas Graham, Jr., Rita Graham, his wife; Antonio Guidera, Graciono Guidera, composing the firm of A. Guidera & Brother; Edward G. Worley and David Robb, composing the firm of Worley & Robb; The Vermont Marble Company, Theodore Westing, George F. Werner, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 24, 1893.
GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Anna Panella: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 22d day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, in the new County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated September 22, 1893.
GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall St., New-York. o4-law6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New-York.—HENRY A. KUNATH, plaintiff, against JOHN E. ETTEL, defendant.—Summons.—

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 7th, 1893.
EUSTACE CONWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 16 Exchange Place, New-York City.

To the defendant John E. Ettel, Esq.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George L. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court of the City, County, and State of New-York, dated the 21st day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, September 25th, 1893.
EUSTACE CONWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 16 Exchange Place, New-York City. s27-law6wW

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M. | Trave, Sat., Nov. 11, 9 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M. | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 14, 9 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Nov. 18, Noon.
Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Nov. 21, 8 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9 | Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30 | Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6 | Spree, Feb. 17
Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16 | Fulda, March 3

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M. | Britannic, Nov. 15, 9 A. M.
*Teutonic, Oct. 25, 4 P. M. | *Teutonic, Nov. 22, 3 P. M.
Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A. M. | Germanic, N. 29, 9:30 A. M.
*Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30 A. M. | *Majestic, Dec. 6, 3:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.

Paris, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M. | New-York, N. 1, 11:30 AM
Berlin, Oct. 25, 6 A. M. | Paris, Nov. 8, 6 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.

Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia, Nov. 11, 4 P. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.

Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M. | Columbia, Nov. 2, 12 M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET Co., 37 B'way, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS.

LINE TO ALGIERS, NAPLES, AND GENOA.
Fuerst Bismarck. Nov. 16 | Columbia........Nov. 30
Extra steamer, Gellert, Nov. 4.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.

Fuerst Bismarck from New-York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration, 65 days. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and Travelers' Guide. Steamers leave from Hamburg Piers, Hoboken, N J.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 Broadway, N. Y.
WALLER & CO., 337 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul..........Sat., Oct. 21, noon
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..........Sat., Oct. 28, 6 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier..........Sat., Nov. 4, 1 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00: second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Wednesday, Oct. 18, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Friday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Saturday, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
S. S. Chattahoochee..........Monday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE..........Wednesday, Oct. 18
IROQUOIS..........Friday, Oct. 20
CHEROKEE..........Monday, Oct. 23
ALGONQUIN..........Wednesday, Oct. 25
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt, 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Oct. 21, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Nov. 18, noon.
Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M. | Campania, N. 25, 6:30 AM
Umbria, Nov. 4, 2 P. M. | Umbria, Dec. 2, 1 P. M.
Lucania, Nov. 11, 7 A. M. | Lucania, Dec. 9, 6 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City.

VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS
TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Chicago. No extra fare.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

EXPOSITION FLYER. (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.

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4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M. St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M., Malone 8:30 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; also through sleeping car for Ogdensburg.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10, A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St.; Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES, SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION TO WORLD'S FAIR. TICKETS, GOOD 10 DAYS, $17.00. OCT 24.
SPECIAL MANHATTAN DAY COACH EXCURSIONS OCT. 18 AND 19 AT $15.00. TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN OCT. 23 AND 24.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $28.00, GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty Street.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car.) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,
In Effect Oct. 15, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., week days.
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE, daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited," days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited," daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa 9 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn's Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon, Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Oct. 16, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, (5:38 to Red Bank and Branchport,) 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:45 to Monmouth Beach and Seabright,) 4:00, 4:20, 5:38 P. M.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 17, AT $17.00; WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 19, AT $15.00; SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

8:25 A. M. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. R. stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, and Oswego.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Sullivan Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

$21 Excursions World's Fair $21.
For Manhattan Day, including three days hotel with board. H. Gaze & Sons, 113 B'way, N. Y., (est. 1844.) Official ticket agents for chief trunk lines.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

NORWICH LINE.

Favorite Inside Route. Fares Reduced. To New-London, $1.00; Norwich, $1.25; Worcester, $2.00; Boston, $3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., connecting with vestibuled express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Worcester 7:55 and Boston 9 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, $3.
Providence, $2.25. FARES REDUCED.
To all points East.
New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at Stonington wharf with express trains to Providence and Boston. First express has through parlor car.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the lar[illegible], fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.